情景笔译教程

——英汉互译

主编 吴 斐

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内容简介

《情景笔译教程——英汉互译》的最大特色在于重视理论与实践相结合，引导读者研究英汉两种语言的差异和发掘英汉互译的规律。本书的另一个突出特点是实例的内容新，覆盖面广，实用性强，选材均来自当代世界流行的报纸、杂志，给出的例文和练习内容涵盖了翻译可能涉及的各个领域，包括时事政治、文学艺术、自然环境、报刊新闻、教育发展、财经在线、医疗保健、信息科技、法律文书和名人访谈。

本书的使用对象包括大学英语专业和非英语专业的本科生、非英语专业的硕士研究生和博士研究生，同时本书也可供各类翻译人员和业余翻译爱好者参考使用。

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前　言

全球化时代的国际交流与合作正在经历前所未有的发展，对外开放不仅推动着我国外语专业翻译人才队伍的建设，而且引发了新一轮非外语专业人才进入翻译队伍的竞争。各行各业的非外语专业人士希望能够系统、科学地学习和掌握翻译理论和翻译实践，外语专业翻译人士也希望更新知识，提高口译或笔译方面的双语互译能力和水平。本书旨在帮助有志从事翻译工作和实践的人士合理地把握翻译的标准，掌握翻译的规律，熟谙英汉两种语言之间的转换模式，灵活地运用各种翻译技巧和文化传播手段。

翻译是运用一种语言把另一种语言所表达的思想内容准确完整地重新表达出来的语言活动。《情景笔译教程——英汉互译》最大的特色在于重视理论与实践相结合，批评与鉴赏相映衬，切实提高翻译工作者的实践能力。情景笔译包括英译汉和汉译英，除了简单介绍中外翻译理论和知识外，本书主要通过对照阅读引导读者关注英汉两种语言间的差异，找出英汉互译的规律，用以指导实践。译者应该熟悉英汉两种语言各自的特点，有意识地根据不同的文体和语言特点进行翻译，从而保证译文的传意性和可接受性。全书共十个单元，每单元由翻译实践、专业词汇精选、技巧专题、大师纵览、优秀经典译文赏析和练习精选六部分组成。本书的另一个突出特点是翻译实例的内容新、覆盖面广、实用性强。本书的选材均来自世界知名的报纸、杂志，给出的例文和练习内容基本涵盖了可能涉及的各个领域，包括时事政治、文学艺术、自然环境、报刊新闻、教育发展、财经在线、医疗保健、信息科技、法律文书和名人访谈。许多译例附有重点解析，它将译者的用心、所使用的翻译技巧加以精心剖析，从而帮助学习者知其所以然。编著者长期从事高校英汉翻译教学与实践工作，他们在本书中呈现了英汉翻译理论和实践等方面的常见问题和解决方案，给出了一些启迪性的建议。

本书的使用对象是大学英语专业和非英语专业的本科生、非英语专业的硕士研究生和博士研究生，也可供各类翻译人员和业余翻译爱好者参考使用。

作　者

2013 年 8 月于珞珈山

目 录

第一单元

时事政治

A good translation is one in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language as to be as distinctly apprehended and as strongly felt by a native of the country to which that language belongs as it is by those who speak the language of the original work.

— Alexander Fraser Tytler

好的译文应该是把原作的优点完全地移注到另一种语言，以使译语所属的国人能明白地领悟、强烈地感受，如同使用原作语言的人所领悟、所感受的一样。

——亚历山大·弗雷泽·泰特勒

本单元重点

1. 掌握时事政治基本词汇及相关表述。
2. 学习英汉对比的翻译技巧。
3. 了解泰特勒的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

随着中国社会经济的快速发展，中国在世界上的地位不断提升，了解世界时政已经成为人民文化生活不可缺少的一部分。时政翻译也是我们对外宣传中华文化、搞好外交工作的重要组成部分。这类文章主要包括以下主题：

1. 国家大政方针的政策性文件，如《国家中长期教育发展规划》、中美联合公报等。

2. 国家党政领导人的重要讲话，如《政府工作报告》、党代会报告、国际大会上国家领导人的重要讲话或声明等。

这类文章的特点是具有极强的时效性、权威性和敏感性，因而文章的内容是不容译者任意篡改或随意发挥的，译者应尽可能地忠实于原文的意思与风格。翻译时政文章时应遵循以下基本原则：

第一，时政作品的翻译在忠实于原文方面比一般文体的翻译要求更加严格。译文必须准确无误地表达原文的政治立场和观点。稍有不慎，就可能犯严重的政治错误。在选词上必须谨慎稳妥，而且需保持高度一致，不能随意乱译，如"中国特色社会主义"就一致译成 socialism with Chinese characteristics，并不是说别的译法不对，但这是最权威的译法，就必须按照规范来进行。

第二，也正是因为时政文章的这种严格、严谨、敏感性高的特点，为了保证不出现政治上的错误，所以在翻译时一般选择较为稳妥的直译。一般来说，时政文体在翻译时必须体现出其庄重的特征。要尽量使用比较庄重的动词，而少用动词短语。

总之，时政文体的翻译不同于其他文体，译者必须字斟句酌、反复推敲。但只要译者遵循了以上原则，并且能够熟练地运用各种翻译技巧，就一定可以翻译出忠实、通顺的译文。

第一部分 翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

Ridiculous Pretence

The real dividing line between the Conservatives and Labour[1] is not about investment but

about honesty versus dishonesty.

There is a moment in 1984 when Winston Smith[2] realises that "in the end the Party would announce that two and two made five[3], and you would have to believe it ... the logic of their position demanded it." The Labour Party reached that moment last Wednesday when Gordon Brown told it that his plans to cut real spending on public services and halve capital spending equaled more "Labour investment."[4] This weekend he was at[5] it again, talking about the supposed evils[6] of 10 percent cuts in departmental budgets — only for the Institute for Fiscal Studies[7] to point out that this is exactly what his own plans involve if he, like we Conservatives, promises to protect health spending.

Perhaps we should not be surprised by the simple, plain dishonesty of it all — as Winston Smith would say, the logic of the election campaign their Party Leader has decided to fight demands it. But it is intellectually fatal for the Labour movement. The big discussion in British politics for the foreseeable future will be how to tackle the debt crisis and deliver quality public services when spending is tight, and Gordon Brown has taken his party to the sidelines of that discussion[8]. Believe me, I have seen what happens when political parties refuse to face the facts of the modern world. It condemns them to irrelevancy for a generation.

That does not mean the Conservative Party can escape our own challenge. We, like Labour politicians, have fought shy of using the "c" word — cuts. We've all been tip-toeing[9] around one of those discredited[10] Gordon Brown dividing lines for too long. The real dividing line is not "cut versus investment," but honesty versus dishonesty. We should have the confidence to tell the public the truth that Britain faces a debt crisis; that existing plans show that real spending will have to be cut, whoever is elected; and that the bills of rising unemployment and the huge interest costs of a soaring national debt mean that many government departments will face budget cuts[11]. These are statements of fact and to deny them invites ridicule.

Conservatives' confidence to talk honestly about cuts should stem from three other "c" words: context, character and credibility[12]. First, the context of the debate has changed dramatically[13]. We are not arguing any more, as we did in the 2005 election, about fixing the roof when the sun is shining[14]. Instead we are dealing with a roof that has fallen in. According to the IMF, Britain will have the biggest budget deficit of any G20 country, far larger than at any time in our peacetime history. For the first time ever, Britain faces losing its "triple A" international credit rating because of the prospect that our national debt could exceed our national income. That would be a reputational and financial disaster. Every Briton would pay a heavy price in higher borrowing costs and even higher debts.

Second, this is an issue of character. There is endless soul-searching about how to reconnect the political system with a public that has lost all faith in it. Wouldn't a good place to start be to tell the public the truth instead of treating them like fools[15]? Gordon Brown's claim that real spending will rise under Labour is akin to[16] his claim that the 10p tax rise didn't hit the

poor and that Alistair Darling is his first choice as Chancellor[17] — it is just not true. It explains why the British people don't listen to him any more. David Cameron has engaged the public's attention, and respect, by telling it straight on public spending — just as he told it straight in the middle of the storm on parliamentary expenses. He said in 2008 that we could not afford Labour's previous spending plans, and set out specifically that this year's spending should be lower.

Finally, our confidence to tell people the truth stems from the credibility we have earned. By consistently putting sound money at the heart of our economic policy, by refusing to promise unfunded tax cuts in good years or support the unaffordable and ineffective VAT cut when times were tough, we have earned a reputation for fiscal responsibility. The result is that international markets are already looking beyond the next election to the prospect of a Conservative Government for reassurance that Britain will get its act together.

But we have also used the past four years to change our party and affirm our commitment[18] to the values of our public services. We protect health spending because our priority is the NHS[19]. We protect overseas aid spending because of our moral commitment to the poorest and the millennium goals[20] we promised them. Those public service values will guide the way we tackle the debt crisis. The work we have done on reform is all about improving the quality and choice of frontline services, and the professional freedom of those who work in them. It is remarkable that when the people responsible for Canada's successful fiscal consolidation in the mid-1990s gave a recent seminar at the Institute for Government, members of my team and the Shadow Cabinet joined senior civil servants to hear what they had to say. Not a single member of the Government was there[21].

So far we have set out some specific cuts we would make — like ID cards, quango pay, the cost of politics. And we have set out whole areas we will radically reform both to improve outcomes and get better value for money — like education and welfare. We will set out more details in due course. And of course some savings will only become apparent when we have the chance to look at the books in government. Perhaps the most important lesson from around the world is that if you talk honestly to the public about the spending decisions that need to be taken, they will respect you and support you. It is time for the Conservatives to have that conversation with the British people.

选自 *The Times*

要点解析:

1. 英国现有三大主要政党:

工党(the Labour Party):工党建立于1900年,原名劳工代表委员会。工党在政治上宣传"新工党、新英国",建立现代福利制度;经济上主张减少政府干预,严格控制公共开支,保持宏观经济稳定增长;外交上主张积极参与国际合作,把与美国和欧盟的

关系视为两大外交支柱，主张在条件成熟时加入欧元区。

保守党(the Conservative Party)：保守党前身为1679年成立的托利党，1833年改为现名。保守党支持者多来自企业界和富裕阶层。保守党主张自由市场经济，严格控制货币供应量，减少公共开支，压低通货膨胀，限制工会权利，加强"法律"和"秩序"等。该党提出"富有同情心的保守主义"，关注教育、医疗、贫困等社会问题，强调维护英国主权，反对"联邦欧洲"、欧盟制宪及英国加入欧元区，但强调英国应该在欧盟内发挥积极作用。保守党现有党员约30万名。

自由民主党(the Liberal Democrats)：自由民主党1988年3月由原自由党(起源于英国与托利党对立的辉格党)和社会民主党内多数派组成。自由民主党主张维持与工党的合作关系，推动在地方选举及下院选举中实行比例代表制。在公共服务、社会公正、环境保护等问题上其主张比工党更"进取"。

2. Winston Smith是乔治·奥威尔的小说《一九八四》中的虚构人物。《一九八四》是一部政治寓言。1984年的世界被三个超级大国瓜分——大洋国、欧亚国和东亚国，三个国家之间的战争不断，国家内部社会结构被彻底打破，均实行高度集权统治。故事中主人公温斯顿所在的国家大洋国只有一个政党——英格兰社会主义，社会也根据与党的关系被分为核心党员、外围党员和无产者三个阶层。政府机构分为四个部门：和平部负责战争，友爱部负责镇压，真理部负责宣传和教育，富裕部负责剥削。在大洋国"真理部"从事篡改历史工作的外围党员温斯顿在工作中逐渐对其所处的社会和领袖产生怀疑，并与另一位外围党员裘利亚产生感情，因而成为思想犯，在经历了专门负责内部清洗的"友爱部"的思想改造之后最终成为"思想纯洁者"。

3. Two and two made five是英语中的谚语，因为其与二加二等于四形成鲜明对比，有时被生动地用于代表一种不合逻辑的阐述，特别是用于代替与逻辑理论相悖的理论阐述。这个谚语也是来自经典小说《一九八四》，已经被收入词典中。

4. 这是一个复合句，句子的主干是The Labour Party reached that moment last Wednesday，本句的理解难点在于句中含有由when引导的时间状语从句，其内部又套了一个由that引导的宾语从句来说明布朗所宣布的内容。it是形式上的宾语，在句中替代的是后面的宾语从句。宾语从句的主干是his plans equaled more "Labour investment"。动词不定式to cut real spending on public services and halve capital spending作plans的定语。比较长的从句可以分成单句来译，这是比较常见的处理办法。例如本句就可以翻译为：上周三，工党终于迎来了这一时刻：英国首相戈登·布朗宣布，他计划削减公共服务的实际开支以及将资本支出减半，这相当于更多的"工党投资"。

5. 这里的at虽是介词，但具有动词的意思，表示重复强调做某一件事。he was at it again可译为：他又重申了这一点。

6. supposed evils中supposed表示"假想的，想象的，所谓的"意思，例如a supposed case意为"一种假想的情况"。

7. Institute for Fiscal Studies，财政研究所。institute作名词时可以表示"机构，学院"，翻译时要根据不同的语境而定；studies源自study，是"学习"还是"研究"，也要根据不同的语境进行判断。

8. 这句话的主干是 The big discussion will be how to tackle the debt crisis and deliver quality public services。本句的理解难点在于动词短语和词汇两个方面：(1)句中含一个 how to do 的动词短语作表语和一个由 when 引导的时间状语从句。(2) take sb to the sideline of sth 意思是"对……采取观望态度"；quality public service 意思是"优质的、最佳的公共服务"。

9. tip-toe 原意为"脚趾尖"，这里作动词，表示"踮着脚尖走路"，意译为"小心谨慎地徘徊"。

10. discredited 在这里可以译作"名誉扫地的"。

11. 在这个句子中，要注意 bill 这个常见词汇，是"议案"、"票据"，还是"纸币"，要依具体语境加以判断。unemployment 译为"失业率"或者"失业情况"，这种情形在中文里叫做范畴词，汉译英时不必译出，而英译汉时则要加上。范畴词是指汉语命名中倾向于加范畴的词语，如"问题"、"状态"、"情况"、"工作"，有时本身没有实质的意义，英译时可以省去不译。例如翻译"贫富差距的问题"，如果直译为 the problem regarding the wealth gap 虽然没有错，但比较啰唆。

本段中的几个词语体现了英语词汇的多样性，例如 rising 和 soaring，以及最后一句中的 invite。invite 在该句中显然不是"邀请"，而是"导致"的意思。

12. three other "c" words，译为"其他三个'C'字"，也可以译为"其他三个以字母 C 开头的单词"。

13. dramatically 在这里不是"戏剧化地"的意思，而是表示"令人吃惊地，突然地，巨大地"的意思。

14. ... fixing the roof when the sun is shining 是英语中的谚语，意思和汉语中的"未雨绸缪"相似。谚语的翻译一方面可以采用解释的方法，另一方面也可以找汉语中对应的谚语进行翻译。

15. 注意疑问句的翻译方法，要么按照原文直接翻成一个问句，要么先对内容进行陈述，然后设问。例如本句可以译成：良好的开端不正是要告诉公众真相而不是把他们当傻瓜吗？也可以译为：告诉公众真相而不是把他们当傻瓜，这不才正是良好的开端么？

16. be akin to 意思和 be similar to 一样，表示"相似，类似"的意思。

17. Chancellor 在英国英语里表示内阁中的"大臣"，相当于其他国家的"部长"。

18. commitment 在时政文章中的意思一般理解为"承诺"、"委任"，其动词 commit 是"致力于"的意思，要根据语境进行选择。

19. NHS：National Health Services，即英国国民医疗保健系统，这个系统对在英国有居住权的人提供免费医疗服务。所有纳税人和在英国有居住权的人都享有免费使用该系统服务的权利。NHS 的服务原则不是根据个人的收入，而是根据个人的不同需要，为人们提供全面的、免费的医疗服务。NHS 82% 的重头资金来自纳税人，12.2% 来自国民保险税，一小部分来自医疗费，1% 来自其他收入以及慈善机构捐赠的资金。

20. the millennium goals，联合国的千年发展目标，即联合国全体(191 个)成员国一致通过的一项旨在将全球贫困水平在2015 年之前降低一半(以1990 年的水平为标准)

的行动计划。

21. It is remarkable ... what they had to say 是一个比较复杂的主语从句。句首的 It 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。在主语从句中，when 引导的是状语从句，what 引导的是宾语从句，主干中 remarkable 是句子的核心部分。Not a single member of the Government was there 这个倒装句放在其后单独成句，是为了强调说明 remarkable 的程度，表达作者的强烈感情。

Shadow Cabinet 译为"影子内阁"。影子内阁是指在实行多党制的国家中不执政的政党，与执政党相对；亦喻指不掌权的人，也叫"预备内阁"、"在野内阁"。1907 年，英国保守党领袖奥斯汀·张伯伦首先使用这一名词。

PASSAGE 2

Map out a Comeback Strategy

John McCain's top field general[1], Mike DuHaime, has been here before. Just 10 months ago, he was managing the ill-fated[2] Rudy Giuliani campaign for President, fending off daily questions about declining poll numbers and dimming prospects. As the data went south, DuHaime never soured[3] in his public predictions. "We feel extraordinarily good about where we are," he said over and over, in different iterations, as Giuliani's languid campaign[4] performance turned off[5] voters in state after state. DuHaime called certain New England states "momentum-proof,"[6] while saying he felt "very good" about other states, like Florida, that Giuliani would eventually lose. At some point, reporters covering[7] the race could no longer handle it all with a straight face.

Now DuHaime, who is considered one of the brightest lights in Republican[8] campaign management, finds himself playing the same role for a different candidate[9]. "We feel good about things," DuHaime told reporters late last week in a conference call after the McCain campaign decided to dismantle its Michigan operation, where it trails Barack Obama in the polls. He said he remained "confident" about a Florida win by McCain, not to mention a Republican victory in once reliable states like Virginia and North Carolina.

If DuHaime is to be taken at his word, he counts himself among a dwindling[10] handful of Republican strategists who feel either "confident" or "good" about the current state of the race. Over the course of two weeks, as the financial crisis and faltering economy[11] have taken center stage, the electoral map has shifted sharply away from McCain and toward Obama. States won by President George W. Bush in 2004 that seemed to be trending Republican after the convention, like Ohio, Florida and Virginia, are now shifting back to Obama in public polls. Other Bush states, like New Mexico and Iowa, appear to have moved safely into the Obama column. In recent days, party leaders in Florida and Virginia have voiced their concern about the trajectory of the race in their states, while Michigan activists voiced bewilderment and

frustration that McCain was already giving up on the battleground state[12].

Even Karl Rove, the architect of President Bush's victory in 2004, now says Obama has enough Electoral College votes to win the White House. According to Rove's reading of state polls, just seven states are toss-ups[13] at this point — Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida — all of which Bush won in 2004. "If the election were held today, Obama would win every state John Kerry won in 2004, while adding New Mexico, Iowa and Colorado to his coalition," Rove announced on his blog Sunday.

Peter Brown, an independent pollster of swing states[14] at Quinnipiac University, put the McCain problem into stark historical relief[15] last week, when he released polls from Florida, Ohio and Pennsylvania, which all showed McCain slipping. "Senator John McCain has his work cut out for him if he is to win the presidency," Brown said. "There does not appear to be a role model for such a comeback in the last half-century."

With a month left, McCain still has time to reverse the recent trend and make election night a nail-biter[16]. It was only a few weeks ago, after all, that it was McCain who had soared in national polls and Obama who was dealing with panic in his party. But McCain's campaign is now stuck playing defense. Over the weekend, his running mate, Sarah Palin, held a rally in Nebraska, a traditionally safe Republican state, but one where electoral votes are distributed by congressional district; Obama hopes to steal one such vote in the more liberal Omaha area. On Tuesday, Palin is scheduled to appear at a rally in North Carolina, another traditionally Republican region that Republicans once hoped they wouldn't have to invest time and resources into. To counteract the hardening environment, the McCain campaign has begun to shift strategy, hoping to change the subject from the economy's woes to questions about Obama's character and readiness to lead. Over the weekend, it unleashed a torrent of fresh attacks on Obama, including a claim by Palin on Saturday that Obama was someone who would "pal around with terrorists," a reference to Obama's limited relationship with William Ayers, a former violent antiwar activist who now works as a professor in Chicago. The claim, which is supported by campaign ads that ask "Who is Barack Obama?" follows a plan of attack that some Republicans outside the campaign have characterized as the "Manchurian candidate" strategy[17]. By raising questions about Obama's past associations, the campaign is working to raise doubts about whether the Democratic nominee is the man he says he is.

The Obama campaign, by contrast, continues to invest heavily in positive issue-oriented advertising, including spots that describe Obama's economic and health-care plans. At the same time, Obama has been hitting McCain on the stump, charging that his campaign is running away from the real issues to launch "Swift Boat-style" smears[18]. In one recent advertisement, the Obama campaign quotes an editorial saying McCain has shown "erratic"[19] leadership over the past two weeks.

All this posturing comes as the candidates face only two remaining major events before Election Day: a presidential debate Tuesday in Tennessee and a joint[20] forum on Oct. 15 in

New York. In the meantime, no matter what the poll numbers show, campaign aides like DuHaime will be forced to talk up their optimism going into the final days. Last Thursday, McCain senior adviser Greg Strimple tried to highlight the fact that Obama too has had to pare down his initial goals for the election. "Obama started off with a 50-state strategy," Strimple said. "We've seen him pull out of Georgia and North Dakota. And I hear he is down 9 points in Montana." Such marginal changes[21], however, do not change the fact that, as things currently stand, Obama appears poised to win the election, possibly by large margins[22]. Victories in Georgia, Montana and North Dakota would offer McCain little consolation with a President Obama in the White House.

选自 *The New York Times*

要点解析:

1. 注意 general 的译法，general 表示“总体上的，综合的”，在人名前首字母大写即为“将军”，general manager 为“总经理”，这里的 top field general 是“总管”的意思。

2. ill-fated 意为“命运多舛的”，ill 不仅表示“生病的”，在很多情况下还表示“状态很糟糕的”。

3. sour 本身作形容词，表示“酸的”；作动词表示“使变酸”。这里大意为“情况变差”。

4. languid 意为“软弱无力的”，languid campaign 可以理解为“疲软的竞选表现”。

5. turn off 后接人，表示“让某人失望、失去兴趣”的意思，而不是“关掉”的意思。英语还有 turn sb down 的说法，也表示“令某人失望”。翻译英语词组一定要注意结合搭配对象进行翻译。

6. momentum 意思是“势头”，例如，“发展势头良好”可以译为 gain a good momentum。这里的 momentum-proof 表示“势头受阻”的意思。

7. 注意 cover 在本句中是“报道”的意思，cover 本身表示“覆盖”，但与新闻内容相关时则表示“报道”新闻。

8. 美国共和党(the Republican Party)，又称“老大党”，是美国两大政党之一，其标志是大象，代表颜色为红色，成立于 1854 年。美国民主党(the Democratic Party)是另一大政党，其前身是托马斯·杰斐逊在 1791 年建立的民主共和党，由部分种植园主和与南方奴隶主有联系的企业家组成，当时叫共和党。1794 年改为民主共和党，1840 年正式称民主党。民主党的群众基础主要是劳工、公务员、少数民族和黑人。

9. candidate 在这里根据总统竞选这样一个语境译为“总统竞选人”。

10. dwindling 是 dwindle 的动名词，表示“(逐渐)减少，变小，缩小”的意思。翻译时可以把动名词的含义翻译出来。英语里有时态，而汉语中没有，因而非谓语动词的 -ing形式在翻译时有时要译出“正在”这样一个含义。

11. faltering 本身表示“衰退，衰落”，但修饰 economy 可以译为“起伏不定的经济状况”。

12. 这是一个并列复合句。第一个句子的主干是 party leaders have voiced their concern，第二个句子的主干是 Michigan activists voiced bewilderment and frustration。while 在本句中是转折连词，意为"而，然而"，that McCain was already giving up on the battleground state 是同位语从句，修饰 bewilderment and frustration。翻译时层层切分，找出主句和修饰成分的关系，进行恰当处理。

13. toss-ups 这里可以译为"悬而未决的州"。

14. swing states 不能译为"摇晃的州"，应该根据美国总统选举的背景译为"摇摆州"，即在美国大选中先支持一个政党后又可能倒向另一个政党的州。

15. stark 本身表示"赤裸裸的，明显的，完全的"的意思，stark historical relief 这里译为"(把麦凯恩问题纳入)极端的历史凸显状态"。

16. nail-biter 这个复合词的字面意义为"咬手指甲的人"，其实是用有些人在紧张时会下意识地咬指甲的行为来比喻令人紧张的事或令人焦躁不安的心情，其形容词为 nail-biting，表示"令人紧张的，令人焦躁不安的"。例如：The movie's climactic scene was a real nail-biter. 这部电影中最关键的一场戏让观众看得紧张不已。

17. 这是一个复合句。句子主干是 The claim follows a plan。which 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句，修饰 claim；by campaign ads 后的 that 引导的是一个限制性定语从句，修饰 campaign ads；第二个 that 引导的也是一个限制性定语从句，修饰 a plan of attack。这里的两个定语从句在翻译时不能按照中文的定语译法一律放到修饰词前面，那样很累赘，而要根据定语从句与修饰成分的关系进行重新组句，可译成新的短句，转译成状语性质的句子，重复先行词进行重新组句等。

18. 本句的主干是 Obama has been hitting McCain on the stump。本句的理解难点在于句中含有动词现在分词 charging 引导的伴随状语较长，同时，其内部又嵌套了由 that 引导的宾语从句 that his campaign is running away from the real issues to launch "Swift Boat-style" smears 来修饰整个主句。当状语较长时，可以拆分成新的短句，而不一定非要按照原文进行字字对应的翻译，把原句想表达的意思译出来就可以了。

19. erratic 可以译为"古怪的，飘忽不定的"。

20. joint 一般译为"联合的"，例如 joint venture 译为"合资企业"，joint efforts 译为"共同努力"。

21. marginal 本意为"边缘的"，这里 marginal change 是一个选举时用的词汇，应译为"微小的变化。"

22. by large margins 译为"程度很大或很大程度上"。

PASSAGE 3

中国在六方会谈[1]中扮演重要角色

在六方会谈期间，有关各方[2]，包括我们的盟国——日本和韩国，也包括俄罗斯——都坐在谈判桌前，提出我们的共同利益[3]。

有些人说这行不通。有些人说这不可能。还有一些人说，布什总统应放弃多方会谈的希望而只与朝鲜进行双边[4]会谈。他们说朝鲜决不会同意任何别的条件，中国在扩大对话方面不会发挥作用。但事实上他们错了。中国确实[5]发挥了作用。

今年三月，我会见了当时的中国外长唐家璇。我重申了布什总统的意思：中国需要在处理这一地区问题上承担起它的责任。就在[6]第二天，中国副总理，他今天与我们一起飞抵朝鲜并传递了这一信息，即除了举行包括中国在内的由该地区所有国家完全参与的多方会谈，别无选择[7]。我要再次感谢副总理为促成这些会谈所作的重要贡献。

一个以这种方式与我们及该地区其他的合作伙伴如日本、韩国、俄罗斯进行建设性合作的中国，是一个能激发民族自信心并取得世界其他民族信任的中国[8]。

要点解析:

1. “六方会谈”，Six-Party Talks。六方会谈是指由朝鲜、韩国、中国、美国、俄罗斯和日本六国共同参与的旨在解决朝鲜核问题的一系列谈判。会谈于2003年8月27日开始，到2007年9月30日为止，共举行过六轮会谈。

2. “有关各方”可以译为 concerning parties/sides，party 可以作“利益相关方”的意思。也可以用 stakeholders，原指“赎金保管人”，也可理解为“有发言权的与会各方”。

3. “共同利益”中的“共同”不能译成 same，same 是“一样”的意思，“共同的”应该译为 common，也可以译为 shared，即我们都享有的利益。

4. 双边的“边”不能译为 side，而应该用 bilateral，“多边的”则是 multilateral。

5. 注意“确实”的译法。英语中的助动词 do 有一个很重要的用法就是在肯定句中表示强调，一般译为“的确，确实，真的，还是”。do 表示强调时，只能用现在时(do, does)和过去时(did)。这种用法叫做强调肯定式(emphatic positive)，其作用在于排除否定性的观点。例如：I do think you should go. 我的确认为你应当去。又如：He did tell me that he would help us in the work. 他真的告诉过我他要帮我们做这工作。

6. 注意“就在”这个词的译法。我们经常使用 very 以表示强调的意味，例如 very 可以是形容词，作名词的修饰语。very 作形容词时，主要有三种译法：(1) 译为“真正的”(real, true)。例如：Plunder is the very nature of imperialism. 掠夺是帝国主义真正的本性。(2) 译为“就”、“正”、“恰好”(just the, exactly the, precisely the)。例如：The thief was caught in the very act of stealing. 那个小偷正在偷东西的时候当场被捕。(3) 译为“甚至连……都”(even the)。例如：The very thought of going there delighted me. 甚至只是想一想去那里都使我高兴。

7. 英语句型 There is no alternative to ...可译为“除……外别无选择，没有别的办法，没有别的可替代”或“……是唯一的出路、办法”，正好可以用来翻译此句。例如：There is no alternative to surgery. 除外科手术外别无他法。/外科手术是唯一的解决办法。

8. 这一句修饰的内容，即“中国”，和前一句一致，所以可以采取译成定语从句的方法进行翻译。

第二部分　外交词汇精选

英 译 汉

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	外交部
Protocol Department	礼宾司
Information Department	新闻司
diplomatic mission	外交代表机构
embassy	大使馆
consulate	领事馆
consul-general	总领事
consular jurisdiction	领事裁判权
memorandum	备忘录
to sever diplomatic relations	断绝外交关系
to exchange ambassadors	互派大使
to resume diplomatic relations	恢复外交关系
to give a banquet in honor of ...	宴请……
on invitation, upon invitation	应邀
in the company of ..., accompanied by ...	在……陪同下
to wish prosperity to a country and well-being to its people	祝(某国)国家繁荣，人民幸福
His (Her, Your) Majesty	陛下
His (Her, Your) Royal Highness	殿下
His Excellency Mr. President and Madam ...	总统先生阁下和夫人

汉 译 英

中国驻日本/东京大使	the Chinese Ambassador to Japan/in Tokyo
总理应邀对……进行国事访问/正式访问	The Premier paid a state visit/an official visit to ... on invitation.
保卫领海/领空/领土	defend our territorial waters/territorial air/territory
求同存异	seek common ground while putting aside/preserving/reserving differences
奉行睦邻友好政策	uphold/pursue the good-neighbor/good-neighborly policy

举行记者招待会	hold a press conference/news conference
中美关系	Sino-US ties/China-US relations
双边合作	bilateral cooperation
国家利益	national interests
频繁会晤	frequent meetings
中美关系正常化	the normalization of China-US relations
永久磋商机制	permanent consultative institutions
建设性/全面战略伙伴关系	constructive/overall strategic partnership
战略经济对话	strategic and economic dialogue
相互信任、共同繁荣、和平共处	mutual trust, common prosperity, peaceful coexistence
建设21世纪积极合作全面的中美关系	build a positive, cooperative and comprehensive Sino-US relationship for the 21st century
中美建设性伙伴关系	a constructive, strategic partnership between China and the United States
立足当前、放眼长远，从战略的高度审视和处理中美关系	(Let us) get grounded on the current situation and take a long view with a strategic vision when looking at and handling Sino-US relations
海岸相邻或相向的国家	states with adjacent or opposite coasts
与邻为善，以邻为伴	build good-neighborly relationships and partnerships with our neighbors
根据民主、开放的原则	in accordance with the principles of democracy and openness

第三部分 技巧专题

英汉对比与翻译

不同民族由于历史、生态、宗教、民情、习俗的不同，对于同一对象或内容的思维角度不尽一致，在语言表达上就存在着明显的差异。英语和汉语之间由于思维方式和历史文化发展的不同，在语言表达方式上就有着较大差异。

一、综合语与分析语(Synthetic *vs.* Analytic)

综合语的特征是运用形态变化来表示语法关系，拉丁语、德语及古英语等都属于这类语言。分析语的特征是不用形态变化而用词序来表达语法关系，汉语是典型的分析语。现代英语是从古英语发展而来的，仍然保留着综合语的某些特征，但也具有分析语

的特征：有形态变化，但不像典型的综合语那么复杂；词序比汉语灵活，但相对固定，属于综合—分析语(synthetic-analytic language)。

英语的词缀灵活多变，通过词缀表达词的性、数、格、人称、语气和语态等；汉语没有形态变化，一般要借助词序或其他办法表达语法意义。

educate *v.* 教育

educates(第三人称单数) educated(过去式/过去分词) educating(现在分词)

education *n.*

英语词序比较灵活，汉语词序相对固定。

中国人 Chinese people/people of China/people from China

我姐姐的朋友 my sister's friend/a friend of my sister

二、聚集与流散(Compact *vs.* Diffusive)

英语句子句式呈“聚集型”，由严谨的主谓结构(NP+VP)构成。主语不可或缺，谓语动词是句子的中心，其他各种句法成分都附着于主语和谓语。因此，英语句子主次分明，层次清楚，严密规范。英语有五种基本句型，各种长短句子一般都可以看作是这五种基本句型及其变式、扩展、组合、省略或倒装。

Boys are lagging behind. (SV)

男孩子们正在落后。

I am not against women having those advantages. (SVP)

我不反对女性有这些优势。

Women are overtaking men in education and in the workplace. (SVO)

女性在受教育程度和职场上正在赶超男性。

That conveyed to me the reality. (SVOO)

这让我看到了事实真相。

The details may help authorities identify areas where high numbers of people are unable to read or to work. (SVOC)

问卷详细信息将有助于政府找出那些文盲率或失业率较高的地区。

汉语句式呈“流散型”，主谓结构具有很大的多样性、复杂性和灵活性。主语不仅形式多样，而且可有可无；可表示施事、受事，也可表示时间、地点；可用名词、动词，也可用形容词、数量词。汉语不受形态的约束，没有主谓形式协调一致的关系。

和平、发展、合作是时代的呼唤，是各国人民共同利益之所在。(话题句：话题语+评论语)

Peace, development and cooperation are the calls of the time and serve the common interests of people of all countries.

我们将坚持“和平统一、一国两制”的方针，继续推动两岸关系和平发展，维护中华民族根本利益，增进两岸同胞共同利益。(施事句：施事语+动作语)

We will adhere to the principles of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems,"

continue to promote the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations, maintain the essential interests of the Chinese nation and enhance the common interests of compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

气体很容易压缩。(描写句：主题语+描写语/形容词)

It is easy to compress a gas.

不少人都对功夫感兴趣，(功夫班)会继续办下去。(关系句)

Many people are interested in Kongfu, so the class will continue.

三、形合与意合(Hypotactic *vs.* Paratactic)

英语是形合型语言，句中的词语或分句之间用语言形式手段(如关联词)连接起来，表达语法意义和逻辑关系。汉语是意合型语言，句子的语法意义和逻辑关系通过词语或分句的含义表达。

英语注重显性接应(explicit cohesion)，以形显义，连接手段和形式使用频繁。

Fruits ***and*** vegetables are rich in carotenoids, ***which*** are known to protect against cell damage from pollution ***and*** UV rays, ***and*** can also prevent age-related diseases including heart disease and cancer.(关系副词、代词和连词连接)

水果和蔬菜富含类胡萝卜素。据我们所知，类胡萝卜素可以保护细胞不受污染和紫外线的损害，还可以防止心脏病和癌症等老年病。

Among the 387 healthiest people ***with*** none of the four habits, only 32 died, or about 8 percent.(介词连接)

在387位四种坏习惯都没有的最健康人士中，只有32人在此期间去世，比例约为8%。

Growing up in a poor country does not necessarily mean that kids get more physical activity.(词形变换连接)

在贫穷国家长大，并不意味着能得到更多的锻炼。

Children with televisions in ***their*** bedrooms averaged nearly 13 hours of viewing a week.(替代词连接)

那些卧室里有电视的孩子每周看电视的平均时间约为13小时。

汉语注重隐性连贯(covert coherence)，以神统形，形合手段比英语少得多。词语之间的关系常在不言之中，语法意义和逻辑联系常隐含在字里行间。

少林寺方丈释永信表示，时机成熟的时候，少林寺会考虑在海外开办分支机构。(通过先后语序表明逻辑关系)

Shaolin Temple, is planning to open overseas branches "when conditions are mature," according to Shi Yongxin, the temple's abbot.

要记住：在工作上，要向积极性最高的同志看齐，在生活上，要向水平最低的同志看齐。(运用反复、排比、对偶、对照使句式整齐、匀称)

Remember always, at work the comrade with the most ambition is the one you regard as

your equal but in life you should regard the comrade who has the lowest living standards.

四、物称与人称(Impersonal *vs*. Personal)

英语较常用物称表达法，让事物以客观的口气呈现出来，尤其常见于书面语，如公文、新闻、科技论著以及散文、小说等文学作品。这种表达法往往使叙述显得客观公正，结构严密紧凑。

The relationship (between China and US) has brought long-lasting benefits for our two countries, including significant economic gains for both of our peoples.

美中关系令两国持久受益，并为两国人民带来显著的经济收益。

Projected changes in future sea ice conditions, if realized, will result in loss of approximately two-thirds of the world's current polar bear population by the mid 21st century.

如果有关未来北极海冰变化的预测准确的话，到本世纪中期，全世界的北极熊数量将减少三分之二。

The annual voyage of some species, which fly north in search of food and suitable climes, could increase by as much as 400 kilometers (250 miles), the research found.

研究发现，一些向北飞行以觅食和寻找合适栖息地的候鸟每年飞行的距离可增加约400千米(250英里)。

汉语则较注重辩证思维，强调主体和客体的相对性，常用人称或拟人化的主语。当人称可以不言自喻时，又常常隐含人称或省略人称。

一个***想法或念头***闪过脑际，令你眼前一亮，豁然开朗。

Suddenly a light bulb is turned on in the dark tunnel of your mind as a thought or an idea crosses your mind.

一朵花打扮不出春天来，只有***百花齐放***才能春色满园。

One flower can not make the spring; only thousands of flowers blossoming together can bring spring to the garden.

看看周围，真诚地感激你看到的一切。(无主语)

Look around, and be truly grateful for all that you see.

五、被动与主动(Passive *vs*. Active)

英语注重区分主体和客体，习惯分清实施者和受事者，因而被动语态在英语里是一种常见的语法现象。

Huge, perfectly preserved toe bone fossils ***were found*** with a rib and leg and possibly pelvic bones.

这里发现了巨大的、保存完好的足趾骨化石，同时发现的还有一根肋骨和一条腿，还有一些可能是组成骨盆的骨头。

Don't ***be trapped*** by dogma — which is living with the results of other people's thinking.

不要被教条所限，不要活在别人的观念里。

German applicants ***were slated*** for offering up unflattering photographs, which may have hindered their acceptance rates.

德国申请者提供的照片不够讨巧，这使得该国申请者的通过率都不高。

古代汉语的被动式是用“为”字或“为……所”结构来表示的（如杜甫诗题《茅屋为秋风所破歌》），没有“被字式”，被动意义一般借助主动式来表示。到了近代，汉语才有了“被字式”。现代汉语受西方语言的影响，“被字式”的使用范围有所扩大，但大多数被动意义仍不使用“被字式”。

北京今年将执行更严格的机动车排放标准。

A stricter regulation of vehicle emission will be ushered this year in Beijing.

在申请加入该网站的英国人中，八名男性仅有一人***获批***。

Only one in eight British men who have applied to the website has been accepted.

该网站于 2002 年在丹麦建立，并于上月在全球***推出***。

The site was founded in 2002 in Denmark and went live across the globe last month.

六、静态与动态（Static *vs.* Dynamic）

英语的叙述呈静态（static），名词化（nominalization）是英语常见的现象。名词化主要指用名词或动名词来表达原来属于动词（或形容词）所表达的概念。

The hope would be that this is a measure that you get all the large advertisers to agree to.

我们希望这一措施可以得到所有大型广告商的同意。

What we are talking about is ***enhancing*** online security and privacy and ***reducing*** and perhaps even ***eliminating*** the ***need*** to memorize a dozen passwords, through ***creation*** and ***use*** of more trusted digital identities.

我们讨论的是如何提高网上安全度和更好地保护隐私，以及如何通过创建和应用更多可信的数码身份来减少、甚至消除网民需要记一大堆密码的烦恼。

People now have 11 different ways of ***staying*** in contact with their friends from the ***comfort*** of their sofa or bedroom.

现在的人们拥有 11 种不同的交流方式，舒服地坐在沙发上或卧室里就能和朋友保持联系。

汉语叙述呈动态（dynamic），倾向于多用动词，如动词连用、兼语式句子等多动词谓语句以及汉语动词充当介词等，动词无需改变形式就可以充当句子的各种成分。如此一来，汉语句子就显得到处都有动词了。

使用人类的已有经验和知识***来进行***发明创造***是***一件很了不起的事情。

It's a wonderful thing to create something that puts it back in the pool of human experience and knowledge.

27% 的人目前仍***将***电子邮件***作为***他们的主要联系方式。

Just 27 percent now use email as their primary means of contact.

过去，日本企业的老板通常会为自己的部下***牵线搭桥***，一旦女性***结婚***，就***迫使***她们***辞去***工作。

Bosses in Japanese companies used to match up women and men working under them — then force the women to quit once they were married。

英汉句子结构的差异和表达习惯的不同反映了东西方两个民族思维方式和文化心理结构的不同。在翻译过程中，必须按照译入语民族思维方式的特点，调整语句结构，以符合译入语的表达习惯。

第四部分　大师纵览

亚历山大·弗雷泽·泰特勒



亚历山大·弗雷泽·泰特勒(Alexander Fraser Tytler，1747—1814)，生于苏格兰的爱丁堡，毕业于爱丁堡大学，曾任爱丁堡大学历史教授，后改行当律师，但他一直酷爱文学和翻译，还撰写过许多历史书籍，翻译过意大利诗人彼特拉克的作品。1790年，他在伦敦出版了被誉为西方翻译史上“第一部较为完善的翻译理论专著”——《论翻译的原则》(*Essay on the Principles of Translation*)。

此书的问世引起了英国乃至整个西方翻译界的高度重视。斯坦纳在其译论《通天塔》中将西方翻译理论、实践与翻译史粗略地划分为四大阶段，而第一阶段即古典期结束的标志就是泰特勒《论翻译的原则》的出版。泰特勒指出：“好的译文应该是把原作的优点完全地移注到另一种语言，以使译语所属的国人能明白地领悟、强烈地感受，如同使用原作语言的人所领悟、所感受的一样。”这个论点影响了后来大批的翻译理论家，而作为泰特勒理论精髓的“翻译三原则”更是代表了西方截至18世纪末翻译理论史上的顶峰。

翻译必须遵守的三大原则：

1. A translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work. 译文应完全复写出原作的思想。

2. The style and manner of writing should be of the same character as that of the original. 译文的风格和笔调应与原文的性质相同。

3. A translation should have all the ease of the original composition. 译文应和原作同样流畅。

首先，泰特勒认为，译者要完全复写出原作的思想，就必须精通原作的语言，并十分熟悉所译题材。这两个条件都是必不可少的。在原文意义暧昧不明或含有歧义的地方，译者必须运用自己的判断力，选择与上下文连贯或与作者常用的思想方式和写作风

格最相符合的意义。在翻译过程中，译者对原文有略加增减的自由，但“增补的内容必须与原作思想有必不可少的联系，并实际上能加强原作的思想”。而删减的内容则应是那些“明显多余而又有损于原作思想的东西”，是“句子中的次要成分”。

其次，译者必须具有很快辨认原作风格特色的本领。他必须准确地判断出原作风格属于哪一类，是属于严肃、高雅、活泼、顺畅、华丽、考究的风格，还是属于朴素无华的风格。对于这些风格所具有的特色，译者必须有能力在译文中同样明显地表达出来。译者在模仿原作的风格和手法时，会受到多方面的限制，必须细心考虑原作语言和译作语言各自的特点。

最后，译者遵循的第三原则是翻译工作中困难最大的部分。泰特勒把译者比作画家，两者都从事模仿，但各自的程度却不尽相同。要临摹一幅画，画家可以使用与原作相同的颜色，要注意的是如何忠实地模仿原作的笔法和形态。只要模仿得当，摹本可具有原作的一切特征。然而，译者的工作却完全不同。他用的不是与原作相同的色彩，但必须给其“画面”以同样的力量和效果。译者不能照搬原作的笔法，而必须用自己的笔法来译出完美的“摹本”。他越是注意仔细模拟，就越不能表现出原作的流畅和神采。要使译文既忠实于原文，又具有文采，译者就“必须既用原作者的灵魂，又以他自己的发音器官来说话”。

泰特勒指出，要忠实于原作思想，往往需要偏离原作的笔调，但无论在任何情况下都不能因笔调而偏离思想，也不能只顾译作文笔的流畅和优雅而牺牲原作的思想和笔调。

泰特勒的翻译理论标志着西方翻译史上一个时期的结束和另一个时期的开始。我国著名翻译理论家谭载喜对其三原则作出过高度的评价：“泰特勒的翻译理论比较全面、系统。它不仅是英国翻译理论史上，而且也是整个西方翻译理论史上一座非常重要的里程碑。”

第五部分　优秀经典译文赏析

Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here,

but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

(Abraham Lincoln)

葛底斯堡演说

87年以前，我们的祖先在这个大陆上建立了一个新的国家，它孕育于自由，并且献身给一种理念，即所有人都是生来平等的。

现在，我们正在进行一次伟大的内战，我们在考验，究竟这个国家，或任何一个有这种主张和这种信仰的国家，是否能长久存在。我们在那次战争的一个伟大的战场上集合。我们来到这里，奉献那个战场上的一部分土地，作为在此地为那个国家的生存而牺牲了自己生命的人的永久眠息之所。我们这样做，是十分合情合理的。

可是，就更深一层意义而言，我们是无从奉献这片土地的——无从使它成为圣地——也不可能把它变为人们景仰之所。那些在这里战斗的勇士，活着的和死去的，已使这块土地神圣化了，远非我们的绵薄之力所能左右。世人会不大注意，更不会长久记得我们在此地所说的话，然而他们将永远忘不了这些人在这里所做的事。相反，我们活着的人应该献身于那些曾在此作战的人们所英勇推动而尚未完成的工作。我们应该在此献身于我们面前所留存的伟大工作——由于他们的光荣牺牲，我们要更坚定地致力于他们曾作最后全部贡献的那个事业——我们在此立志誓愿，不能让他们白白死去——要使这个国家在上帝的庇佑之下，得到新生的自由——要使那民有、民治、民享的政府不致从地球上消失。

第六部分　练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1) The Labour Party reached that moment last Wednesday when Gordon Brown told it that his plans to cut real spending on public services and halve capital spending equaled more "Labour investment."

A. 上周三，工党终于迎来了这一时刻：英国首相戈登·布朗宣布计划削减公开服务的实际开支，裁掉等于“工党投资”半数的资本支出。

B. 上周三，工党终于迎来了这一时刻：英国首相戈登·布朗宣布，他计划砍掉公共服务的开支，裁掉等于“工党投资”半数的资本支出。

C. 上周三，工党终于迎来了这一时刻：即英国首相戈登·布朗宣布计划削减公开服务的实际开支以及将资本支出减半，这相当于更多的“工党投资”。

D. 上周三，工党终于迎来了这一时刻：英国首相戈登·布朗宣布，他计划削减公共服务的实际开支以及将资本支出减半，这相当于更多的“工党投资”。

2) The big discussion in British politics for the foreseeable future will be how to tackle the debt crisis and deliver quality public services when spending is tight, and Gordon Brown has taken his party to the sidelines of that discussion.

A. 英国政坛对预见的未来进行的大讨论，谋求如何在开支缺少的情况下解决债务危机和提供优质公开服务。而布朗首相和他所领导的工党对这一讨论采取了观望态度。

B. 英国政坛对可预见的未来进行的大讨论，是谋求如何在开支紧缺的情况下解决债务危机和提供优质公共服务。而布朗首相和他所领导的工党对这一讨论采取了观望态度。

C. 英国政坛对预见的未来进行的大讨论，谋求如何在开支紧缺的情况下解决债务危机和提供优质公开服务。而布朗首相和他所领导的工党对这一讨论采取了边际态度。

D. 英国政治对可预见的未来进行的大讨论，是谋求如何在开支紧缺的情况下解决债务危机和提供优质公开服务。布朗首相和工党对这一讨论采取了观望态度。

3) It is remarkable that when the people responsible for Canada's successful fiscal consolidation in the mid-1990s gave a recent seminar at the Institute for Government, members of my team and the Shadow Cabinet joined senior civil servants to hear what they had to say. Not a single member of the Government was there.

A. 值得注意的是，20 世纪 90 年代中期成功巩固加拿大财政的专家日前在政府研究机构举办研讨会时，我的团队成员和影子政权加入到高级公务员中，试图听听他们的说法。但是没有一个政府成员现身。

B. 值得记住的是，20 世纪 90 年代中期成功巩固加拿大财政的专家日前在政府研究机构举办研讨会时，我的团队成员和影子内阁加入到老年工人中，试图听听他们的说法。但是没有一个政府成员现身。

C. 值得记住的是，20 世纪 90 年代中期成功巩固加拿大财政的专家日前在政府研究机构举办研讨会时，我的团队成员和影子内阁与高级公务员一起，试图听听他们的说法。但是没有一个政府成员现身。

D. 值得注意的是，20 世纪 90 年代中期成功巩固加拿大财政的专家日前在政府研究机构举办研讨会时，我的团队成员和影子内阁成员与高级公务员一起，来听听他们的高见。但是没有一个现政府成员现身。

4) In recent days, party leaders in Florida and Virginia have voiced their concern about the trajectory of the race in their states, while Michigan activists voiced bewilderment and

frustration that McCain was already giving up on the battleground state.

A. 最近几天来，佛罗里达州和弗吉尼亚州的共和党领导人已经表示对这两个州竞选情况发出声音，而密歇根活动家们表示了对麦凯恩已经逐步放弃竞选战地的奇怪。

B. 最近几天以来，佛罗里达州和弗吉尼亚州的共和党人已经表示对本州竞选情况的关注，而密歇根活动家们表示了对麦凯恩已经逐步放弃竞选战地的不解。

C. 最近几天来，佛罗里达州和弗吉尼亚州的共和党领导人已经表示对这两个州竞选情况的关注，而密歇根活动分子表示了对麦凯恩已经逐步放弃该州选战的困惑。

D. 最近几天来，佛罗里达州和弗吉尼亚州的共和党领导人已经表示对这两个州竞选情况的关注，而密歇根活动分子表示了对麦凯恩已经逐步放弃该州选战的困惑和沮丧。

5) The claim, which is supported by campaign ads that ask "Who is Barack Obama?" follows a plan of attack that some Republicans outside the campaign have characterized as the "Manchurian candidate" strategy.

A. 这种说法由竞选广告"谁是奥巴马"支持，后续的攻击计划被竞选活动以外的一些共和党人称之为"满族候选人"战略。

B. 这种说法由竞选广告"谁是奥巴马"支持，跟着的攻击计划被竞选活动的一些人称之为"满族候选人"战略。

C. 这种说法由竞选广告"谁是奥巴马"提出，跟着的攻击计划被竞选活动的一些共和党称之为"满族候选人"战略。

D. 这种说法由竞选广告"谁是奥巴马"提出，后续的攻击计划由竞选活动的共和党称之为"满族候选人"战略。

6) At the same time, Obama has been hitting McCain on the stump, charging that his campaign is running away from the real issues to launch "Swift Boat-style" smears.

A. 与此同时，奥巴马一直在抨击麦凯恩的重点，指控他的竞选活动正在远离实质性的问题，发起"快速船式"的诽谤。

B. 与此同时，奥巴马一直在抨击麦凯恩的要害，指控他的竞选团队正在远离真实性的问题，发起"快捷船式"的诽谤。

C. 与此同时，奥巴马一直在抨击麦凯恩的要害，指控他的竞选团队正在远离实质性的问题，发起"快捷船式"的诽谤。

D. 与此同时，奥巴马一直在抨击麦凯恩的重点，指控他的竞选活动正在远离真实性的问题，发起"快速船式"的诽谤。

7) 在六方会谈期间，有关各方，包括我们的盟国——日本和韩国，也包括俄罗斯——都坐在谈判桌前，提出我们的共同利益。

A. In the Six-Party Talks, all of the regional partners including our friends — Japan and the Republic of Korea, including Russia — are at the table laying our common interests forwards.

B. In the Six-Party Talks, all of the regional stakeholders including our allies — Japan and the Republic of Korea, including Russia as well — are at the table putting our common interests forward.

C. During the Six-Party Talks, all of the local concerning including our allies — Japan and the Republic of Korea, including Russia as well — at the table setting our common interest forward.

D. In the Six-Party Talks, all of the regional parties including our allies — Japan and the Republic of Korea, including Russia as well — are at the table putting our same interests forward.

8）就在第二天，中国副总理，他今天与我们一起飞抵朝鲜并传递了这一信息。

A. The next day the Vice Premier, who is here with us today, flew to North Korea and delivered that message.

B. The next day the Vice Premier who is here with us today, flew to North Korea and delivered that message.

C. The real next day the Vice Premier, who is here with us today, flew to North Korea and delivered that message.

D. The very next day the Vice Premier, who is here with us today, flew to North Korea and delivered that message.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

the Conservatives
foreseeable future
the Labour Party
the Liberal Democrat Party
be akin to
tip-toe
marginal
sour
faltering economy
swing state

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

六方会谈
联合国千年目标
中美关系
双边合作
中美联合公报
共同利益

中美关系正常化
建设性战略伙伴关系
全面战略伙伴关系
战略经济对话

4. Improve the following translations.

1) Perhaps the most important lesson from around the world is that if you talk honestly to the public about the spending decisions that need to be taken, they will respect you and support you.

原译：世界各地的最重要的课程是若你说实话，让公众了解需要采取的花费决议，他们就会尊重支持你。

改译：

2) With a month left, McCain still has time to reverse the recent trend and make election night a nail-biter.

原译：剩下一个月，麦凯恩仍能扭转最近的趋势，在大选之夜成功。

改译：

3) The Obama campaign, by contrast, continues to invest heavily in positive issue-oriented advertising, including spots that describe Obama's economic and health-care plans.

原译：奥巴马竞选活动大量投资积极议题广告，包括奥巴马的经济和医疗健康等热点。

改译：

4) All this posturing comes as the candidates face only two remaining major events before Election Day: a presidential debate Tuesday in Tennessee and a joint forum on Oct. 15 in New York.

原译：所有的姿态在选举日之前都会来到，候选者面对仅剩的两个重大事件：星期二在田纳西州的辩论和10月15日纽约的参与论坛。

改译：

5) 我重申了布什总统的意思：中国需要在处理这一地区问题上承担起它的责任。

原译：I said again President Bush's meaning that China needed to undertake its responsibilities in dealing with this local problem.

改译:

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Corazon Aquino

Death has its clichés, including that which marks the passing of a notable individual as "the end of an era." Corazon Aquino, leader of the non-violent "people's power" movement that overthrew the Philippine dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos, died in Manila on August 1, at 76. But the life of Mrs. Aquino saw the beginning of an epoch — that of democratic transformations in Asia — that has yet to end. Sadly, however, her name seemed to have vanished from global memory too soon after Marcos's fall in 1986. Many non-Filipinos today would probably remember the extravagant shoe closet of Marcos's wife Imelda before recalling the life of Mrs. Aquino. Still, her example remains relevant to American and international politics, and something of her spirit may be discerned in patterns of protest and regime change that followed her time at the center of history's stage — including in the current Iranian crisis.

Cory Aquino came to rule her country during the second Reagan administration. Aquino's husband, Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino, Jr., and was practically unknown to most of the world when he was assassinated, on leaving a flight from the United States, at Manila International Airport in 1983. Marcos had Ninoy Aquino arrested in 1972, and sentenced him to death by firing squad in 1977, then kept him in jail, suffering from a heart condition. In 1980, he was allowed to come to America for medical treatment. Marcos, with more than a little success among the gullible, accused Ninoy and his associates of terrorism directed from inside the United States. A few journalists closely watched the Philippines — especially in California, where Filipino immigrants and their descendants were concentrated. We believed Ninoy was doomed from the moment he left his place of exile in Massachusetts, en route to his native land. Later, the airport where he was slain would be renamed for him, but at the moment of his death, the Philippines seemed to begin a slide into chaos, even as the Aquino family leaped to the center of world attention. Ninoy Aquino had often quoted an inscription by American poet Archibald MacLeish, on a wall at Harvard University, which he visited frequently while exiled in Massachusetts: "How shall freedom be defended? By arms when it is attacked by arms; by truth when it is attacked by lies; by democratic faith when it is attacked by authoritarian dogma. Always and in the final act, by determination and faith." Cory Aquino was drawn into leadership of the democratic forces, and her path to victory was aided by Paul Wolfowitz, then Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, along with I. Lewis Libby, then Director of Special Projects in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Richard Armitage.

6. Translate the following passage into English.

在这个问题上和在其他很多问题上，您都坦诚相见，建设性地寻求合作关系。这正是我们寻求与中国建立的关系：一种坦诚的、建设性的合作关系。

我们需要这样的关系，因为我们对后代负有加强和扩大和平的责任。

我赞赏您为努力实现朝鲜无核化，帮助重建伊拉克和促使贵国的邻国阿富汗实现稳定所作出的贡献。我赞赏您为打击恐怖主义这一祸患提供的帮助与合作。

我们还对后代负有一项责任，即运用我们生产的财富为人民提供教育，给他们以改善自己的生活及其子女生活的机会。

如您在接受采访时所说，我们必须充分发挥我们人民的创造力和创业精神。我们都知道，从长远来说，只有通过人民的努力才能达到我们的共同目标，在国内外实现繁荣与和平。

为了帮助我们的人民，我们还必须作出共同努力，保证市场始终开放，切实做到双方日益扩大的经济贸易关系保持透明和公平。

为此，我向总理，向我们的中国客人提议，为美中两国关系的继续推进干杯，为我们两国和我们邻国的光明未来，为我们面临的建立安全、繁荣与和平的世界的重任干杯！干杯！

第二单元

文学艺术

且泣且译，且译且泣。

——林纾

本单元重点

1. 掌握文学艺术基本词汇及相关表述。
2. 学习直译与意译的翻译技巧。
3. 了解林纾的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

文学艺术类的翻译文体主要包括散文、小说、杂文、诗词、哲学、美学等作品。这类文章的特点在于文化内涵深厚，译者必须具备一定的文学底蕴和素养，才能领会原文的含义，进而进行正确得当的翻译。文学翻译一般具有形象性、抒情性、含蓄性、象征性、韵律感以及讽刺与幽默等特点，而且还会遇到不可译性的问题，因而在进行文学翻译时不能仅仅从文字表面进行直译，而要从语言、美学、文学等多方面入手进行恰当的处理。

1. 我们在翻译文学艺术类的文章时，应该充分调动目标语言的一切手段来尽力再现原文的语言特点，但也不能忽视原文的形式，要使译文尽量与原文等值、等效。

2. 根据文学艺术类文体的特点，在翻译时应从音韵、修辞、篇章结构等方面来把握。译者需要在具体的翻译过程中，积极调动思维和自身的知识储备，努力再现原文本身在音、形、意三方面的美感。

3. 文学翻译人员要多了解背景知识，加强文学素养，了解文学作品文字背后所指代的具体内涵，这样翻译才能使人明白作者想传达的真正意蕴。

4. 文学翻译要运用形象思维对译文进行再创造，要用形象去译形象，如果只复述情节而不用形象说话，就会失去原作的艺术魅力，这样的译作就没有文学价值。如大多数文学作品都会使用隐喻或借代等修辞手法，要通过隐喻还原出文学作品本身真正的形象，进行准确的理解和翻译。

5. 归化与异化的技巧在文学翻译里使用较多。异化法就是要尽量传达原作的异域文化特色、异语语言形式以及作者的异常写作手法。但同时，异化法还要注意限度，讲究分寸，行不通的时候有必要借助归化法。

6. 由于文化的多样性和差异性，文学翻译里存在很多不可译现象，即无法在一种语言中找到与另一种语言完全对等的表达形式。例如，中英文诗词互译在翻译时可能就会出现无法对等、无法翻译的情况。当无法在两种语言中找到直接对应的形式时，译者往往不得不借助转移意象、替换双关语、切割长句等技巧，目的无非是在译文中最大限度地再现原文的文学性，尽可能地产生相同的阅读效果。但作品的不可译性正是文学翻译的意义和价值所在，它让译作从原文的阴影下走出来，获得自己的骄傲和生命，也使译者不再是简单的传声筒，而成为最隐秘、最精微的创作者。我们只能尽量贴近文学理想，却始终感觉无法企及，这不仅仅是翻译的困惑，更是文学的困惑。

第一部分 翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

A Purpose-Driven Cosmos[1]: Why Jesus Doesn't Promise Us an "Afterlife" — Theology

There's a cemetery plot, somewhere out there, waiting for your corpse. Regardless of who and where you are, you will one day be quite dead. And in 100 years, chances[2] are no one will remember your name — including the people carrying your genes in their bloodstreams[3]. We see our mortal future in everything from the natural forces that sap our hair color to the bacteria that eventually grind our bodies to a maggoty pulp[4]. The universe rolls around us frenetically, and, in every single case, it eventually kills us.

That's not just a matter of our individual destinies. If we are honest, the world around us seems pretty good proof that the gospel[5] isn't true. Doesn't the cosmos seem to be just as the nihilists[6] describe it: a bloody, merciless machine in which power, not goodness or beauty, is ultimate? What, then, is the meaning of life? What's the purpose of history? If it's all heading nowhere, then what difference at all does my existence make?

The gospel of the kingdom doesn't shy away[7] from such questions, but our preaching tends to swerve around[8] the answers it gives. Often we Christians start our gospel proclamation with triumph over sin. Fair enough: The gospel of Christ is indeed the reversal of sin, and of death and hell. But without a broader context, such teaching can treat Christ as a means to an end, a step from the alpha of Eden to the omega of heaven[9]. In a truly Christian vision of the kingdom of God, though, Jesus of Nazareth isn't a hoop we jump through[10] to extend our lives into eternity. Jesus is the kingdom of God in person[11]. As such, he is the meaning of life, the goal of history, and the pattern of the future. The gospel of the kingdom starts and ends with the announcement that God has made Jesus the emperor — and that he plans to bend the cosmos to fit Jesus' agenda, not the other way around.

Jesus and his apostles announced, with the onset of the kingdom of God, an unveiled "mystery," one that explained the "whys" of everything in the universe. The Hebrew Scriptures[12] revealed that the world was called together by God's Word[13]. But the mystery of the kingdom shows us that this Word is personal, taking on flesh and dwelling among us (*John* 1: 1-18)[14]. Every culture has experienced the wildness of sexual desire, and sought to safeguard that desire in some form of marriage. *Genesis* tells us this was "from the beginning," but the mystery of the kingdom shows us why the drive toward "one-flesh" union is so wild and dynamic. It's an icon, a picture ahead of time, of the unity between Christ and

his church (*Eph.* 5: 21-33)[15].

Announcing the Kingdom

Despite our mind-boggling explorations into the telescopic and the microscopic, much of the cosmos remains a mystery. Yet there seems to be some rhythm to it. The Christian gospel says the universe we inhabit is designed according to the blueprint of God's purpose in Jesus Christ. Paul[16] tells the Colossian church, speaking of Jesus, that "all things have been created through him and for him" and that "in him all things hold together" (*Col.* 1: 16-17)[17].

With Jesus at the foundation of God's purposes, we see why the Scriptures are so often a depressing story of collapsing kingdoms. Adam and Eve are designed to be king and queen of the universe, but they surrender their servant-dominion to a reptilian invader. The Israelites are to be a "light to the nations,"[18] but they repeatedly fall toward the way of death. Israel's kings step forward with power and anointing, but even the best of them succumb to the grave. By the time the story arrives in Bethlehem, the throne of David[19] is occupied by a puppet of a pagan empire. No wonder that star in the sky[20] so troubled the powers-that-were.

Every civilization has imagined that life has meaning, that history is heading somewhere. Utopian and apocalyptic futures alike are imagined in cultures everywhere, regardless of religion or level of development. In the covenants to Israel, unfolded over thousands of years of prophetic visions, God promised a kingdom of restored human rule on the throne of David. Wrongs would be made right, the curse would be reversed, and the sons and daughters of God would replace the alien invaders of God's good creation.

When Jesus of Nazareth stood in his hometown synagogue and read of the kingdom of God, the concept was hardly new. What was new, enough to provoke a violent riot, was Jesus' declaration that the kingdom of God had shown up, and that the Day of the Lord was here (*Luke* 4: 16-30)[21]. Jesus' hearers understood how insane and megalomaniacal it sounded for Jesus to identify himself with the coming of God's new order. They wanted the glory, power, and security of the kingdom, but with Jesus merely a means to that end.

But Jesus didn't back down. Everywhere he went he announced the kingdom, and demonstrated its arrival by turning back the curse in all its forms. He is unperturbed by evil spirits, natural forces, and biological decay — they retreat at the sound of his voice. Why? Because, as he put it, "if it is by the Spirit of God that I drive out demons, then the kingdom of God has come upon you" (*Matt.* 12: 28)[22]. As the King, Jesus reestablished human rule over the angelic and natural orders by living out the destiny his fallen ancestors had forfeited. He established himself as a wise ruler with dominion over his own appetites, with a will, affections, and conscience directed by his Father instead of the "god of this age." Free from the one power evil spirits have over the image-bearers of God — the accusation of sin (*John* 14:30)[23] — he walked through human suffering, temptation, and the curse of death itself to wrest humanity from the Accuser's fingers.

For too long, we've called unbelievers to "invite Jesus into your life." Jesus doesn't want to be in your life. Your life's a wreck. Jesus calls you into his life. Jesus fulfilled both the hopes embedded in human psyches everywhere and, more specifically, the kingdom promises God made to the people of Israel. He applied that nation's imagery — of temple, vine, shepherd, light of the nations, and so forth — to himself first, and then to those who are found in him. God's purposes for creation and for his people are found in Jesus: cursed and condemned and handed over to Satan, but raised from the dead and marked out with the Spirit (*Ezek*. 37: 1-14[24]; *Rom*. 1: 4)[25]. His teaching prepared his people, through stories and pictures and signs, for life in his new kingdom. And then he ushered it in as "the firstborn from the dead," the "first-fruits" of God's new creation project.

选自 *Christianity Today*

要点解析:

1. a purpose-driven cosmos：用目的或目的论解释世界的哲学学说。在如何解释世界的事物和现象以及它们之间关系的问题上，目的论认为某种观念的目的是预先规定事物、现象存在和发展以及它们之间关系的原因和根据。目的论有两种主要的表现形式，即外在目的论和内在目的论。外在目的论是用神的目的来解释自然界的事物和现象的学说，认为世界上的事物之所以发生并且秩序井然，是因为作为创世主的神为宇宙制定了理性目的和方案。在中世纪，外在目的论为宗教神学所利用和发挥，成为宗教神学的核心思想。内在目的论则认为事物本身的必然性中存在着目的性，事物不是由于必然性才存在，目的才是事物存在的真正根据和推动者，目的是比必然性更高的原则。

2. chances 在这里不要译成“机会”，而要译为“可能性”，翻译词语要根据语境进行选词。

3. the people carrying your genes in their bloodstreams 从字面上理解就是“血管里携带着你的基因的人们”。按字面翻译读起来不通顺，所以应该按照中文习惯处理为“和你有血缘关系的人”。

4. 这句话中要把握 from ... to 这个结构，这句话的意思是说：从让我们头发变白的自然力量到侵蚀我们的躯体并使之腐烂的细菌，这所有的事情都可以让我们看到人类的未来。

5. the gospel：福音，在圣经中原意为“(天国来的)好消息”，现在一般用来指基督教教义。例如，正统教会的“传福音”就是指传扬核心教义，而不是传扬整卷福音书。福音书，指《圣经·新约》首四卷，讲述耶稣的出生、生平、使命、被钉十字架和复活，包括《马太福音》、《马可福音》、《路加福音》和《约翰福音》。

6. nihilist：虚无主义者。虚无主义是怀疑主义哲学的一种极致，认为世界特别是人类的存在没有意义、目的以及可理解的真相及最本质价值。虚无主义否定任何形式的审美观念，主张功利主义和科学的理性主义。

7. shy away 不要译为“害羞”，而要译为“回避，避开”。

8. swerve around 译为“转弯，绕”。

9. from the alpha of Eden to the omega of heaven：从人类之始到天国之终。原文出自 I am the Alpha and the Omega," says the Lord God, who is and who was and who is to come, the almighty. 上帝说：“我是阿尔法，我是欧米茄，是昔在、今在、以后永在的全能者。”(《启示录》1-8)以及 I am the alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end. 我是首先，我是末后的，我是初，我是终。(《启示录》21-6，22-12)

10. jump through a hoop 是一句美国口语，译为“俯首帖耳，百般讨好”。

11. in person 是固定说法，译为“本人，亲自”。

例：I can't wait to meet you in person!

我等不及要见你本人了。

Mary, you're prettier in person than in the photos.

玛丽，你本人比照片中漂亮。

12. The Hebrew Scriptures：希伯来文《圣经》。

13. the world was called together by God's Word：the Word，一般翻译为“道”，《约翰福音》就多次提到道(the Word)。如：In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. 太初有道，道与神同在，道就是神。《约翰福音》第一章第一节含有定冠词的 the Word，特指基督。在《新约》其他地方，一般是指神的话、神的圣言。

14. *John* 1：1-18：《约翰福音》第一章第 1 ~ 18 节主要是关于神子救主以及道的简介：一、道与神的关系(1 ~ 2 节)；二、道与万有的关系(3 节)；三、道与人的关系(4 ~ 5 节)；四、道与先锋施洗约翰的关系(6 ~ 8 节)；五、道与世人及以色列人的关系(9 ~ 11 节)；六、道与信徒的关系(12 ~ 18 节)。

15. *Eph.* 5：21-33：《以弗所书》(*Ephesians*)第五章第 21 ~ 33 节主要是关于奥秘的夫妻关系：一、丈夫是妻子的头，正如基督是教会的头(21 ~ 24 节)；二、丈夫要爱妻子，正如基督爱教会(25 ~ 27 节)；三、丈夫要待妻子，正像基督待教会(28 ~ 30 节)；四、丈夫与妻子二人成为一体，正如基督与教会一样(31 ~ 32 节)；五、丈夫要爱自己的妻子，妻子也当敬重自己的丈夫(33 节)。

16. Paul：使徒保罗，亦称为圣保禄，即圣保罗(3—67 年)，原名扫罗(Saul)，因家乡为大数，所以根据当时的习俗也被称为大数的扫罗(Saul of Tarsus)。他是神所拣选，外邦人的使徒，也被历史学家公认是对于早期教会发展贡献最大的使徒。他一生中至少进行了三次漫长的宣教之旅，足迹遍至小亚细亚、希腊、意大利各地，在外邦人中建立了许多教会，影响深远。其纪念圣日为 6 月 29 日，与圣彼得联合庆祝。《歌罗西书》是使徒保罗写给公元 1 世纪位于罗马帝国亚细亚行省的歌罗西的基督徒的一封书信。这封书信是《圣经》全书中第 51 本书，成书时间在公元 60—61 年，当时保罗正在罗马的监狱中。保罗得知教会正受某种异端的威胁，所以一方面写信称赞教会的表现，另一方面更提醒他们谨防错误的教训。

17. *Col.* 1：16-17：《哥罗西书》(*Colossians*)第一章第 16 ~ 17 节：… for in him all

things in heaven and on earth were created, things visible and invisible, whether throne or dominions or rulers or powers — all things have been created through him and for him. He himself is before all things, and in him all things hold together. 因为万有都是靠他造的，无论天上的，地上的；能看见的，不能看见的；或是有位的，主治的，执政的，掌权的；一概都是借着他造的，是为他造的，他是万有之先，万有也靠他而立。

18. light to the nations：万民之光。《圣经》中有所谓"上帝的选民"观念，意思是说，以色列人或犹太人与外邦人不同，是上帝从万民中挑选出来的"神圣的民族，祭司的国度"。到了现代社会，犹太人仍然相信，他们散居各地是为了把神性的律法传播给"外邦人"，做"万民之光"。

19. David：大卫王(King David)，根据希伯来《圣经》的记载是以色列的第二个王，耶和华上帝选择他替代扫罗。耶和华上帝应许说他的一个后代(即耶稣基督)将会永远地统治大卫的王座(《撒母耳记》下 7：12)。尽管他也犯过错误，可是一直被描述成一个正直的国王、广受赞誉的勇士、音乐家和诗人，《圣经 · 旧约》中的《诗篇》的多部作品都被认为是大卫王的创作。

20. star in the sky：《圣经》的《启示录》多次提到有星星从天而降，毁灭世界。… and the stars in the sky fell to earth, as late figs drop from a fig tree by a strong wind. … 在天上的星星坠落到地球上，正如成熟的无花果被强风从枝头吹落。(《启示录》6：13)

21. *Luke* 4：16-30：《路加福音》第四章第 16～30 节讲的是耶稣基督在家乡拿撒勒宣告恩言却被厌弃。

22. *Matt.* 12：28：《马太福音》(*Matthew*)第 12 章第 28 节：But if I drive out demons by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God has come upon you. 我若靠着神的灵赶鬼，这就是神的国临到你们了。

23. *John* 14：30：《约翰福音》第 14 章 30 节：Hereafter I will not talk much with you：for the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me. 以后我不再和你们多说话，因为这世界的王将到。他在我里面是毫无所有。

24. *Ezek.* 37：1-14：《以西结书》(*Ezekiel*)第 37 章第 1～14 节主要内容是神的荣耀的显现，将那些被咒诅、被谴责以及被撒旦掳去的人从死亡中拯救出来，并拥有圣灵的印记。

25. *Rom.* 1：4：《罗马书》(*Romans*)第一章第 4 节。And declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead. 因上帝使他从死里复活，以大能显示他是上帝的儿子。

PASSAGE 2

Literary Criticism Comes to the Movies

There are movies based on literary works (*Paradise Lost*[1] is on the way, I am told), biopics about literary greats (*Bright Star*, *The Hours*), movies that feature a bit of literary

criticism (*Animal House*, *Dead Poets Society*, *The History Boys*), even movies — documentaries — about literary critics (Zizek and Derrida, who are only literary critics occasionally), but no movies I know of about literary criticism as such. None, that is, until *Howl*[2], the new movie about Allen Ginsberg starring[3] James Franco, which is not only about literary criticism but is the performance of literary criticism, an extended "explication de texte."[4]

It is also a narrative, kind of. There are four time frames[5]: (1) Ginsberg writing *Howl* on an old black typewriter (a nostalgia-producing image if there ever was one[6]), (2) Ginsberg declaiming *Howl* to an appreciative "with-it" audience in what appears to be the poem's first public reading, (3) Ginsberg being interviewed about *Howl* and other things by someone you never really see and can barely hear, and (4) the trial of poet-bookstore owner Lawrence Ferlinghetti, who had been indicted for publishing and distributing an obscene work, that is, a work that appeals only to[7] prurient interests, has a tendency to incite lustful thoughts and has no redeeming social or literary value.

Although the movie jumps back and forth among these time frames with no warning, continuity is provided by the trial whose events unfold in sequence; when the trial is over, the movie is over. But the real business of the movie — the effort to figure out what *Howl* means — is not over because it has barely begun, even though everyone has a go[8] at it, including the members of Ginsberg's audience who produce a running commentary[9] in their facial expressions.

Ginsberg himself is the chief explicator of his poem, and he employs[10] several critical modes. He does biographical and psychoanalytic criticism when he tells the interviewer that he wrote in the shadow of what his father would think, and is haunted by his mother's institutionalization and lobotomy ("holy my mother in the insane asylum"). He gives compositional advice and explains his method when he insists there should be no distinction between what you tell your friends and what you tell your muse[11] (the intensity of true friendship is one of the poem's themes).

During the trial scenes, when Ginsberg is absent (he didn't attend), his role as explicator is taken up by attorneys, witnesses and even the judge. The trial turns into a seminar on literary criticism led by the befuddled prosecutor (David Strathairn) who, as he puts it[12], represents the "average man" trying gamely to figure out what these incantatory words and phrases might possibly signify, if anything. His method (quite reasonable) is to ask a succession of[13] literary critics, brought in as expert witnesses[14], what does this line mean or why is this word relevant or why does this passage have literary value?

The answers are sometimes thematic (the poem is about "uprooted people wandering around," says Mark Schorer, my department chair in the early 1960s), sometimes political (the poem is about despairing reactions to the post-World War Ⅱ world), sometimes ideological (the poem is a protest against the depredations of capitalism), sometimes formal[15] (the poem does not have a form, says a hostile critic; the words chosen convey the author's

intention, says a more friendly one), sometimes evaluative (it's not literature, says one witness; it stands the test of time and will be productive of[16] other poems like it, says another). In one extended sequence there is an animated discussion of *Howl*'s relationship to Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*[17]. And there is even an exchange[18] between the defense attorney (played by Jon Hamm) and a wonderfully pompous English professor (played by Jeff Daniels) about the nature of originality and literary borrowing. Pretty academic stuff for a movie!

Because the trial's analyses of specific lines and passages interrupt (or are interrupted by) the movie-long declaiming of the poem, we have a chance to hear the same lines and passages twice and even three times, and, as a result, we experience the effect of deepening understanding that is produced by the classroom teacher who circles and surrounds[19] a poem with information, references and multiple points of view.

Interpretation in still another register is provided by the amazing animation — part-biographical, part-metaphorical, part-imagistic and largely hallucinogenic — that seems to flow upward from Ginsberg's mouth as he reads. The phrase "teaching moment" is now overused, but this film earns it and leaves us wanting more, not more of Franco (who is terrific), not more of the plot (which is less than minimal), not more of the trial (you get just enough), but more literary criticism. Mirabile dictu![20]

After a movie you usually want to talk about the actors or the direction or the cinema-photography, but when you leave this movie what you want to do is go directly to a bookstore and buy a copy of *Howl* so that you can do some literary interpreting yourself; and then you want to go back and see the movie again (as I did) in the hope that this time you have something of your own to offer. See you there[21].

选自 *The New York Times*

要点解析:

1. *Paradise Lost*：《失乐园》，弥尔顿（1608—1674，英国诗人、政论家）创作的一部政治宗教性史诗。《失乐园》以史诗的磅礴气势揭示了人的原罪与堕落，体现了诗人追求自由的崇高精神，是世界文学史、思想史上的一部极重要的作品。

2. *Howl*：《嚎叫》，美国反叛诗人艾伦·金斯堡（Allen Ginsberg，1926—1997）的传记片，电影名字来源于艾伦·金斯堡的同名长诗。这位美国"垮掉的一代"之父，自20世纪50年代因朗诵他的长诗《嚎叫》一举成名，成为反主流文化的英雄。该片用一种非常优雅和风趣、幽默的方式描写了法庭上保守的法官和金斯堡的辩护律师之间的辩论。这两个人都是代表着"美国自由精神"，却以各自不同的立场来说明金斯堡到底有多大自由可以使用他的语言，以及什么样的作品才是好的文学作品。电影通过多种手法来串联起不同的内容，比如有人物的访谈访问，朗诵诗歌时使用的黑白色彩的仿旧场面，以及通过电脑动画阐释诗歌主题的理解，最后又把法庭对诗歌出版发行的这次审判过程作

为主线贯穿整部电影。这部电影既是对诗人生活的描写，也是一次对诗歌《嚎叫》的探索和解释。

3. starring 这里的 star 作动词，译为“使成明星，由……主演”。

例：Yesterday we saw a film starring Charlie Chaplin.

昨天我们看了一部查理·卓别林主演的电影。

4. explication de texte 是法语，译为“(对文学作品之)精细分析”。

5. frame 在这里不要译为“框架”，而要译为“(电影的)画面，镜头”。

6. a nostalgia-producing image if there ever was one，这里使用 if 引导的虚拟条件句，说明作者不认为电影中有什么怀旧画面，所以译为：这是影片中唯一让人产生怀旧感的画面——如果说有的话。

7. appeal to 在这里一般译为“有吸引力，有感染力，引起……好感，(某人)认为好”。

例：He doesn't appeal to her.

她并不喜欢他。

The two men's life stories appeal to different groups.

两人的人生故事吸引着不同的人群。

8. go 在这里不是“走”的意思，在口语里一般译为“试一下，尝试，试图，努力，尽力”。

例：She had several goes at the examination before she passed.

她考了好几次才通过考试。

Each person is entitled to three goes.

每个人有三次尝试机会。

9. running commentary 不能译成“运行评论”，而应该根据语境译为“现场广播报道，实况报道”，具体意思就是金斯堡的读者们的脸色根据剧情(或审判)的发展而变化，就像现场实况报道一样。

10. employ 在这里不能译为“聘用”，而应该译为“使用，利用”，因为这里没有和招聘有关的语境。翻译时一定要紧扣上下文进行词语的翻译。

例：How do you employ your spare time?

你是怎样利用你的空余时间的?

We usually employ a knife to cut up food.

我们通常用刀切食物。

11. muse：[(the) muse]缪斯，给予诗人灵感的女神；诗人(或其他艺术家)的灵感。

12. ... as he puts it ...：正如他所说，在文章中作插入语。

例：He has the tyrant's delusion that "only God," as he puts it, can displace him.

正如他所声称的那样，他有着暴君一样的妄想，“只有上帝”能取代他。

13. a succession of 译为“一连串，一系列”。

例：In many fields, people start out their careers with a succession of rapid salary

increases.

在有些职业领域，开始踏入的时候会有一段连续而快速的工资增长时期。

My life is a succession of events, just like yours.

我的一生与你一样由相继的事件串成。

14. expert witness 根据字面译为“专家证人”，具体含义是指由一方当事人委托的具有相应专业知识和实践经验的专家，他们常就某些专门性问题在法庭上运用专业知识发表意见作出推论或结论。

15. formal 在这里不译为“正式的”，在文中译为“(诗歌)形式上的，格律上的”。诗歌从形式上说有许多种类，如格律诗、自由诗和民歌体等。

16. be productive of 这里的 productive 不表示“生产”，而要译为“可能产生……的后果，有出现……的倾向”。

例：If I may even flatter myself, they may be productive of some partial benefit.

不是我自个儿夸自个儿，他们完全可能会产生一些局部利益。

Poverty is sometimes productive of crimes.

贫困有时会导致犯罪。

17. Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*：沃尔特・惠特曼的《草叶集》。惠特曼(1810—1892)，美国著名诗人，他创造了自由体诗歌(free verse)，其代表作品是诗集《草叶集》。《草叶集》是一部浪漫主义诗集，得名于其中一句诗：“哪里有土，哪里有水，哪里就长着草。”作品包含了丰富而深刻的思想内容，充分反映了 19 世纪中期美国的时代精神，是美国诗歌史上一座灿烂的里程碑。

18. exchange 在这里不要译为“交换”，而是表示“(在诙谐、辛辣或言词激烈中的)交谈，对话或争吵”。

例：It is ridiculous to waste your time exchanging words with such an ignorant hypocrite.

浪费你的时间和这么个无知的伪君子吵架真是太荒唐了。

There've been some bitter exchanges between the two groups.

两组之间有过一些激烈的争吵。

19. circle and surround 是一组押头韵，译为“圈，围绕”。

例：The silent wolves would circle and surround them.

沉默的狼群围着他们打转。

I circle and surround you with thoughts of hope and faith and love.

我用希望、忠诚和爱念把你围绕。

20. Mirabile dictu! 是拉丁语，译为“说也奇怪”。

21. See you there 在文中的意思译为：你在看完电影后，会想看到原诗并自己进行解读，然后再去看电影，对于电影中的文学评论就会有自己的看法。因此，可以译为“电影院里再见”。

PASSAGE 3

聚光灯下的舞蹈，别迷失了方向

莱辛的《拉奥孔：论诗与画界线》[1]和普列汉诺夫的《论艺术——没有地址的信》[2]，先后都提出过一个论断：与原始部落的舞蹈相比，现代舞蹈或者说现代人的舞蹈是一种"萎退的艺术"[3]。原因在于现代人的运动感知能力在退化，在于曾经在日常交流中发挥着主导作用的"体态语"[4]让位于发达的"声音语言"。但其实，新中国成立以来，特别是进入改革开放的新时期以来，我国的舞蹈艺术是有过长足进展的。正是由于它与时代、与大众保持着密切的联系，包括舞蹈在内的歌舞艺术至今仍是最富生机、最有人气、最具活力的舞台演艺。

今天的舞蹈，在其工具属性[5]得到强化并广为泛化之时，也不失有人做着重建的努力：我们的大型舞剧创作，尽管不能不受"大歌舞"时风的影响，但毕竟在舞蹈的叙述方法和叙述能力上有明显提升；我们的实验舞蹈创作，已将舞蹈本体[6]的探索和创作主体[7]的思索高度契合，已向当代中国包容和接纳的主体，也向当代中国敞开了自己的心扉；我们还有许多重新植根乡土沃壤的舞者，在所谓"原生态"[8]的认祖归宗中焕发舞蹈的情感张力和生命伟力！

舞蹈是一种内涵丰富的文化。尽管它具有自娱、健身、交谊、宣泄等种种非艺术的文化功能，但艺术表现、精神诉求、审美创造肯定是它努力追求的文化理想。即便在文化传播手段不断更新、文艺演出样态不断翻新的今日，舞蹈仍有其独特的文化品质和不可取代的优势——比如它的"体态语"表现使它不存在跨文化传播的障碍，比如它的"律动性"节奏使它具有极大的情感穿透力，比如它的直观"动态性"丰富并拓展着"读图时代"[9]的文化理解……在当下泛漫化的舞蹈语境中重建舞蹈的文化理想，一是仍要下大力气传承人民群众[10]创造的历史舞蹈文化，二是要在人民群众的当代社会实践中进行舞蹈文化创造，三是要拓宽传播渠道以满足人民群众日益增长的舞蹈文化需求，四是要努力培养人民群众成为舞蹈文化创造的主体……这样，我们的舞蹈才能在发挥工具性能的同时，不断丰富它的本体探索，在提升文化品质的过程中实现自己的文化理想。

要点解析：

1. 《拉奥孔：论诗与画界线》：*Laocoon: Or The Limits of Poetry and Painting* (*Laokoon: oder Über die Grenzen der Malerei und Poesie*)，德国启蒙运动文学的杰出代表莱辛(Gotthold Ephraim Lessing)著。莱辛从比较"拉奥孔"这个题材在古典雕刻和古典诗中的不同的处理，论证了诗和造型艺术的区别和界限，阐述了各类艺术的共同规律性和特殊性，并批判了文克尔曼"高尚的简朴和静穆的伟大"的古典主义观点。

2. 《论艺术——没有地址的信》(*On Arts: Letters Without Address*)是俄国马克思主义政党创始人普列汉诺夫(Georgi Valentinovich Plekhanov)的作品。普列汉诺夫从唯物史观

出发，探讨了艺术起源问题，是马克思主义美学史上第一部运用唯物史观的基本观点和方法研究艺术起源的成功之作，也是马克思主义美学的经典著作之一。

3. “萎退的艺术”译为 rudimentary arts。莱辛和普列汉诺夫认为，艺术皆是现实的再现和反映，都是“模仿自然”的结果，舞蹈艺术也是如此。但是由于人类语言取代了身体成为交流的工具，人类的运动知觉退化，对于自然的模仿能力也逐渐退化，因而舞蹈是一种“萎退的艺术”。

4. “体态语”一般译为 body language，也有人称之为“身体语言”。人类交际是语言交际和非语言交际的结合，而体态语是非语言交际的一种形式，指的是人们在交际过程中人体任何一个部位辅助语言交流的表情或举止。

5. “工具属性”译为 instrumental attributes。艺术一般具有两种属性：一种是工具属性，即具有自娱、健身、交谊、宣泄等目的性功能；一种是文化属性，要求尽可能多地负载一些历史的、艺术的、哲学的意蕴，有助于传统文化的传承与思想的延续。

6. “本体”是哲学词汇，译为 noumenon，thing-in-itself，基本含义是“事物的主体或自身，事物的来源或根源”。

7. “主体”是哲学词汇，译为 subject，和“客体”相对，哲学上指对客体有认识和实践能力的人，是客体的存在意义的决定者。

8. “原生态”译为 original primitive cultures，一个新生的文化名词，最近广泛流传在各种媒体之间。它借用了生态学科之“生态概念”，常用来指那些没有被特殊雕琢，存在于民间原始的、散发着乡土气息的表演形态，或某种逐渐被人们遗忘或者抛弃的民俗文化。

9. “读图时代”译为 the Era of Picture，也称为“图像时代”，是一个与“读书时代”相对应的概念。图像社会或视觉文化时代的来临，已经成为当今一种主导性的、全面覆盖性的文化景观以及全球化时代一个极为重要的学术理论热点，近些年在中国学术界引起了较为普遍的关注。

10. “人民群众”译为 the people 就可以了。

第二部分　文学艺术词汇精选

英　译　汉

Renaissance	文艺复兴
Enlightenment Movement	启蒙运动
neoclassicism	新古典主义
romanticism	浪漫主义
realism	现实主义
aestheticism	唯美主义
surrealism	超现实主义

naturalism	自然主义
modernism	现代主义
postmodernism	后现代主义
comedy	喜剧
tragedy	悲剧
rhyme	韵律，韵脚
rhetoric	修辞，修辞学
symbolism	象征
stream of consciousness	意识流
foregrounding	前景化
lyric	抒情诗
sonnet	十四行诗
ballad	民谣

汉 译 英

古典文学	classical literature
现代文学	contemporary literature
比较文学	comparative literature
文学批评	literary criticism
代表作	masterpiece
文体学	stylistics
小说	novel/story/fiction
科幻小说	science fiction
侦探小说	detective story/whodunit
爱情小说	love story
怪诞小说	mystery story
历史小说	historical story
随笔，杂文	essay
散文	prose
诗歌	poetry
史诗	epic poetry
童话	fairy tale
寓言	allegory/fable
讽刺，讽刺文学	satire
主人公	leading character

第三部分 技巧专题

直译与意译

翻译的时候，对源语的语言形式的处理大致有两种方式：直译，即在英汉语言结构相同、语义对应时，可照直译，既忠实于原文内容，又符合原文的表达形式；意译，即在英汉语言表达形式差别较大，无法直译或直译晦涩难懂时，就必须在忠实于原文内容的前提下，摆脱原文结构的束缚，使译文符合译入语的规范。特别要注意的是，"直译"不等于"死译"，"意译"也不等于"乱译"。

一、直译法(literal translation)

直译指不仅忠实于原文内容，而且忠实于原文形式的翻译方法，要求在保持原文内容的前提下，力求使译文与原文在选词用字、句法结构、形象比喻及风格特征等方面尽可能趋同(无限接近)。

1. 英汉语言中有相同或相近的表达形式时，直译既快捷有效，又能使译文显得通顺自然。

Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind.

青春不是一段年华，而是一种心境。

Great men are not always wise.

伟人并非事事聪明。

房价调控　housing prices control

合资企业　joint venture

2. 含义广为流传，读者较为熟悉的短语、习语等，也可采用直译。

shadow loans　影子贷款

housing mortgage　住房按揭

中国功夫　Chinese Kongfu

四书　The Four Books

3. 有些表达形式虽然在目的语中没有对应的表达，直译后能被读者理解，而且能够丰富译语语言，一般也可采用直译。

trust deficit　信任赤字

This is a dangerous and violent city. In some parts of it, the only law is ***the law of the jungle***.

这是一个危险的充满暴力的城市。在有些地方，唯一的原则就是丛林法则。

转手贸易　switch trade

科教兴国　revitalize China through science and education

二、意译法(free translation)

意译是指只忠实于原文内容，不拘泥于原文结构形式与修辞手法的翻译方法，要求在保持原文内容的前提下，力求使译文在选词用字、句法结构、形象比喻及风格特征等方面尽可能符合译语读者的阅读习惯和审美心理。

1．有些习语（中文成语）、俚语，其英语表达方式和汉语有较大差异，需要按照目标语习惯进行表达，以避免违反文化习惯。

Carry coals to Newcastle.

背煤上煤都，多此一举。

Every one now knows that their family ***has a skeleton in the cupboard***: their great-great grandfather was hanged for being a horse thief.

现在大家都知道他们家的***丑事***了：他们家的曾祖父曾是个偷马贼，被绞死了。

2．英语和汉语之间有对应词，但是语词的内涵意义不同，必须根据原文的意义，选择符合目标语习惯的表达形式。

Man proposes; ***God*** disposes.

谋事在人，成事在***天***。

One ***swallow*** does not make ***a summer***.

一***花***独放不是***春***。

人间净土 the pure land ***on earth***

相反，他们期望为将来的医疗支出积攒更多的***"过河钱"***，生活非常节俭。

On the contrary, they're thrifty in their lives in the hope of saving more for ***their rainy day funds*** to cover their own medical treatment expenses in the future.

3．根据上下文语境，对有些词汇、句式进行适当调整、转换。

His book is a ***rant against*** the domination of the cinema by its moneyed interests.

他的书***怒斥***了电影被金钱利益左右的现象。

Singapore is naturally ***heavily favored*** where variety is concerned.

说到多样性，新加坡自然是***略胜一筹***的。

《孙子兵法》 *The Art of War*

要在有效实施宏观经济政策、管好货币信贷总量、促进社会总供求基本平衡的基础上，***搞好价格调控，防止物价反弹***。

China will ***control prices*** and ***prevent inflation*** from rebounding by effectively carrying out macroeconomic policies, managing the supply of money and credit, and striving for basic equilibrium in aggregate supply and demand.

三、翻译准则

翻译过程中，原文和译文必须具有相对的对等性和语意同一性，即译文要忠实于原文，又能为读者理解和接受。在翻译史上，虽然一直存在着直译与意译之争，但大多数人是主张直译、意译兼顾的，只是侧重点不同而已。直译和意译的最终目标都是为了忠

实地传送原文的思想内容和文体风格。翻译实践证明，大量英汉语的翻译都是直译法和意译法的结合。只有在正确理解原文的基础上，运用相应的翻译方法，用规范的目标语言，调整原文结构和表达，才是真正的翻译。

1. 一般通则：能直译时尽量直译或基本上直译，不能直译或基本上不能直译时就意译。

The American Medical Association and other doctors' groups have sought to change or repeal the provision, and they are likely to try to extract that as their price for ***boarding the Obama train***, people tracking the negotiations said.

跟踪谈判报道的有关人士说，美国医学协会和其他医生团体试图改变或废除这一规定，他们很有可能抽出这笔钱，作为***登上奥巴马这艘船***的代价。（选自第七单元 Harbor Hidden Costs，原文中用了"火车"，但是在中国一般用"船"来形容，因此在翻译时可以意译为符合汉语表达习惯的语言。）

这位少年突然从人群中冲出来，试图抢走火炬手安娜·斯可拉手中的火炬，但安保人员迅速制服了他。

The youth lunged from the crowd to try to take the torch from the hands of its bearer Anna Skora, but was swiftly bundled away by officers.（句子虽然比较长，但是没有太复杂的结构，直译即可。）

2. 采用直译或意译，往往取决于原文的文风。

To further encourage competition, Republicans should call for reforms of insurance regulation to allow for the sale of coverage across state lines, and to allow small businesses to join together in negotiating coverage for their workers.

为进一步鼓励竞争，共和党应该呼吁保险监管改革，允许医疗保险跨州销售，允许小企业联合起来协商员工的保险范围。（选自第七单元 Health Care Reform，新闻文体一般用语平实，讲求实际，因此翻译一般也尽量直译。）

After constant indulgence of one's weak nature, and the other's bad one, I earn for thanks two samples of blind ingratitude, stupid to absurdity!

在一味容忍一个人的软弱本性和另一个人的邪恶本性之后，我得到的感谢就是这样瞎了眼的忘恩负义，简直愚钝到了荒唐的地步。（选自《呼啸山庄》，小说用语风格更华丽，修饰语更夸张，翻译的时候一般意译的成分更多，以求得和原文风格相近的效果。）

3. 在比较简单的文章中，可直译的句子较多。而比较复杂的句子在不同程度上则需要根据目的语的句法规则和表达习惯进行调整。英汉语言思维方式不同的句子，要根据句子内在的逻辑关系和目的语的表达习惯进行翻译。有些长句需要直译和意译结合，倒译和顺译综合处理。

走吧，就是一时卖不出骆驼去，似乎也没大关系了；先到城里再说，他渴望再看见城市，虽然那里没有父母亲戚，没有任何财产，可是那到底是他的家，全个的城都是他的家，一到那里他就有办法。

Best to keep going, and even if he couldn't sell the camels right away it didn't matter much. It could wait till he got back to town. How he longed to see Beiping again! Though he had neither family nor property there, it was after all his home. The whole city was his home,

and once there he would find some way out.（选自《骆驼祥子》，汉语结构较英语松散，因此翻译成英语时要根据内在的逻辑关系断句。）

Its contestants seem to have been chosen as much for their back stories and challenges as for their ability to help others: there's a paraplegic out to prove that she has no limits; a woman in a midlife crisis; a man who uses one challenge to seek out the help of his estranged father, who grew apart from him after a divorce.

挑出的参赛者的背景故事、挑战精神以及他们帮助他人的能力似乎同等重要：有证明自己能力无限的截瘫患者，有身处中年危机的妇女，有挑战自我寻求离婚后与自己分居的父亲帮助的青年。（选自第四单元 The Reality-TV Business，由于汉语和英语之间的巨大差异，在翻译时必须按照汉语的逻辑思维和句法规则，对原句进行重新梳理组织。）

4. 要避免死译、误译和乱译。必须正确理解原文，运用相应的翻译方法调整原文结构，并用规范的目的语加以表达，才是真正的意译，否则就只能是乱译和胡译。英汉互译时，尤其要注意否定句的表达，以免造成误译。

After the failure of his last novel, ***his reputation stands on slippery grounds***.

他的上部小说失败后，***声誉一落千丈***。（不能译作"站在湿滑的地上"）

With a month left, McCain still has time to reverse the recent trend and make election night ***a nail-biter***.

尽管只剩一个月的时间，麦凯恩仍然有时间扭转最近的趋势，在大选之夜***咸鱼翻身***。（选自第一单元 Map out a Comeback Strategy，不能译作"咬手指头的人"。）

I ***can't wait*** to meet you in person.

我***等不及***要见你本人。（不能译作"不能等"）

我***不胜***感激。

I ***can't*** thank you ***more***.

总之，掌握翻译的技巧，关键是善于从变与不变中把握规律，能字字对译最好；如果不能(实际上更常见)，就必须加以改变或转换，以符合译文读者的思维方式和表达习惯。但万变不离其宗，意通言顺，保持原文的精髓，尽可能追求翻译的最高境界。

第四部分　大师纵览

林　纾



林纾(1852—1924)原名群玉，字琴南，号畏庐，别属冷红生，福建闽县(今福州市)人，是我国最早翻译西方文艺作品的人，中国翻译小说的奠基者。

林纾于清光绪七年(1882 年)中举人，能诗善画，喜史记，文章擅叙事抒情，崇尚韩柳，文笔婉约动人。晚年常住北京，专门从事翻译、绘画和创作，尤善绘山水。一生译著甚丰，翻

译小说达200余种，为中国近代译界所罕见。翻译的名著《巴黎茶花女遗事》出版后，轰动全国，随后翻译了《鲁滨孙漂流记》、《伊索寓言》、《新天方夜谭》、《黑奴吁天录》等颇有影响的著作。林纾翻译了英国、美国、法国、俄国、日本、希腊、挪威、比利时、瑞士、西班牙等十几个国家的作品，世界闻名的作家如莎士比亚、狄更斯、托尔斯泰、易卜生、雨果、塞万提斯、笛福等人的名著都是由林纾第一次译成中文的。“林译小说”成为中国文学史上的专有名词，在20世纪初，“林译小说”在全国各地广泛流传。

“林译小说”译笔简洁古雅，文字优美，然而林纾却是不懂外文的翻译家。他没有学过外文，不懂任何一种外国文字，依靠友人口译，用文言文翻译欧美等国名著小说。由于不懂外文，不能严格地根据原文进行翻译，只能采取意译的方法，所以他的译作往往不受原作的拘束，甚至有时还加上了译者自己的笔墨。

由于林纾不懂外文，他的译本有不少节略和误译的地方，但是“林译小说”中仍然有不少精品，如英国作家司格德（现一般译作司各特）的历史小说《撒克逊劫后英雄略》。郭沫若认为该译本能够很好地把原书的浪漫主义精神体现出来，给读者以不可磨灭的深刻印象。茅盾也说这个译本能够保持原文的情调，译文中的人物和原文中的人物一模一样。

林纾是中国近代第一个著名的小说翻译家，“林译小说”标志着中国翻译文学的幼年时代。林纾受到严复的影响，在翻译过程中虽然没有严格遵从原作用词和结构，而是按照原作内容进行意译，但他还是力求表达原作的思想感情和风格。这些西方小说向中国民众展示了丰富的西方文化，开拓了人们的视野，确立了林纾作为中国新文化先驱的地位。康有为把林纾和严复并列为当时最杰出的翻译家，留下了“译才并世数严林”的说法。

“林译小说”固然在信、达、雅方面有一定的成就，但是也有很多不足的地方。特别是由于林纾不懂外文，无法认真选择所要翻译的书，也不可能对原文慎重以待、仔细推敲，所以其译文存在不少误解、遗漏或删改原文的问题。林纾常在译文中增添叙事，删减对话，甚至把戏剧翻译成小说，使译文与原文相去甚远。

林纾虽然不懂外文，但是他把世界文学的名著连同许多著名作家介绍给中国读者，使他们能够欣赏西方精美的文学作品和杰出的作家，了解西方文学，并学习把西方文学的优点和中国文学的传统结合起来，打破旧小说的框框。总之，不论是在形式上还是在内容上，“林译小说”对中国文学的发展，都起了促进作用。

第五部分　优秀经典译文赏析

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark

Hamlet:

To be, or not to be — that is the question:

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing, end them. To die — to sleep —
No more; and by a sleep to say we end
The heartache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd.
To die — to sleep.
To sleep — perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub!
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life.
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would these fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death —
The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns — puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all,
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry
And lose the name of action. — Soft you now!
The fair Ophelia! Nymph, in thy orisons.
Be all my sins remember'd.

(Shakespeare)

哈姆雷特

哈姆雷特：生存还是毁灭，这是一个值得考虑的问题；默然忍受命运的暴虐的毒剑，或是挺身反抗人世的无涯的苦难，在奋斗中扫除这一切，这两种行为，哪一种更高贵？死了；睡着了；什么都完了；要是在这一种睡眠之中，我们心头的创痛以及其他无数血肉之躯所不能避免的打击，都可以从此消失，那正是我们求之不得的结局。死了；睡着了；睡着了也许还会做梦；嗯，阻碍就在这儿：因为当我们摆脱了这一具朽腐的皮囊以后，在那死的睡眠里，究竟将要做些什么梦，那不能不使我们踌躇顾虑。人们甘心久困于患难之中，也就是为了这个缘故；谁愿意忍受人世的鞭挞和讥嘲、压迫者的凌辱、傲慢者的冷眼、被轻蔑的爱情的惨痛、法律的迁延、官吏的横暴和费尽辛勤所换来的小人的鄙视，要是他只要用一柄小小的刀子，就可以清算他自己的一生？谁愿意负着这样的重担，在烦劳的生命的压迫下呻吟流汗，倘不是因为惧怕不可知的死后，惧怕那从来不曾有一个旅人回来过的神秘之国，是它迷惑了我们的意志，使我们宁愿忍受目前的磨折，不敢向我们所不知道的痛苦飞去？这样，重重的顾虑使我们全变成了懦夫，决心的赤热的光彩，被审慎的思维盖上了一层灰色，伟大的事业在一种考虑之下，也会逆流而退，失去了行动的意义。且慢！美丽的奥菲利娅！——女神，在你的祈祷之中，不要忘记替我忏悔我的罪孽。

（朱生豪　译）

第六部分　练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1) The gospel of the kingdom doesn't shy away from such questions, but our preaching tends to swerve around the answers it gives.

A. 天国的福音不会对回答这种问题感到害羞，我们的布道就是围绕着福音给我们的答案。

B. 天国的福音不会羞得躲开这种问题，我们的布道就是围绕着福音给我们的答案。

C. 天国的福音不会回避这种问题，我们的布道就是围着这个答案打转。

D. 天国的福音不会回避这种问题，我们的布道就是围绕着福音给我们的答案。

2) Adam and Eve are designed to be king and queen of the universe, but they surrender their servant-dominion to a reptilian invader.

A. 亚当和夏娃本应是世界之王与王后，但是他们却将自己管理的职分拱手送给了卑贱的爬虫入侵者。

B. 亚当和夏娃被设计成为世界之王与王后，但是他们却将自己管理的职分拱手送

给了卑贱的爬虫入侵者。

C. 亚当和夏娃本应是世界之王与王后，但是他们却将对自己的仆人的管理权送给了卑贱的爬虫入侵者。

D. 亚当和夏娃本打算成为世界之王与王后，但是他们却对卑贱的爬虫入侵者投降，成为他的仆人。

3) Wrongs would be made right, the curse would be reversed, and the sons and daughters of God would replace the alien invaders of God's good creation.

A. 有错必纠，咒诅逆转，上帝的子女们将用上帝的美好造物取代侵犯的异类。

B. 他将改正错误，逆转咒诅，并用上帝的子女们这一上帝的美好造物来取代侵犯的异类。

C. 有错必纠，咒诅逆转，上帝的子女们将取代侵犯上帝美好造物的异类。

D. 错误必得到纠正，咒诅必将逆转，上帝的选民们将取代上帝美好造物抵御侵犯的异类。

4) The trial turns into a seminar on literary criticism led by the befuddled prosecutor (David Strathairn) who, as he puts it, represents the "average man" trying gamely to figure out what these incantatory words and phrases might possibly signify, if anything.

A. 这场审判变身为一次文学批评研讨会，领导者是那位糊里糊涂的原告(大卫·斯特雷泽恩扮演)，他声称自己代表普通大众，要勇敢地探究这些如同咒语般的语言可能具有的含义——如果有的话。

B. 这场审判变身为一次文学批评研讨会，主持人是那位糊里糊涂的原告(大卫·斯特雷泽恩扮演)，他声称自己代表普通大众，玩游戏般地探究这些如同咒语可能具有的含义——如果有的话。

C. 这场审判变身为一次文学批评研讨会，主持人是那位糊里糊涂的原告(大卫·斯特雷泽恩扮演)，他声称自己代表普通大众，要勇敢地探究这些如同咒语般的语言可能具有的含义——如果有的话。

D. 这场审判变身为一次文学批评研讨会，主持人是那位糊里糊涂的原告(大卫·斯特雷泽恩扮演)，他把自己当成普通大众的代表，在游戏中探究这些如同咒语般的语言可能具有的含义——如果有的话。

5) His method (quite reasonable) is to ask a succession of literary critics, brought in as expert witnesses, what does this line mean or why is this word relevant or why does this passage have literary value?

A. 他的方法(其实很合理)是让文学批评者的继任者作为专家证人来解释这行诗是什么意思，或者为什么这个词是相关的，又或者为什么这段文字具有文学价值。

B. 他的方法(其实很合理)是让一连串的文学批评者作为专家证人来解释这行诗是什么意思，或者为什么这个词是相关的，又或者为什么这段文字具有文学价值。

C. 他的方法(其实很合理)是让一连串的文学批评者，带入专家证人来解释这行诗

是什么意思，或者为什么这个词是相关的，又或者为什么这段文字具有文学价值。

D. 他的方法(其实很合理)是让专家来目击一连串的文学批评者如何解释这行诗是什么意思，或者为什么这个词是相关的，又或者为什么这段文字具有文学价值。

6) And there is even an exchange between the defense attorney (played by Jon Hamm) and a wonderfully pompous English professor (played by Jeff Daniels) about the nature of originality and literary borrowing.

A. 影片中甚至有辩护律师(乔·汉姆扮演)和一位相当浮夸的英文教授(杰夫·丹尼尔斯扮演)间关于原创的本质和文学借鉴问题的争执。

B. 影片中甚至有辩护律师(乔·汉姆扮演)和一位相当浮夸的英文教授(杰夫·丹尼尔斯扮演)间关于原创的本质和文学借鉴问题的交换意见。

C. 影片中甚至有辩护律师(乔·汉姆扮演)和一位花里胡哨让人觉得很棒的英文教授(杰夫·丹尼尔斯扮演)间关于原创的本质和文学借鉴问题的争执。

D. 影片中甚至有辩护律师(乔·汉姆扮演)和一位相当浮夸的英文教授(杰夫·丹尼尔斯扮演)间关于自然的本土化和文学借鉴问题的争执。

7) 我们的大型舞剧创作，尽管不能不受"大歌舞"时风的影响，但毕竟在舞蹈的叙述方法和叙述能力上有明显提升。

A. Large-scale ballets, though, can not help avoiding the influence of social atmosphere of the time to be large dances, they make obvious progresses in the methods and ability of dancing narration.

B. Though big ballets can not avoid themselves from the influence of big dance social atmosphere, makes obvious progresses in the means and capacity of dancing narration.

C. Large-scale ballets, though, can not avoid themselves from the influence of large dance social atmosphere, make obvious progresses in the means and capacity of dancing narration.

D. Large-scale ballets, though, can not avoid themselves from the influence of social atmosphere of the time to be large dances, they make obvious progresses in the means and capacity of dancing narration.

8) 尽管它具有自娱、健身、交谊、宣泄等种种非艺术的文化功能，但艺术表现、精神诉求、审美创造肯定是它努力追求的文化理想。

A. It has cultural yet inartistic functions of self-entertainment, exercise, companionship and catharsis, but artistic expression, spiritual appeal and aesthetic creation are definitely its ideal to strive for.

B. It has inartistic cultural functions of self-amusing, exercise, making friends and catharsis, but artistic expression, spiritual appeal and aesthetic creation are definitely its ideal to strive for.

C. It has cultural yet inartistic functions of self-entertainment, exercise, companionship

and catharsis, but artist expression, spirit appeal and aesthetic creation are definitely its idealism to strive for.

D. It has cultural inartistic functions of self-entertainment, exercise, companionship and catharsis, but its idealism is to pursue artistic expression, spiritual appeal and aesthetic creation.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

the purpose-driven cosmos
the gospel
from the alpha to the omega
the Scriptures
light to the nations
bio-pics
starring
a running commentary
psychoanalytic criticism
circle and surround

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

萎退的艺术
体态语
长足进展
人民群众
舞台演艺
工具属性
敞开心扉
原生态
穿透力
读图时代

4. Improve the following translations.

1) Jesus' hearers understood how insane and megalomaniacal it sounded for Jesus to identify himself with the coming of God's new order. They wanted the glory, power, and security of the kingdom, but with Jesus merely a means to that end.

原译：耶稣把自己看作是上帝新秩序到来的标志，听众们能够理解这些话听起来是多么疯癫、狂妄，因为他们想得到荣耀、权柄和天国的保障，但是对耶稣而言，这一切不过是终结的一种方式。

改译：

2) Free from the one power evil spirits have over the image-bearers of God — the accusation of sin (*John* 14: 30) — he walked through human suffering, temptation, and the curse of death itself to wrest humanity from the Accuser's fingers.

原译：邪恶的灵魂能自由地看到上帝——罪恶的控告(《约翰福音》14 章 30 节)——耶稣将历经世人的痛苦和尝试，以及当他从控告者(死神)手中夺回人性时，死神对他的诅咒。

改译：

3) None, that is, until *Howl*, the new movie about Allen Ginsberg starring James Franco, which is not only about literary criticism but is the performance of literary criticism, an extended "explication de texte."

原译：但是，就我所知，文学批评电影没有一部能和《嚎叫》相提并论。这部由艾伦·金斯堡主演的关于詹姆斯·弗兰科的新片，不仅是以文学评论为题材的电影，同时也是文学批评的演绎，文本解释的延伸。

改译：

4) But the real business of the movie — the effort to figure out what *Howl* means — is not over because it has barely begun, even though everyone has a go at[8] it, including the members of Ginsberg's audience who produce a running commentary in their facial expressions.

原译：但是这部电影的真实生意——努力找出《嚎叫》的真正意义所在——却并未因电影的结束而停止，因为尽管每个观众都在试着理解，这种尝试几乎没开始。这其中也包括金斯堡的观众成员，他们的脸色持续变化。

改译：

5) 原因在于现代人的运动感知能力在退化，在于曾经在日常交流中发挥着主导作用的"体态语"让位于发达的"声音语言"。

原译：The reason is that the motion perception of modern people is worsening and that "body language" which once took lead in daily communication is replaced by the sophisticated "vocal language."

改译：

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

The Death of Chick Lit?

It was fun at the start, like every romance. But ten years on, the bloom is off the "chick lit" rose. This sparkly slice of women's fiction has more or less officially expired. Reports abound from either side of the Atlantic: publishers rebuff new titles; supermarkets barely stock them; authors can no longer make it pay. Sophie Kinsella, the reigning queen of light amusing urban romance, must feel a little like Mark Twain. She ain't dead yet: her newest novel, *I've Got Your Number*, is a current top seller on British fiction charts.

A decade after *Bridget Jones's Diary* and *Confessions of a Shopaholic* unleashed a tsunami of stiletto heels, chick lit isn't as much dead as transformed. The genre has grown up and moved on. If anything should be laid to rest, many women in publishing argue, it's the dubious and denigrating label that has hung on it like an albatross from the start.

"The term assumes the subjects covered are light, but actually that's not necessarily true. They can be meaty and gritty," says Janey Fraser, a British writer whose new novel *The Playgroup* involves relationships across generations. Even Ms Kinsella's original Shopaholic heroine now has a baby, notes her editor, Linda Evans at Transworld Books. The "chick lit" box never really did justice to the full spectrum of women's experience that many of these novels address—and is no longer relevant to the work being published now.

"It's moving on from young women having trouble with their boyfriends and their hair. I can't imagine publishing anything like that in 2012," says Ms Evans. "But the good ones were never just about that; they were always about money and property, too, like *Pride and Prejudice*."

The original appeal of these books, mostly featuring feisty, single young professional women, has not changed much either. They're entertaining and often wickedly funny. "Every once in a while I just like to read a frothy story I don't have to think about too much," says Andee-Louise Gilchrist, a London reader. "It's like choosing Cadbury's over Godiva; all are an indulgence and each has its merits." For their part, two American writers, stung by the obituaries, have defended their turf by launching a website, "Chick Lit Is Not Dead."

Nonetheless, British sales of women's commercial fiction did slump by 20% from 2010 to 2011, according to the *Bookseller*. For some authors, the drop was as much as half. But book sales in all genres are down, while e-book sales are still not tracked. Some think it possible that chick lit, like its steamier cousin, romance, is more readily consumed on e-readers, without the tell-all wrapper.

It's tempting, too, to blame vampires for putting a stake in chick-lit's heart. The real reason, though, was overkill. Bookselling is a faddish business, and the market was quickly saturated—as the "Skandicrime" genre is saturated now. "Thousands if not millions of women

worldwide decided they could pick up a pen and write another *Bridget Jones*, and publishers started printing them in droves," says literary agent Teresa Chris. Publishers, for their part, blame retailers, with their blinkered repetition of winning formulas, and especially, those treacly, girly covers. Many writers were shoehorned into that marketing box, even if their novels dealt with more serious issues. Polly Courtney, for example, dropped publisher HarperCollins last year for packaging her novels in what she called "condescending and fluffy" covers.

6. Translate the following passage into English.

在《最好的时光》之前，侯导难以在电影节之外找到欣赏他的观众的原因，主要是因为他深深交织在一起的美学理念和主题。虽然影片都处在特定的社会政治背景之下，侯导本人对改变政治格局的历史事件却不是那么感兴趣，他更关心的是陷在其中的人物。他的故事经常发生在重大事件之前或者之后，而不是在风口浪尖上，主人公们也被塑造成普通人物而不是政治的喉舌。虽然性爱是国际电影市场最有号召力的元素之一，也是侯导影片中频繁出现的主题，他对这个主题的表现却总是很含蓄。他强调的是由演员们完美微妙地表达出来的，对性的渴望。由于个人和政治身份的认同问题，他的人物的情感通常是压抑或是迷茫的。另一个难以被观众们接受的明显原因是，侯导经常对长达十分钟的长镜头情有独钟，这可能会使那些既没有欣赏导演一丝不苟的布景的耐心，也不愿与他舒缓深沉的节奏保持一致的观众们感到恼火。

第三单元

自然环境

To translate means to precisely and completely express by means of one language the things that had been expressed earlier by the means of another language.

—A. V. Fedorov

翻译就是用一种语言把另一种语言业已表达出来的东西准确而完整地表达出来。

——安德烈·费道罗夫

本单元重点

1. 掌握自然环境方面基本词汇及相关表述。
2. 学习词语的理解与翻译技巧。
3. 了解费道罗夫的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

随着经济的快速发展、城市化规模的扩大以及工业化发展，人类赖以生存的自然环境受到了严重威胁，因而近年来关于温室效应、气候变化、环境保护等问题的文章如雨后春笋般出现。在翻译这类文章时主要需要注意以下几方面的问题：

1. 环保中的一些生物、化学专业词汇，要常学常记，如：土壤盐碱化 soil alkalization。

2. 环保类的背景知识也要了解，如对于世界上关于气候变化的一些常见会议及文件，要及时积累，这些文件或会议的翻译都有固定说法，不能随意改变。如：联合国环境与发展大会(环发大会) 译为 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)，《联合国气候变化纲要公约》根据官方说法译为 The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change。

3. 要了解一些常见主题词语的真实含义，这样做这类翻译时才能译得准确，如：CO_2 emission 译成“二氧化碳排放”固然正确，但其真正所指就是 greenhouse effect，所以在某些情况下也可以译为“温室效应”。

4. 要多关注时事，把握环保主题的最新动向，如：近年提倡的 low carbon，译为“低碳”，那么相关的词汇 low-carbon technology 译为“低碳技术”，low-carbon lifestyle 译为“低碳生活方式”等。

总体来说，环保类的文体不难翻译，基本上按照文字的内容进行直译即可，注意要掌握一些背景知识和固定的词汇表达，灵活运用一些常见的翻译技巧就能顺利进行翻译了。

第一部分 翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

Vermilion Cliffs National Monument[1]

Carry a lawn chair and a sunshade — plenty of water too — onto the sage flats just south

of Arizona's Highway 89A, near the mouth of Badger Canyon. Point the chair north, toward Utah, and take a seat. Behind you, the Colorado River is trenching a deep meander from the Glen Canyon Dam toward the Grand Canyon. Directly in front of you rises a chaos of rock vaulting nearly 3,000 feet — the Vermilion Cliffs. The cliffs can hardly be said to have a face. They have innumerable faces, fractured and serrated, crosshatched and slumped. You can feel the inertia in their colossal vertical fissures. Along the lower wedding cake tiers, rubble piles resemble the sand in the bottom of an hourglass[2].

And now the question: How long would you have to wait until the Vermilion Cliffs calved a boulder the size of a school bus, say[3]? The answer: It could happen the day you sit down. But it's likelier that your descendants' descendants would still be sitting in that chair, many hundreds of generations later, waiting for the cliffs to crumble a little more. The rock is ancient, and so[4] are the traces of erosion.

Millions of years ago, the spot where you're sitting would have been buried under the exposed layering of the present-day cliffs, under strata now called Moenkopi, Chinle, Moenave, Kayenta, and Navajo, each striation differing in color and resistance to erosion. The Paria Plateau has been retreating northwestward for eons, and these vivid cliffs mark its progress to date[5].

It's hard to believe that a national monument girded by towering cliffs — their color burning through the spectrum as the day advances — could be so little known. Yet few people have heard of the place, apart from[6] one or two of its famous features. One reason is that Vermilion Cliffs National Monument is upstaged by its neighbors, which include some of the most famous national parks and monuments in the United States: Grand Canyon, Zion, Bryce Canyon, and more.

Another reason is the ruggedness of the terrain. Though located only a few miles from Lake Powell and its legions of pleasure craft, the 300,000 acres encompassed by the monument are no place for the fainthearted or unprepared[7]. "Exit the car, enter the food chain,"[8] quipped one official with the Bureau of Land Management, which administers the monument. The predators here are sun, heat, thirst, ignorance, and isolation. (Also rattlesnakes and scorpions.) There are almost no marked trails, only a few signposts, and none of the assurances, warnings, or rangers found in national parks[9]. Here your cell phone doesn't work, you camp where you can, and the only water is what you carry.

The cliffs proper have been protected as wilderness since 1984. They form an irregular upside-down horseshoe, abrupt and sheer on the east side near the Colorado River, curving severely around to the south and shallowing on the west as they run up into Utah along House Rock Valley Road, one of the most beautiful dirt drives in the American West. Follow the arc of that horseshoe and the cliffs peer over you all the way, forbidding and beckoning at once[10].

But drive across the northern bench at the top of the horseshoe, heading from Page, Arizona, to Kanab, Utah, and you would never guess the cliffs are there. Hike out onto the

Paria Plateau and you feel as though you're walking across an island in the sky. The cliffs are invisible below you, but you can sense their presence. This is what the world would be like if it were flat and ended precipitously at an edge in space[11]. But when you come to the end of the plateau — high atop the Vermilion Cliffs — you see that the world still goes on, stepping its way shelf by shelf down to the Grand Canyon and beyond.

The Paria Plateau and its hem of cliffs were named a national monument by presidential proclamation in the year 2000, primarily in recognition of[12] the exquisite archive of erosional forms — timescapes, windscapes, gravityscapes, and waterscapes but above all, sandscapes. There is the sand of the present day: the grit in your teeth, the slip-sink footing, the slithering tire-bog along the tracks in the Sand Hills mid-plateau. That sand (ancient enough, grain by grain) is derived from prehistoric sand — the Navajo sandstone that forms the plateau and cliffs. This sandstone, in turn, is the remains of a vast erg, a windblown sea of dunes that for millions of years covered most of what is now the Colorado Plateau. The geology is hard to imagine. It becomes even harder if you're lucky enough to come upon the Wave[13], hidden away in the northwest corner of the monument in a place called Coyote Buttes[14].

The Wave is a tumult of striped, fossilized dunes that look like petrified surf, forever rising and curving, towering just short of breaking. What's been left behind by long ages of erosion — rogue waves of smooth, banded sandstone in a bowl of light — is a record of chemical reactions taking place as the sandstone developed, with patterns of bleaching and the depositing of iron oxide and other minerals. In its sinuousness, the Wave forms a wind siphon, its geometry accelerating the wind the way[15] a high, curving track accelerates a skateboarder.

Try to say the names of the colors you see glinting in the stone. They shift before you can do so. The sun pinwheels across the sky, clouds burgeon and fade, and the Wave evolves moment by moment without ever changing[16].

To safeguard this extraordinary formation, the BLM[17] admits only 20 people a day to the Wave, so you're left nearly alone in a wilderness containing a geological "Mona Lisa." This isn't the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, a scenic view shared with thousands. Here is the intimacy of the senses: the abrasion of stone, the scent of rain on rock, a kaleidoscopic light that can leave you bewildered by the minute speck of time you occupy in the presence of[18] so much frozen time.

选自 *National Geographic*

要点解析:

1. Vermilion Cliffs National Monument：美国红崖国家保护区。该保护区地跨亚利桑那州北部和犹他州南部，总面积29.4 万英亩(约1 190 平方千米)，崖高从海拔3 100 英尺(约945 米)上升至超过6 500 英尺(1 981 米)。保护区内最著名的景点有世界著名的岩石雕塑花园狼丘(Coyote Buttes)以及名列世界十大地质奇观的石涛谷(The Wave)。目

前该保护区有限制地对游客开放三个区域：狼丘南部、狼丘北部(包括石涛谷)、帕瑞亚河谷。土地管理局对访客人数严格限制，游客必须提前一天到帕瑞亚护林站申办许可证。

2. 这句话实际上使用了两个比喻。首先是说岩石层层堆叠，如同多层婚礼蛋糕；而后再用沙漏的底座来比喻堆积在下层的碎石。

3. say 在这里不要译为“说”，而是“比方说，假设”的意思，一般在口语中比较常见，可译为“比如说”。

例：To see the problem here more clearly, let's look at a different biological system, say, an acorn.

为了把这里的问题看得更清楚，让我们看一种不同的生物系统，比如说，橡实。

Say you were buying a new car, would your discussion begin and end with the monthly payment?

假定你要买辆新车，你开始和结束讨论时的问题会是按月付款的数额吗?

4. 这句话里 so 如果译为“太，至”就找不到修饰的形容词或副词了，所以这里应该是译为“也是，也一样”，这种译法是表并列关系，结构一般为 and so+助动词/情态动词/be 动词+主语。

例：Tony takes exercise every day and so does his younger brother.

托尼天天运动，他弟弟也是如此。

5. to date 是固定说法，译为“至今，迄今为止”。

例：Lawyers rank the Pfizer ruling as among the most significant to date by China's commerce ministry.

律师将对辉瑞的裁决列为中国商务部迄今意义最重大的裁决之一。

6. apart from 是固定说法，译为“除……之外(还有)”。

例：Apart from tears, only time could wear everything away.

除了眼泪，只有时间可以冲刷掉一切。

7. 这里的“no place for”译为“不是，不适合”。整句可以译为：虽然距离鲍威尔湖以及它的如云游艇只有几英里，这片纵横达 300 000 英亩的保护区是绝不适合心性软弱或毫无准备的人进入的。

8. 这是一句双关语。car 在这里不仅指的是车，也指优越的生活条件和设施；the food chain 是“食物链”的意思，也指这里的条件恶劣。进入到这里，就是离开了各种设备和设施，成为了食物链中的一环，不再是高居食物链顶端的拥有绝对优势的猎食者，也有可能成为被猎食者。

9. 美国的国家公园基础设施比较完善，公路能直达每个公园最精华的景点，园内的行人小径铺设平整，即便是年迈者，也能坐着轮椅看到最出名的景色。所有国家公园基本都有巡守员(rangers)巡逻，带游客游玩，免费解说。红崖国家保护区为了保持天然环境，同时也由于环境的恶劣，配备的巡守员极少，保护区内也没有什么人工的痕迹。

10. peer 在这里是动词，应该是“陪伴”的意思，因为悬崖高耸，所以用了 peer

over；at once 在这里译为“同时”。

11. 这句话的意思是形容帕利亚高原的广大、平坦，以及边缘的突然断裂。古时候的人，由于活动的范围很小，只看到自己生活地区的一小块地方，因此单凭直觉就产生了种种有关“天圆地方”的说法，认为大地是方的、平的，由某种东西支撑，边缘会突然终止，如同悬崖的尽头。

12. in recognition of 在这里如果译为“认识”则不通，应该译为“承认……而，为酬谢”。

例：He was awarded a knighthood in recognition of his truly great contribution to the British cinema.

他因对英国电影的贡献而被授予爵位。

In recognition of the radiation threats, NASA set up the Space Radiation Shielding Program at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., in 2003.

为应对辐射威胁，NASA 在 2003 年于阿拉巴马州杭茨维尔的马歇尔太空飞行中心，设立太空辐射防护计划。

13. the Wave：石涛谷。石涛谷位于红崖国家保护区的狼丘深处，形成历史可追溯到一亿九千万年前的侏罗纪年代。当年的沙丘经过漫长岁月的钙化演变成砂岩，其中含量丰富、品种多样的铁矿被氧化后赋予砂岩炫目的红、橙、黄、紫，而流水和风沙的打磨使它成为波涛汹涌的“石浪”，是热爱自然地理的旅游者们最向往的旅游景点之一。

14. Coyote Buttes：狼丘。狼丘位于亚利桑那州和犹他州交界处的红崖国家保护区内。狼丘以岩石雕塑花园的美誉令人倾慕，又以只见飞沙、不闻流水的荒芜让人震慑。它离亚利桑那州的马蹄湾、羚羊峡谷、鲍威尔湖等风景区都很近，但是，狼丘在很多人心目中依然是相当神秘的地区，因为进入狼丘必须申办特别许可证。土地管理局为了保护狼丘的自然风貌，严格限制访客人数，每天发放的许可证受双重制约：不超过 20 人，不超过 6 部车。

15. the way（that/in which）相当于一个由 as 引导的状语从句，意为“像，如同……”。

例：I'm talking to you just the way I'd talk to a boy of my own.

我和你说话就像和自己孩子说话一样。

Most fruits are naturally sweet and we can eat them just the way they are — all we have to do is clean or peel them.

大部分水果天然甜润，可以直接食用——我们只需要把它们清洗一下或去皮。

16. 这句话是形容岁月悠长，石涛谷尽管在不断演化之中，但是外形却如同没有改变过。

17. BLM：the Bureau of Land Management，（美国）国土管理局。其主要职责是维持公有土地健康、多方位和有效地开发，以确保其可持续发展。管理的土地绝大部分位于美国西部，主要是广阔的草原、林地、高山和沙漠；管理多种资源及其利用，包括能源、矿产、森林、野生动植物及其栖息地、荒地、考古、古生物、历史遗迹和其他文化遗产。

18. in the presence of 是固定搭配，译为"在……的面前"。

例：She always acts very insecurely in the presence of her father.

她在她父亲面前总是表现得很不自信。

Mr. Gunn signed and acknowledged the will in the presence of his lawyer and two witnesses.

冈恩在他的律师和两名证人在场的情况下，签署并且承认遗嘱有效。

PASSAGE 2

Latest Effect of Gulf Spill[1]: Waves of Cash to Aid Coast

South Padre Island[2]— Sand dunes rise above a windy, desolate stretch of beach, miles beyond where most tourists venture. Occasional flocks of brown pelicans are visible, arcing through the sky above the water.

"I love watching them fly," said Sonny Perez, manager of the Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge[3], which includes some of the remote northern reaches of South Padre. "They're like little bombardiers going across."

In the coming years, the 97,000-acre refuge could add more land on the island to its holdings. At least $100 million, and possibly much more, will be funneled to Texas as part of the cleanup financing from BP[4] after the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010. So far, Texas officials have received more than 150 suggestions on how to spend the money, including expansion of parkland, restoration of oyster reefs and a campaign to reduce litter that ends up in the Gulf.

For environmental groups involved in coastal restoration, this money, as yet unspent, represents a huge opportunity. Besides the $100 million that BP is allocating to each of the five Gulf states[5], Texas can also seek a chunk of an additional $500 million in BP funds that the federal government will disburse to Gulf states. All of the money, $1 billion in total, is earmarked for "early restoration," and the amounts could increase further, said James Tripp, senior counsel for the Environmental Defense Fund. Pending developments in court and in Congress, Texas could also get hundreds of millions of dollars more as a result of Clean Water Act[6] penalties assessed against BP and other companies involved in the spill. (BP America is a corporate sponsor of *The Texas Tribune*[7].)

"These are definitely good sources of restoration dollars for the Texas coast," said Bob Stokes, president of the Galveston Bay Foundation, which has proposed several projects. The money is especially welcome, he said, because state financing for coastal restoration has shrunk considerably, even as relentless population growth has put pressure on fragile marshlands and waterways and wildlife habitats.

It may seem surprising that Texas stands to[8] receive so much money from the spill. The

Deepwater Horizon rig explosion, which killed 11 crew members and spewed nearly five million barrels of oil into the Gulf over three months, occurred hundreds of miles from Texas shores. Unlike the other Gulf states, Texas was not hit with oil, aside from[9] a smattering of tar balls on the Galveston coastline.

But Texas has been affected indirectly. For example, bird and turtle species harmed by the oil also spend time in Texas. Photographs of oil-soaked brown pelicans became emblematic of the spill two years ago. The birds, which were on the federal endangered species list until 2009, regularly use Texas beaches. Similarly, endangered sea turtles swim in the Gulf and nest on islands like South Padre in the spring.

"It's exceptional wildlife habitat," Tim Richardson, a representative of the American Land Conservancy, said of the 186 acres of land on South Padre that the conservancy owns. He hopes the federal government will buy the land with BP money and add it to the Laguna Atascosa refuge.

This is the first time a company has agreed to finance "early restoration" projects after an oil spill, according to Tom Mueller, a BP spokesman. Some of the money seems likely to go toward rectifying problems that predate[10] the spill, like shrinking wetlands.

Texas is slightly behind other Gulf states in picking projects to pursue because, state officials say, they want more time to evaluate their options. Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida are each backing two projects, ranging from[11] \$4.4 million to build and repair boat ramps in Florida to \$ 13.2 million to create a marsh in Louisiana. These proposals — the first of many — are being assessed in a series of public meetings, including one in Galveston last week. They also await final approval from BP, the states and the federal government.

BP will "look forward to the projects being implemented," Mr. Mueller wrote in an e-mail.

Richard Seiler, an official with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, said he expected Texas to put forward a handful of[12] projects by the end of summer or earlier.

Apart from BP, other federal money is also available[13] to aid conservation of the Gulf. The Natural Resources Conservation Service, an arm of the United States Department of Agriculture, is disbursing up to \$50 million in farm bill financing to Gulf state farmers and ranchers to encourage conservation practices that will result in cleaner water flowing to the Gulf. In Texas, the projects will target[14] the San Antonio River and its Gulf outlet, the San Antonio Bay, according to Sonny Vela, a Corpus Christi-based liaison for the conservation service. The money should start coming around[15] March, he said.

Another channel for federal money, the Coastal Impact Assistance Program, which taps[16] federal royalties[17] from offshore oil and gas leases, began disbursing money years ago. Projects ᐧve included plugging abandoned oil and gas wells in the waters off Jefferson County and the ᐧton Parks Board's purchase of a bayou in Harris County.

ᐧ the megadollars are coming from companies responsible for the spill, though the final

amounts are not known. A trial scheduled to begin Feb. 27 in a federal court in New Orleans will determine how much the companies, including BP and Transocean[18], owner of the Deepwater Horizon rig, must pay in fines under the Clean Water Act. The final figure could top $20 billion.

Proposed legislation called the Restore Act, co-sponsored by Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison, Republican of Texas, and eight other Gulf-state senators, would send at least 80 percent of the Clean Water Act fines toward coastal restoration. The lone holdout, Senator John Cornyn, Republican of Texas, worries that the multiagency structure for disbursing the funds is too bureaucratic, and he wants to consider alternatives[19], like the existing Gulf of Mexico Alliance.

"Unfortunately, Texans are familiar with what happens when the federal government micromanages[20] disaster funding," Mr. Cornyn said in an e-mail via his spokesman.

Even if the Restore Act does not pass, a settlement between the federal government and the oil spill defendants could result in money going toward coastal restoration, Mr. Tripp said.

Mr. Stokes of the Galveston Bay Foundation estimates that Texas could receive $500 million to $1 billion, or possibly even more, from Clean Water Act money.

Coastal groups say they can put the money to good use.

"You don't hope for an oil spill, certainly," Mr. Stokes said, "but the oil spill can generate dollars for this type of work."

选自 *The New York Times*

要点解析:

1. Gulf Spill：2010年4月20日夜间，位于墨西哥湾的"深水地平线"钻井平台发生爆炸并引发大火，11名工作人员死亡。钻井平台属于瑞士越洋钻探公司，由英国石油公司(BP)租赁。沉没的钻井平台每天漏油达到5 000桶，造成了巨大的环境污染和经济损失，污染可能导致墨西哥湾沿岸1 000英里长的湿地和海滩被毁，渔业受损，脆弱的物种灭绝。

2. South Padre Island：南帕德拉岛位于德克萨斯州南部海滨，总面积达80万亩，是美国最大的一个未开发堰洲岛。其长达70英里的海岸线禁止开发，将人类活动出现以前海岸的野生状态完整地保存下来。堰洲岛是与海岸平行的多沙岛屿，拥有湿地、湾区、泻湖和潮滩，岛上细腻的白沙、青绿的草地、平静的池塘和礁湖为岛上的爬行类和两栖类动物提供了一个理想的栖息场所。

3. Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge：拉古那·阿塔斯科萨国家野生动物保护区是格兰德河峡谷低地最大的自然栖息地保护区，占地65 096英亩(263.43平方千米)，基本处于德克萨斯州的卡梅伦(Cameron)县内，只有很小的一部分向北延伸到南部的维拉西(Willacy)县。德克萨斯南部潮湿炎热的亚热带气候，各种海岸线、沙丘、荒野、湿地组合成独特的地貌，使这里成为野生鸟类的天堂。保护区内现在栖息着于

1985 年被列入濒危动物名录的黄腹隼(Northern Aplomado Falcons)以及其他九种濒危动物，如德州豹猫(Leopardus pardalis albescens)、墨西哥湾獭猫(Gulf Coast Jaguarundi)等。

4. BP(British Petroleum)：英国石油公司，世界上最大的石油和石化集团公司之一。该公司的主要业务是油气勘探开发、炼油、天然气销售和发电、油品零售和运输以及石油化工产品生产和销售。此外，公司在太阳能发电方面的业务也在不断壮大。BP 总部设在英国伦敦，目前的资产市值约为 2 000 亿美元，拥有逾百万股东。BP 近 11 万员工遍布全世界，在百余个国家进行生产和经营活动。2003 年，BP 在《财富》杂志的全球 500 强中排前五名，名列欧洲 500 强之首。

5. the five Gulf states：墨西哥湾沿岸诸州，包括路易斯安那、密西西比、阿拉巴马、佛罗里达和德克萨斯五个州。

6. Clean Water Act：为预防污水干扰公共污水处理系统的正常运转，美国国会于 1972 年通过了《清洁水法案》，这些条款为联邦政府制定预处理法规和标准、公共污水处理系统实施预处理计划提供了法律保障。

7. *The Texas Tribune*：《德克萨斯论坛报》——非营利的新闻机构，总部设在德克萨斯州的奥斯汀，致力于阐释国家和公共政策，通过见解独特的新闻与公共事件的报道促进公民参与社会事务。

8. stand to 如果译为“站立，忍受”则不通顺，根据句意和搭配，应该理解为“发生某事时居于有利或不利的位置”的意思。

例：Both sides stand to gain from trade in the aggregate.

总的来说，双方都能从贸易中获得利益。

If this law is passed, we stand to lose our tax advantage.

如果这项新法律通过的话，我们就会失去免税优惠。

9. aside from 是固定说法，译为“除外，除……以外(尚有)，除开……不谈”。

例：Aside from being praised, he received a lot of money.

除了获得表扬之外，他还得到一大笔金钱。

Aside from ideal bird watching, there are vacation homes for rent and many B & Bs and hotels.

这里有理想的观鸟地点，还有可以租用的度假疗养所、可供膳宿的住所和饭店。

10. predate 这个词根据 pre-这个前缀，可以译为“比……较早到来(或发生)，在日期上早于(先于)”。

例：All the numbers come from annual disclosure forms, so predate the worst of the economic crisis.

所有数据都来自于年度披露报表，因此反映的是经济危机最严重阶段来临之前的情况。

The custom of the wedding veil is thought to predate the wedding dress by centuries.

婚纱的习俗比结婚礼服还要早几个世纪。

11. range from 译为“在某范围内变动，包括，涉及”。

例：Our activity range from mining in the USA to computer servicing in Scotland.

我们的业务活动范围涉及美国的采矿及苏格兰的计算机服务。

Prices range from 340 US dollars for a regular room to 390 US dollars for a bridal suite.

在酒店里，你可以居住340美元的普通房，也可以居住390美元的新婚套房。

12. a handful of 一般用来形容数量的多少，译为“一把，少量的，一小部分”。

例：A handful of people took staggering risks with America's largest financial institutions.

一小撮人使美国最大的金融机构承担了巨大的风险。

Much of the precision bombing in the Kosovo war was carried out by America and a handful of allies.

在科索沃战争中，多数精准轰炸都是由美国及其少数盟国进行的。

13. available 这个词的翻译一般要根据语境进行判断，本身字面可以译为“有效的，可得的，可利用的，空闲的”。

例：The only time available is Friday.

唯一方便的时间是星期五。

BP is likely to offer the US president a concession by promising to suspend payment of its dividend to ensure it has the cash available to meet all legitimate compensation claims.

英国石油公司可能会对美国总统做出让步，承诺推迟支付股息，以确保公司拥有充足现金，能够满足一切正当的索赔要求。

14. target 这里作动词，表示“把……作为目标，规定……的指标，瞄准某物”。

例：Our company has targeted career women as our primary customers.

我们公司将职业女性作为主要客源。

The coal production is targeted for 100 million tons this year.

今年煤的生产指标为1亿吨。

15. come around 是固定搭配，译为“如期而至”。

例：Christmas will soon come around.

圣诞节又要到来。

I hope to be fit when the World Championship comes around next year.

希望明年世界锦标赛再度举行时我能身体健康。

16. tap 这里不是“水龙头”的意思，作动词一般译为“开发，开掘，发掘”。

例：We should tap natural resources.

我们应该开发自然资源。

Mr. Xia said China also hoped to tap what could be substantial coal seams.

夏先生表示，中国也希望参与储量可能非常丰富的煤层开采。

17. royalty 在这里不要望文生义译为“皇室”，而要根据上下文的内容进行判断，这里这个词表示国王或政府授予个人或公司对矿山等的开采特许权。所以 oil royalties 译为“石油开采权”。

18. Transocean：瑞士越洋钻探公司，是世界上最大的近海钻探商，拥有136座海上移动式钻井平台，拥有的深海钻井装置约占全球总数的30%。墨西哥湾漏油事件中发生爆炸的“深水地平线”钻井平台就属于瑞士越洋钻探公司所有。

19. alternative 译为“供选择的东西（或办法）”。这句话的意思是，德州共和党参议员约翰·科林担心管理资金的部门过多，会导致官僚主义的拖沓和不务实际，因此建议考虑其他更可行的务实方案。

20. micromanage 译为“微观管理”，亦作“微观管理学”，是商业管理的一种管理手法，与宏观管理的理念相反。管理者通过对被管理者（员工）的密切观察及操控，使被管理者完成管理者所指定的工作。不同于一般管理者只对较小型的工作给予一般的指示，微观管理者会监视及审核每一个步骤。这个名词在使用上一般带有负面的意思。

PASSAGE 3

寻梦徽州

一生痴绝处，无梦到徽州[1]。

这是《牡丹亭》[2]作者汤显祖写过的两句诗。尽管对这诗句的读解有些争议，但可以确定的是，汤老先生确实未曾到过徽州，并用“痴绝”两字诠释着深深的遗憾。

于是，我们便循着汤老先生浓烈的意绪，走向徽州。一次又一次地，我们游走在那些山野田园的白墙灰瓦房子之间，游走在那些徽商留下的豪宅祠堂之间，游走在那些艳丽叶子和沉郁古树之间[3]。但是，我心中一直充满着一种说不清道不明的感觉。

是不真切[4]？应该不是。那些天井厅堂水池石路历历在目，连那飘忽的炊烟我都闻得清清楚楚。

是惊艳[5]？或许有一些。塔川红叶的艳美，宏村夕照的厚暖，棠樾牌坊的恢宏，石城晨炊的迷蒙，如一部铺展不完的影片，四季放映。

当吃完徽州味道浓浓的农家菜，收拾起相机，徜徉在曾经喧闹而已恢复宁静的古村夜色时，突然感到除了拍摄，我似乎更有一种寻梦的感觉。汤老先生的遗憾，是不曾到徽州且连梦里都不曾出现徽州；其实这不难解释，因为徽州本身，便是一个梦，一个美得一塌糊涂却处处充满矛盾的诡秘的梦[6]。而我要寻的梦，其实是寻觅一种掩映在现代生活背后的、仿佛一朝醒来已经淡出现代画面的传统文化的梦境。就如我一抬头，看到了在城市夜色里久违了的星星。

在过度开发的江南，徽州是另类[7]。这片黄山脚下的古老土地，保留了八百年的宁静。而今，依然有着人间净土的最后一点风韵。

的确，徽州的美是遗世独立的又是婉约细腻的[8]。陶行知曾说世界上只有瑞士可以与他的家乡相比；老年胡适则用诗句伤逝着曾经的家园：故园东望路漫漫，双袖龙钟泪不干[9]。

在胡适最后的记忆里，我相信徽州之于他，也是一个梦境。

因此，我有点释然。因为对于我来说，那种说不清道不明的感觉，应该是一种如梦

萦魂牵的探寻欲，一种与我们的日常生活不很相容的自我流放欲。有时，我傻傻地想，或许，我的前世便属于那里，在月沼边的宅院里，在渔梁坝的货船上，在大徽山的驿道边……

那么，就再次走进徽州，继续寻梦。

秋正好。在徽州的秋天里，在明艳的山野和黯旧的宅院间，我愿是一羽低回盘旋的鸟儿。

要点解析:

1. 一生痴绝处，无梦到徽州：出自汤显祖《游黄山白岳不果》："欲识金银气，多从黄白游。一生痴绝处，无梦到徽州。"对于这两句诗，历来有很多解释，译文根据下文作者的理解，将"痴绝"译为 long most。

2. 《牡丹亭》：*The Peony Pavilion*。《牡丹亭》全名《牡丹亭还魂记》，是明代汤显祖的代表作，与《紫钗记》、《邯郸记》和《南柯记》合称"玉茗堂四梦"。《牡丹亭》文辞典丽，具有极高的历史价值和艺术价值。

3. 英语是形合型语言，讲究形态上的显性连接，句子间逻辑明确，紧凑简洁。在翻译过程中，文中为了韵律而反复出现的"游走"，英译时一般不译，最后要用 and 将各个子句连接起来。

4. 是不真切？Is it not vivid？汉语中无主句比较常见，但是英语一般都有明确的主语，因此翻译时必须确定主语，根据后文适当添加主语。

5. 是惊艳？Am I amazed？也是无主句，也必须在翻译时添加主语，译文处理成"我"作主语，一方面是觉得 I 或 it 都可以作主语，另一方面认为"惊艳"用人作主语更恰当，同时也避免和上一段的"是不真切？"雷同。

6. 一个美得一塌糊涂却处处充满矛盾的诡秘的梦：a secretive dream full of beauty and conflict。汉语重修饰，散文类文章修饰语尤其多，英语讲究简洁平实，因而翻译时，可以适当简化处理。

7. 另类：这里译作 different，因为徽州之美是因为它的与众不同，而不是"奇怪"的另类。

8. 徽州的美是遗世独立的又是婉约细腻的：The beauty of Huizhou is independent of the world, with its delicate gracefulness. 中文的并列结构在翻译中处理成伴随状语的形式，目的是为了使句子错落有致，不至于总是用 and 连接那么单调。

9. 故园东望路漫漫，双袖龙钟泪不干：When I look east at my hometown, it is a long way back; Though my sleeves are already wet, I still can not stop weeping. 出自唐代诗人岑参的《逢入京使》："故园东望路漫漫，双袖龙钟泪不干。马上相逢无纸笔，凭君传语报平安。"此诗表达了诗人的思乡之情。"龙钟"在诗中并不是指老年，而是指"涕泪淋漓的样子"。

第二部分　自然环境词汇精选

英　译　汉

soil alkalization/salination	土壤盐碱化
overcultivation	耕种过度，过度种植
sanctuary	动物保护区，避难所，禁猎区
soil conservation/improvement	土壤保持/改良
weathering	风化作用
wetland	湿地，沼泽地
landslide	塌方，山崩
surface water	地表水
underflow	地下水流
turbidity	浑浊度，含沙量
suspended particulate	悬浮颗粒物
carbon dioxide	二氧化碳
ozone layer	臭氧层
wind erosion	风蚀
marine ecosystems	海洋生态系统
sea bed	海床
tropical storm	热带风暴
weatherproof	不受天气影响的，全天候的
spill incident	溢漏事故
terrestrial biota	陆地生物

汉　译　英

酸雨	acid rain
生物圈平衡	biospheric balance
大气环流模式	circulation pattern of the atmosphere
生态系统	ecosystem
濒临灭绝的物种	endangered species
环境退化	environmental degradation
全球变暖	global warming
温室效应	greenhouse effect
世界环境日(6 月 5 日)	World Environment Day (5th June)

世界气象日(3 月 23 日)	World Meteorological Day (23rd March)
联合国环境与发展会议(环发会议)	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)
世界自然基金	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
世界气象组织	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
世界气候研究计划	World Climate Research Program (WCRP)
热带雨林	tropical rainforest
热带海洋与全球大气研究计划	Tropical Ocean and Global Atmospheric research program (TOGA)
低碳	low carbon
雾霾	smog/haze
大气颗粒物	atmospheric particulates
地震监测	seismic monitoring

第三部分 技巧专题

词语的理解与翻译

词语是最小的语言单位和语法单位。由于英语国家和汉语国家在历史文化、风俗习惯以及思维方式上的不同，词语在构成与意义上存在着巨大差异。与此同时，英语和汉语在长期的发展过程中形成了一词多义的现象，词语意义往往具有多重性，即一个词语具有几种不同的意义。因此，在翻译词语时有两个基本步骤：首先是对词语的意义作出正确的理解，其次才是采用正确的翻译方法进行语言间的转换。

一、词义的理解

虽然英语和汉语都有一词多义现象，但是一词多义通常不会影响我们对词语意义的理解和判断，因为处在特定语境中的词语意义是单一、明确的。翻译时应结合词语的具体搭配关系、篇章语境以及文化背景进行全面、周密的分析，正确理解词义，选择合适的表达。

1. 从词语搭配理解词义

从语义学的角度而言，大多数词语都是多义词，但是在语言的实际运用过程中，词语的意义通过上下文是可以确定的，即我们可以通过该词在语法结构中的位置和与相邻词语的关系来确定该词的意义。

He is seeing how the new EU legislation has ***put a damper*** on this Easter season.

他发现欧盟的这一新法规已经让复活节的气氛***变得黯淡***。

In the past hundred years, the US presidency has veered more and more to ***the left*** — not in policy, but in handedness.

在过去的一百年中，美国的总统们越来越“*左倾*”——这不是指他们的政见，而是他们的用手习惯。

2. 从篇章语境理解词义

词语的意义还包括词语内含的情感和联想意义，主要通过词语所在的篇章的修辞色彩、文体特征、文化内涵等方面体现出来。翻译的时候要充分考虑篇章的风格、色彩和文体特征，力图找到恰当的表达法。

This guy is always dressed to the nines, because he's loaded. Simmer down — the cash flow comes at a price. He toils until the wee hours, then loosens his tie and parties like there's no tomorrow. Unfortunately, there is a tomorrow, and it starts in like three hours. What little time he has for you will be shared with his BlackBerry. The ugly truth: Money is the love of his life, and you come in second — or third, since he's probably crunching more than numbers with his secretary。

他的穿着那是相当讲究，因为他有的是钱。冷静一下——这白花花的银子可不是白来的。他加班工作直至凌晨，然后松开领带，尽情狂欢，就像是没有明天。不幸的是，貌似只过了短短的三个小时，第二天就到来了。他能与你共度的短暂时光也只能通过他的黑莓手机来实现。丑恶的真相：他真正爱的是钱，作为伴侣的你只排在第二位或第三位，因为与他有“关系”的，不止是他的秘书。（篇章整体风格轻松、夸张而带点讽刺）

The poll conducted by Woelfel Research Inc. also showed that grandparents were increasingly keyed in to the younger generation's life issues and preferred ways of communicating.

沃菲尔调查机构开展的这一调查还显示，祖父母们越来越多地去适应年轻一代的生活问题和他们喜欢的交流方式。（科普性质文章，措辞准确，通俗易懂）

3. 从文化背景理解词义

某一具体语言环境中出现的词语意义反映了该民族特有的思维方式和社会文化，与政治、历史、经济、宗教紧密关联，翻译的时候要从历史文化背景把握词义。

The wedding gown is perhaps one of the most symbolic garments in (a woman's) wardrobe and represents the challenges of "***throwaway fashion.***"

婚纱可能是女人衣柜中最具象征意义的一件衣服，代表了“***一次性时尚***”的挑战。

同时涌现出的“***富二代***”与“***贫二代***”在中国媒体间引发了热议。

The simultaneous emergence of the "***rich second generation***" and "***poor second generation***" has triggered a heated debate in the Chinese media.

二、词语的翻译

1. 直译

在不违背译文语言规范、不引起错误联想的前提下，翻译时可以采用直译法。

裸婚　naked wedding

They are ***the safety net*** for American families, helping to pay for practical expenses and necessities.

他们是美国家庭的***安全网***，帮忙支付实际生活中的费用和必需品。

2. 引申和推移

由于一词多义以及文体风格的原因，英汉词汇之间能一一对应的翻译并不多，往往需要译者按照翻译标准对原词信息进行引申、推移。

所谓引申，就是在无法直译的情况下，根据目的语的习惯，从原义出发获得一种新的语义的翻译方法，这种新语义必须具有最大的篇章合理性。引申的方法一般有：具体与抽象之间的引申，具体与概括之间的引申，含蓄与明晰之间的引申等。其中尤其以具体与抽象之间的引申在英汉翻译实践中最为常用，这是因为汉语缺乏词尾变化，用词多具体而少抽象，英语正好相反。

An 18th-century account of how Newton developed the theory of gravity was posted to the Web Monday, making the fragile paper manuscript ***widely available to the public*** for the first time.

本周一，一份有关牛顿是如何发现万有引力定律的 18 世纪的手稿被传到网上，让不易保存的纸质手稿内容首次在网上***与公众见面***。(抽象→具体)

我们大部分的***道德观念***，都是某种习惯。

Much of our ***morality*** is customary. (具体→抽象)

在翻译过程中，原文的一个词不见得必须翻译成相应的一个词语，完全可以根据情况翻译成词组或者句子，这就是词的推移。

What came first, ***the chicken or the egg***? Scientists in Britain think it was probably the chicken, after using new computer technology to try and crack the age-old riddle.

究竟是鸡生蛋，还是蛋生鸡？英国科学家在应用最新电脑技术尝试破解这一古老谜题后宣称，很有可能是先有鸡后有蛋。

Consumer-savvy children are forcing their families into racking up huge debts and risk becoming spoilt and ***dissatisfied in the future***.

现在的孩子很能花钱，他们一面迫使家人债台高筑，另一面这种生活方式让他们可能被宠坏，***未来还容易对生活感到不满***。

3. 词类转译

由于英语和汉语的语法结构和语言顺序的巨大差异，词汇翻译中往往还要用到另外一个翻译技巧，那就是词类的转译。

中国政府近期就汽车以旧换新补贴政策公开征求意见，汽车***以旧换新***是政府为刺激个人消费和减少污染而推出的系列措施之一。

Chinese government has begun to seek public opinion on subsidy program for ***auto replacement***, amid a slew of measures to stimulate private spending and curb pollution. (动词→名词)

Modern festival-goers who dread ending up with a dead mobile phone battery after days stuck in a muddy field with no electric plug power points may now have ***a solution*** — power boots.

喜爱参加节日活动的人再也不用担心被困泥地数日遇上手机没电，而且还找不到地

方充电的尴尬情况了——一款充电靴可以***解决***这个问题。(名词→动词)

生于社会，不能***脱离***社会。

It is impossible to live in the society and be ***independent*** of the society. (动词→形容词)

Yet had they listened a little more closely to their wife or girlfriend in the ***run-up*** to the big day, they could have saved themselves a lot of stress.

其实，他们只要在这个重要的日子***之前***稍稍多留意一下妻子或女友的表现，就可以免去许多心理负担。(名词→介词)

4. 习语的翻译

从广义上说，习语包括成语、俗语、谚语和俚语等，是一种在意义和结构上都比较稳定的语言结构，一般都具有形式简练鲜明、内容丰富生动的特点。有些习语受地域、风俗习惯和宗教等影响，还具有独特的文化色彩，所以翻译的时候往往给人造成困难。翻译习语的标准首先是传达本义，其次是尽量保留文化特色和语言特色。所以根据具体情况，习语的翻译大致有以下几种方法：

1)直译法。有些习语在目的语中有对应的表达，可以直接翻译；也有些找不到相应的习语，但是直接把原有的形象翻译出来并不妨碍读者的理解，或者即使暂时会引起读者的困惑，但是可以起到丰富语言的作用。

病来如山倒，病去如抽丝。

Illness comes as fast as a wall falling down, but goes slowly as unraveling a cocoon.

An old dog will learn no new tricks.

老狗学不成新把戏。

2)意译法。有时我们对习语中的形象不了解，而这个形象又不易或者没有必要解释，那么就应该根据情况采取只翻译意义的方法。

随后我又睡着了，直到***日高三丈***才又醒来。

And then I fell asleep and only woke at ***broad day***.

The study broke down what it dubbed "advertising." Most women (56 percent) were found to be "pepper-hinters" or "present pointers." Next came "***Chinese whisperers***" followed by "careless listers."

该研究将其所谓的"事前广告"做了划分。研究发现，"频繁暗示型"或"礼物点名型"的女性最多(56%)，其次是"***口口相传型***"，最后是"随意列举型"。

3)替换法。有的时候，对于同一个概念意义，英汉两种语言都有各自的习语，但是使用的形象有可能不同，可以互相替换。

英雄所见略同。

Great minds think alike.

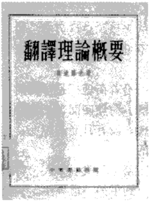
Among ***the blind the one-eyed man*** is king.

山中无***老虎***，***猴子***称霸王。

在翻译实践中，篇章是最终的考量单位，句子是基本的操作单位，而大部分的难题都集中在词汇单位。词语是篇章翻译的基础，翻译时必须根据上下文、篇章语境以及文化背景采取合适的翻译方法进行翻译。

第四部分　大师纵览

安德烈·费道罗夫



安德烈·费道罗夫(A. V. Fedorov, 1906—　)，前苏联翻译理论家，翻译语言学派的奠基者。他于1953年出版的《翻译理论概要》(*Введение в Теорию леревода*)是一部具有划时代意义的翻译理论专著。《翻译理论概要》不仅是苏联语言学派翻译理论的开拓性文献，也是整个西方现代翻译学中最早的重要著作之一。

(一)翻译理论属于语言学研究范围。费道罗夫从语言学的角度对翻译理论进行了较系统、较全面的论述，提出翻译始终涉及语言，因此，它首先应当从语言学的角度加以研究，从两种语言之间和各个具体语言材料之间的对比关系上来研究。

(二)可译性是语言的本质。费道罗夫从语言是思想交流的工具出发，指出思想内容与表现思想的语言形式是不可分割的统一体，而每一种相当发达的民族语言都有能力传达另一种语言表达出来的思想。也就是说，语言是可译的，但对语言的可译性要作辩证唯物主义的解释。费道罗夫认为，语言中不可翻译的特殊情况确实存在，比如具有鲜明色彩的方言和具有较强社会色彩的行话，但这并不足以从根本上推翻可译性原则，而只能说是对可译性原则的某些限制。此外，可译性的原则不是针对个别语言现象，而是针对原作整体而言的。

(三)“确切对等”原则。费道罗夫认为译文与原文之间完全可以确立确切对等关系。所谓的“确切对等”不是指形式上的逐词相对，而是指作用上的对等。确切翻译常常需要使用形式上与原文不相符合，但与译语准则相符合，并能在整体中起相同表现作用的语言材料。确切性在整个翻译过程中并不要求译文在字面上处处都以同样的程度接近原文，因为在细节上准确表达每一个单个的因素，还远远不能算确切地表达了整体。因此，必须在整体与部分之间建立均衡的相互关系，即为了表达原作整体而有意识地牺牲一些个体，但这种牺牲必须以译语中找不到在意思和修辞色彩上与原文相符的词或词组为前提。

《翻译理论概要》第一次系统、明确地提出翻译是语言学的一个分支，阐述了翻译作为一门单独学科的性质、特点、任务及其与其他学科的关系；并首次提出“等值翻译”(adequate translation)的概念：翻译的等值意味着充分传达原文的意思内容并在功能修辞方面与原文完全一致。尽管费道罗夫的翻译理论有偏颇之处，但他仍以其开拓性的语言学翻译理论而被载入翻译史册。

第五部分　优秀经典译文赏析

荷塘月色

这几天心里颇不宁静。今晚在院子里坐着乘凉，忽然想起日日走过的荷塘，在这满月的光里，总该另有一番样子吧。月亮渐渐地升高了，墙外马路上孩子们的欢笑，已经听不见了；妻在屋里拍着闰儿，迷迷糊糊地哼着眠歌。我悄悄地披了大衫，带上门出去。

沿着荷塘，是一条曲折的小煤屑路。这是一条幽僻的路；白天也少人走，夜晚更加寂寞。荷塘四面，长着许多树，蓊蓊郁郁的。路的一旁，是些杨柳，和一些不知道名字的树。没有月光的晚上，这路上阴森森的，有些怕人。今晚却很好，虽然月光也还是淡淡的。

路上只我一个人，背着手踱着。这一片天地好像是我的；我也像超出了平常的自己，到了另一世界里。我爱热闹，也爱冷静；爱群居，也爱独处。像今晚上，一个人在这苍茫的月下，什么都可以想，什么都可以不想，便觉是个自由的人。白天里一定要做的事，一定要说的话，现在都可不理。这是独处的妙处，我且受用这无边的荷香月色好了。

曲曲折折的荷塘上面，弥望的是田田的叶子。叶子出水很高，像亭亭的舞女的裙。层层的叶子中间，零星地点缀着些白花，有袅娜地开着的，有羞涩地打着朵儿的；正如一粒粒的明珠，又如碧天里的星星，又如刚出浴的美人。微风过处，送来缕缕清香，仿佛远处高楼上渺茫的歌声似的。这时候叶子与花也有一丝的颤动，像闪电般，霎时传过荷塘的那边去了。叶子本是肩并肩密密地挨着，这便宛然有了一道凝碧的波痕。叶子底下是脉脉的流水，遮住了，不能见一些颜色；而叶子却更见风致了。

月光如流水一般，静静地泻在这一片叶子和花上。薄薄的青雾浮起在荷塘里。叶子和花仿佛在牛乳中洗过一样；又像笼着轻纱的梦。虽然是满月，天上却有一层淡淡的云，所以不能朗照；但我以为这恰是到了好处——酣眠固不可少，小睡也别有风味的。月光是隔了树照过来的，高处丛生的灌木，落下参差的斑驳的黑影，峭楞楞如鬼一般；弯弯的杨柳的稀疏的倩影，却又像是画在荷叶上。塘中的月色并不均匀；但光与影有着和谐的旋律，如梵婀玲上奏着的名曲。

荷塘的四面，远远近近，高高低低都是树，而杨柳最多。这些树将一片荷塘重重围住；只在小路一旁，漏着几段空隙，像是特为月光留下的。树色一例是阴阴的，乍看像一团烟雾；但杨柳的丰姿，便在烟雾里也辨得出。树梢上隐隐约约的是一带远山，只有些大意罢了。树缝里也漏着一两点路灯光，没精打采的，是渴睡人的眼。这时候最热闹的，要数树上的蝉声与水里的蛙声；但热闹是它们的，我什么也没有。

忽然想起采莲的事情来了。采莲是江南的旧俗，似乎很早就有，而六朝时为盛；从诗歌里可以约略知道。采莲的是少年的女子，她们是荡着小船，唱着艳歌去的。采莲人

不用说很多，还有看采莲的人。那是一个热闹的季节，也是一个风流的季节。梁元帝《采莲赋》里说得好：

于是妖童媛女，荡舟心许；鹢首徐回，兼传羽杯；櫂将移而藻挂，船欲动而萍开。尔其纤腰束素，迁延顾步；夏始春余，叶嫩花初，恐沾裳而浅笑，畏倾船而敛裾。

可见当时嬉游的光景了。这真是有趣的事，可惜我们现在早已无福消受了。

于是又记起《西洲曲》里的句子：

采莲南塘秋，莲花过人头；低头弄莲子，莲子清如水。

今晚若有采莲人，这儿的莲花也算得"过人头"了；只不见一些流水的影子，是不行的。这令我到底惦着江南了。——这样想着，猛一抬头，不觉已是自己的门前；轻轻地推门进去，什么声息也没有，妻已睡熟好久了。

（朱自清）

Moonlight over the Lotus Pond

The last few days have found me very restless. This evening as I sat in the yard to enjoy the cool, it struck me how different the lotus pool I pass every day must look under a full moon. The moon was sailing higher and higher up the heavens, the sound of childish laughter had died away from the lane beyond our wall, and my wife was in the house patting Juner and humming a lullaby to him. I quietly slipped on a long gown, and walked out leaving the door on the latch.

A cinder-path winds along by the side of the pool. It is off the beaten track and few pass this way even by day, so at night it is still quieter. Trees grow thick and bosky all around the pool, with willows and other trees I cannot name by the path. On nights when there is no moon the track is almost terrifyingly dark, but tonight it was quite clear, though the moonlight was pale. Strolling alone down the path, hands behind my back, I felt as if the whole earth and sky were mine and I had stepped outside my usual self into another world. I like both excitement and stillness, under the full moon, I could think of whatever I pleased or of nothing at all, and that gave me a sense of freedom. All daytime duties could be disregarded. That was the advantage of solitude: I could savour to the full that expanse of fragrant lotus and the moonlight.

As far as eye could see, the pool with its winding margin was covered with trim leaves, which rose high out of the water like the flared skirts of dancing girls. And starring these tiers of leaves were white lotus flowers, alluringly open or bashfully in bud, like glimmering pearls, stars in an azure sky, or beauties fresh from the bath. The breeze carried past gusts of fragrance, like the strains of a song faintly heard from a far-off tower. And leaves and blossoms trembled slightly, while in a flash the scent was carried away. As the closely serried leaves bent, a tide of opaque emerald could be glimpsed. That was the softly running water beneath, hidden from sight, its colour invisible, though the leaves looked more graceful than ever.

Moonlight cascaded like water over the lotus leaves and flowers, and a light blue mist floating up from the pool made them seem washed in milk or caught in a gauzy dream. Though the moon was full, a film of pale clouds in the sky would not allow its rays to shine through brightly; but I felt this was all to the good — though refreshing sleep is indispensable, short naps have a charm all their own. As the moon shone from behind them, the dense trees on the hills threw checkered shadows, dark forms loomed like devils, and the sparse, graceful shadows of willows seemed painted on the lotus leaves. The moonlight on the pool was not uniform, but light and shadow made up a harmonious rhythm like a beautiful tune played on a violin.

Far and near, high and low around the pool were trees, most of them willows. These trees had the pool entirely hemmed in, the only small clearings left being those by the path, apparently intended for the moon. All the trees were somber as dense smoke, but among them you could make out the luxuriant willows, while faintly above the tree-tops loomed distant hills — their general outline only. And between the trees appeared one or two street lamps, listless as the eyes of someone drowsy. The liveliest sounds at this hour were the cicadas chirruping on the trees and the frogs croaking in the pool; but this animation was theirs alone, I had no part in it.

Then lotus-gathering flashed into my mind. This was an old custom south of the Yangtse, which apparently originated very early and was most popular in the period of the Six Kingdoms, as we see from the songs of the time. The lotuses were picked by girls in small boats, who sang haunting songs as they padded. They turned out in force, we may be sure, and there were spectators too, for that was a cheerful festival and a romantic one. We have a good account of it in a poem by Emperor Yuan of the Liang dynasty called "Lotus Gatherers":

Deft boys and pretty girls
Reach an understanding while boating;
Their prows veer slowly,
But the winecups pass quickly;
Their oars are entangled,
As they cut through the duckweed,
And girls with slender waists
Turn to gaze behind them.
Now spring and summer meet,
Leaves are tender, flowers fresh;
With smiles they protect their silks,
Drawing in their skirts, afraid lest the boat upset.

There we have a picture of these merry excursions. This must have been a delightful event, and it is a great pity we cannot enjoy it today.

I also remember some lines from the poem "West Islet":

When they gather lotus at Nantang in autumn
The lotus blooms are higher than their heads;
They stoop to pick lotus seeds,
Seeds as translucent as water.

If any girls were here now to pick the lotus, the flowers would reach above their heads too — ah, rippling shadows alone are not enough! I was feeling quite homesick for the south, when I suddenly looked up to discover I had reached my own door. Pushing it softly open and tiptoeing in, I found all quiet inside, and my wife fast asleep.

（杨宪益，戴乃迭 译）

第六部分 练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1) Along the lower wedding cake tiers, rubble piles resemble the sand in the bottom of an hourglass.

A. 碎石层层叠叠，如同多层婚礼蛋糕，堆积在下层的，就像沙漏的底座一样。

B. 碎石层层堆叠，如同多层婚礼蛋糕，又像沙漏的底座一样，堆积在下层。

C. 岩石层层堆叠，如同多层婚礼蛋糕，堆积在下层的碎石，就像沙漏的底座一样。

D. 碎石和沙子层层堆叠，如同多层婚礼蛋糕，又像沙漏的底座一样。

2) There are almost no marked trails, only a few signposts, and none of the assurances, warnings, or rangers found in national parks.

A. 这里几乎没有标记好的道路，只有少数的指示牌，牌子上的指示连警告标志都没有，也找不到巡林员。

B. 这里几乎没有明显的道路，只有少数的指示牌，至于一般国家公园里常有的提示或警告的标志，以及巡林员，这里是一样也找不着。

C. 国家公园里几乎没有明显的道路，只有少数的指示牌，也没有肯定或警告的标志以及巡林员。

D. 国家公园里几乎没有显著的道路，只有少数的指示牌，也没有保证或警告的标志，也找不到巡林员。

3) Here is the intimacy of the senses: the abrasion of stone, the scent of rain on rock, a kaleidoscopic light that can leave you bewildered by the minute speck of time you occupy in the presence of so much frozen time.

A. 这里是感官的亲密接触：石头的磨蚀，雨打在石头上的味道，以及如万花筒般千变万化的光线，一直独自面对着漫长如冻结的岁月，在你出现时的短短一瞬间，就迷惑了你。

B. 这里是亲密的感觉：石头的磨蚀，雨打在石头上的味道，以及如万花筒般千变万化的光线，在你出现时的短短一瞬间，就迷惑你去面对着漫长如冻结的岁月。

C. 这里是感官的密切：石头的磨蚀，雨打在石头上的气味，以及光线如万花筒般千变万化，在这漫长如凝固的岁月，在你出现时的短短一瞬间，就迷惑了你。

D. 这里是感官的亲密接触：石头的磨蚀，雨打在石头上的味道，以及如万花筒般千变万化的光线，一直独自面对着漫长如冻结的岁月，在你出现时的短短一瞬间，就让你莫名其妙。

4) Pending developments in court and in Congress, Texas could also get hundreds of millions of dollars more as a result of Clean Water Act penalties assessed against BP and other companies involved in the spill. (BP America is a corporate sponsor on *The Texas Tribune*.)

A. 在法庭和议会判决发展导致的结果是对英国石油公司和牵涉进漏油事件的其他一些公司(英国石油公司美国分公司是《德克萨斯论坛报》赞助商之一)进行评估，这些公司可能因违反《清洁水法案》而受到处罚，德克萨斯则会又获得上亿美元。

B. 在法庭和议会判决的过程中，德克萨斯则会又获得上亿美元。而对英国石油公司和牵涉进漏油事件的其他一些公司(英国石油公司美国分公司是《德克萨斯论坛报》赞助商之一)进行评估的结果是因违反《清洁水法案》而受到处罚。

C. 在法庭和议会判决进展的结果是德克萨斯又获得上亿美元，而对英国石油公司和牵涉进漏油事件的其他一些公司(英国石油公司美国分公司是《德克萨斯论坛报》赞助商之一)进行评估，因违反《清洁水法案》而受到处罚。

D. 在法庭和议会判决的过程中，会对英国石油公司和牵涉进漏油事件的其他一些公司(英国石油公司美国分公司是《德克萨斯论坛报》赞助商之一)进行评估，这些公司可能因违反《清洁水法案》而受到处罚，德克萨斯则会又获得上亿美元。

5) Unlike the other Gulf states, Texas was not hit with oil, aside from a smattering of tar balls on the Galveston coastline.

A. 不像其他墨西哥湾诸州，德克萨斯并没有被泄漏石油直接伤害，即使加尔维斯顿海岸线一带一星半点的沥青球都没有。

B. 不像其他墨西哥湾诸州，德克萨斯并没有受到泄漏石油的直接伤害，只除了加尔维斯顿海岸线一带一星半点的沥青球外。

C. 不像其他墨西哥湾诸州，泄漏石油并没有直接伤害到德克萨斯，加尔维斯顿海岸线一带连一星半点的沥青球都见不到。

D. 不像其他墨西哥湾诸州，德克萨斯并没有被泄漏石油直接打到，只除了加尔维斯顿海岸线一带一星半点的沥青球外。

6) Another channel for federal money, the Coastal Impact Assistance Program, which taps federal royalties from offshore oil and gas leases, began disbursing money years ago.

A. 另一个获得联邦资金的频道是《受影响沿海地区救助方案》，该方案发放联邦政

府近海石油和天然气特许开采权的租约，多年前就开始付钱了。

B. 另一个获得联邦资金的渠道是通过《受影响沿海地区救助方案》，该方案授权向联邦政府近海的租约收取税金，多年前就开始付钱了。

C. 联邦资金的另一个支付渠道是《受影响沿海地区救助方案》，该方案发放联邦政府近海气石油和天然气特许开采权的租约，多年前就开始付钱了。

D. 另一个获得联邦资金的渠道是通过《受影响沿海地区救助方案》，该方案发放联邦政府近海石油和天然气特许开采权的租约，多年前就开始付钱了。

7）一次又一次地，我们游走在那些山野田园的白墙灰瓦房子之间，游走在那些徽商留下的豪宅祠堂之间，游走在那些艳丽叶子和沉郁古树之间。

A. Again and again, we wandered through the houses with white walls and grey tiles in the country, through the luxurious mansions and ancestral temples left by the Huizhou merchants, and through the gorgeous leaves and the gloomy old trees.

B. Again and again, we wandered through the houses with white walls and grey tiles in the country, through the luxurious mansions and ancestral temples left by the Huizhou merchants, through the gorgeous leaves and the gloomy old trees.

C. Again and again, we wandered through the houses with white walls and grey tiles in the country, wandered through the luxurious mansions and ancestral temples left by the Huizhou merchants, and wandered through the gorgeous leaves and the gloomy old trees.

D. Again and again, we wandered through the houses with white walls and grey tiles in the country, through the luxurious mansions and ancestral temples leaving by the Huizhou merchants, and through the gorgeous leaves and the gloomy old trees.

8）在徽州的秋天里，在明艳的山野和黯旧的宅院间，我愿是一羽低回盘旋的鸟儿。

A. I wish I am a bird hovering over the bright field and the dull messuages in the autumn of Huizhou.

B. I wish I was a bird to hover over the bright field and the dull messuages in autumn Huizhou.

C. I wish I was a bird hovering over the bright field and the dull messuages in Huizhou in autumn.

D. I wish I was a bird hovering over the bright field and the dull messuages in the autumn of Huizhou.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

the traces of erosion
a national monument
to be encompassed by
forbidding and beckoning
the exquisite archive of erosional forms

a wind siphon
brown pelicans
National Wildlife Refuge
Clean Water Act
shrinking wetlands

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

深深的遗憾
浓烈的意绪
历历在目
寻梦
人间净土
过度开发
遗世独立
伤逝
魂牵梦萦
自我流放

4. Improve the following translations.

1) It's hard to believe that a national monument girded by towering cliffs — their color burning through the spectrum as the day advances — could be so little known.

原译：很难相信一个国家保护区会被高塔似的悬崖所包围——随着时间的流逝，它们的岩石就像烧着了似的——并且如此不为人所知。

改译：

2) Though located only a few miles from Lake Powell and its legions of pleasure craft, the 300,000 acres encompassed by the monument are no place for the fainthearted or unprepared.

原译：虽然距离鲍威尔湖和它的大军似的游艇只有几英里，保护区包围的300 000英亩土地是绝不适合心性软弱或毫无准备的人进入的。

改译：

3) The money is especially welcome, he said, because state financing for coastal restoration has shrunk considerably, even as relentless population growth has put pressure on fragile marshlands and waterways and wildlife habitats.

原译：我们很欢迎这笔钱，他说，因为用于恢复沿海地区的州财政投入相当地缩水，随着持续的人口增长给予脆弱的沼泽地、水道以及野生生物的栖息地极大压力。

改译：

4）It may seem surprising that Texas stands to receive so much money from the spill.
原译：令人惊讶的是，德克萨斯支持从漏油事件中得到这么多钱。
改译：

5）因为徽州本身，便是一个梦，一个美得一塌糊涂却处处充满矛盾的诡秘的梦。
原译：Because Huizhou itself was a dream, a terrifically beautiful, yet full of conflict and secretive dream.
改译：

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Holding on to What Was in the Andamans

HIGH-END diving this was not. Off the coast of Havelock, part of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, we bobbed along on a dunghi, an oversize, motorized canoe, joined by only two other divers and two guides. A plain blue tarp pulled over curved bamboo stays provided shade, and our dive gear was piled unceremoniously in the back.

Then we descended. Ninety feet underwater we discovered an untrammeled paradise: thousands of fish wove through brightly colored coral peppered with striped crinoids, small marine animals who hold their tentacles curved like flowers. A six-foot-wide marbled stingray wafted by, as if in slow motion.

Three hours later, we were strolling along postcard-perfect Radhanagar Beach, also known as Beach No. 7, on Havelock's northwest side, backed by towering mahua trees. And we had it all to ourselves, save for some fastidious crabs excavating their burrows, leaving behind chrysanthemum-shaped art.

Despite their relative proximity to millions of South Asians, the 572 Andaman and Nicobar islands were largely ignored until the 21st century. Just 38 are inhabited, and most are protected from development by the Indian government, leaving endemic fauna and flora untouched, and some native tribes off limits. Havelock is one of the few islands accessible to tourists, and though it is becoming a popular destination, mainly for Indians and some intrepid Western backpackers, it is still a world away from the bustle of mainland Asia.

Paradoxically, it was damage caused by the 2004 tsunami and the subsequent government investment for rehabilitation that helped spawn a tourism industry. (Tourism investment, in

fact, has been aimed solely at the Andamans; the Nicobars are closed to visitors.) Many locals are thrilled with the economic boost, but increased attention and visitor traffic invariably puts pristine areas at risk, despite protections. So the time to visit is now.

Getting to Havelock, an island of about 55 square miles, is a bit of a haul. From Chennai, in South India, it's a two-hour flight to the capital of Port Blair, on South Andaman Island. Schedules for flights to Port Blair and for ferry trips from there to other Andaman locations are not coordinated, so getting to your destination means an overnight stay in the small town.

At least our stay in Port Blair gave us time to learn about the islands' fascinating history. We visited the Cellular Jail, in which the British housed political prisoners from India's independence movement. And the Anthropological Museum offers a mostly respectful introduction to the indigenous peoples, who have been genetically isolated for perhaps 60,000 years. One tribe, the Sentinelese, ensconced on its own island, resists outside contact to this day. For others, contact, which began in the mid-19th century, has threatened their culture, language and, in some cases, very existence. (Reuters recently reported that the Indian government ordered the arrest of a tour operator accused of exploiting the Jarawa tribe; most contact with the tribe is illegal under Indian law.)

6. Translate the following passage into English.

许多安徽芜湖人在其他大城市生活多年后，依旧会选择回到自己的故乡安享晚年。“芜湖虽然很小，可这里什么也不缺。”老一辈的人经常这么和我说。

我每次回到芜湖，都要先到距离我家仅300米远的扬子江边走走。看着浪花敲打着石块，享受着迷人的日落，聆听着捕鱼船轰鸣的引擎声，我的心感到无比的平静——这也正是芜湖的魅力之一。

芜湖市区犹如一条绸缎沿着扬子江边伸展开来。我曾经花了一个小时的时间从城市的西边独步走到东边。而如今，随着城市越来越拥挤，走完这段距离所花的时间比以前更长了。

青弋江是流经芜湖市区的河流，全长309千米。河口处乐趣无限。在古代，曾有不少船只被淹没在这里，所以要是你运气好的话，或许还可以发现一些宝贝和古董呢。

我曾到过那儿几次，不过也只是找到一些明朝时期(1368—1644)的碗和花瓶的碎片而已。

第四单元

报刊新闻

译事三难：信、达、雅。求其信，已大难矣！故信矣，不达，虽译，犹不译也，则达上焉。……易曰：“修辞立诚。”子曰：“辞达而已！”又曰：“言而无文，行之不远。”三者乃文章正轨，亦即为译事楷模。故信、达而外，求其尔雅。

——严复

本单元重点

1. 掌握报刊新闻常见词汇。
2. 学习增词、减词的翻译技巧。
3. 了解严复的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

报刊新闻是一种常见的信息传播方式，其语言有自己独特的风格，具有真实、简洁和生动的特点。报刊新闻文体一般存在以下特点，在翻译时要多加注意：

1. 英语新闻用词最大的特点在于简短词的使用。简短词，就是指短小精悍或字母、音节较少的词语。报刊版面的有限性决定了标题必须使用简短词来节省空间，新闻的时效性也要求标题的用词简洁明了。标题常用首字母缩略词，将冗长、复杂的词或词组的首字母连在一起，以节省版面标题的字数。这些首字母缩略词的新闻标题通常代表专用机构名称、人的职业、职务或常见事物名称。就时态而言，英语新闻标题常用现在时。英语新闻标题多用一般现在时，给人直接感、现实感，以增强新闻的吸引力。即使是过去发生的事情，也不用过去时或过去完成时，而用一般现在时。英语新闻标题一般也不用 will/shall + 动词或 be going to 表示将来时，而多用 be + 动词不定式，且助动词 be 通常省略。对正在进行或正在发生的事情，英语新闻标题用进行时表示，但通常省去助动词 be，直接用现在分词表示。

2. 在报刊新闻文体中经常用一些小词代替常见词汇，例如，用 back 代替 support；curb 表示 restrict；表示"破坏"或"损坏"，标题一般不用 damage，而用一些较简短的词，如 hit，harm，hurt，ruin 或 wreck 等；表示"放弃"，新闻一般不用 abandon，而用 drop，give up，quit，skip 或 yield 等；表示"爆炸"，一般不用 explode，而用 blast，crash，ram 或 smash 等词。简而言之，英语新闻大都喜欢选用字形短小、音节不多而意义又比较广泛的词。这类动词在标题中屡见不鲜，读者平时阅读时不妨多加留意，这对于提高英语水平，尤其是熟悉英语同义动词，无疑是大有裨益的。还有一些常见的对应词如 accord 与 agreement，aide 与 assistant，aim 与 purpose，rally 与 amass，assembly，drive 与 campaign，talk 与 negotiation 等，平时要注意积累这类词语。

3. 在英语报刊新闻中存在大量的修辞手法。常见的有仿词，常用于新闻标题写作，通常是套用名言、典故、谚语和文学著作之名，达到明快犀利、生动幽默的表达效果。双关语也常在报刊中带讽刺性和谐趣性的报道的标题中使用，以增加风趣的效果。如"A New Harvest of Troubles"(《农产品丰收，新问题成堆》)文章报道因农产品丰收而导致农产品供大于求，销售困难，价格猛跌，使农民收入受损。Harvest 既表示收获，又表示后果。报刊新闻中经常使用的另一修辞手法是借代，即不直接说出要说的人或物，而是"借"同要说的人或物有密切关系的其他事物来"代"的一种修辞手段，以起到节省

篇幅、避免重复、增强表达效果的作用。例如，新闻中经常用 Beijing 指代中国政府，用 the White House 指代美国政府，用 Pyongyang 指代朝鲜政府等。

第一部分 翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

The Reality-TV Business

When Oprah Winfrey[1] announced that she was getting into the reality-TV business, it seemed to make as much sense as[2] declaring that her book club would henceforth[3] be devoted to discussing first-person-shooter video games. From her talk show to TV movies like *Tuesdays with Morrie*, Oprah is the queen of middlebrow televisual[4] uplift. Whereas reality TV is better known for — what's the opposite of uplift? Downpush?

As usual, we should not have doubted her. Oprah's *Big Give* (the season finale airs April 20) became a decent midseason hit for ABC[5]— decent in both scale and philosophy. The competition, in which contestants race to give away vast sums of money to the needy, combines the adrenaline rush of reality TV with the charitainment of Oprah's talk show[6]. (Lest we forget: "You get a car! You get a car! Everybody gets a car!") *Big Give* focuses on the effect of charity: not only the material good it presents the recipient but also the spiritual good it does the giver. Its contestants seem to have been chosen as much for their back stories and challenges as for their ability to help others: there's a paraplegic[7] out to prove that she has no limits; a woman in a midlife crisis; a man who uses one challenge to seek out the help of his estranged[8] father, who grew apart from him after a divorce. On *Big Give*, reality TV is not just a vehicle[9] for giving stuff away. It's a form of therapy.

But Oprah does not have the only Oprahesque reality show on TV today; more and more of them are overtly or covertly about mental makeovers. *The Biggest Loser* coaches weight loss. MTV's *Made* gives outcast kids self-confidence; the CW's *Beauty and the Geek* does the same for socially challenged nerds and academically challenged hotties. *Supernanny* gives tough love to out-of-control kids and parents; A&E's *Intervention*, to addicts. On TLC's *The Secret Life of a Soccer Mom*, women who gave up careers to stay home go back to work for a week, then reconcile themselves with their life choices. Even TV Land has a new feel-good reality show, *The Big 40*, which helps people come to terms with turning 40 and with the fact that they are now in TV Land's demographic, not MTV's.

It may seem contradictory, but it makes perfect sense. As cutthroat as the reality genre is, it has always had a touchy-feely side, dealing with relationship troubles, self-esteem issues and personal demons, all steeped in the pop-therapy language of personal growth through

challenge[10]. From *Survivor* to *American Idol*, reality's premise has been that what does not get you eliminated makes you stronger. *The Amazing Race* (which shares two producers with *Big Give*) is part contest, part couples' therapy. The pairs of players who race around the world — squabbling[11] marrieds, doubtful fiancés, estranged parents and kids — regularly say they signed up as much to work on their relationships as to win a million bucks.

Now even makeover shows have become about sprucing up your psyche[12]. Carson Kressley's *Queer Eye* for the Straight Guy makes over women with body-image issues on Lifetime's *How to Look Good Naked*. To Kressley, the secret is finding not the right bra size but the right frame of mind, shedding not pounds but psychological baggage. Like a Dove commercial writ large, he gets women to see that they're sexy through such subtle steps as plastering cheesecake pictures of them on billboards[13] and videotaping the hubba-hubba[14] comments of passersby. Likewise, on the Bravo show *Tim Gunn's Guide to Style*, the *Project Runway* host transforms from fashion coach into life coach, firmly but sympathetically persuading woman after woman to throw out her old wardrobe — and thereby her old views of herself, her status and her limitations.

But betterment through reality is not only for the little people (or, as on *The Biggest Loser*, the big people). VH1, home of "celebreality" shows about the almost famous, has produced one of the most fascinating shows so far this year with *Celebrity Rehab*. Whereas the network's *The Surreal Life* brought D Listers together to drink, flirt and fight under the same roof, *Rehab* was the corollary cautionary tale in which substance-abusing guests checked into an actual rehab facility under the care of *Loveline*'s Dr. Drew Pinsky. As trashy as its concept was, *Rehab*'s first season was surprisingly earnest, decent and, well, sober, especially as it chronicled the struggle and near breakdowns of former Taxi star Jeff Conaway. Being treated simply as people rather than as stars or pseudo stars seemed for some like the first step to sobriety. *Celebrity Rehab* was as much rehab from celebrity as it was rehab for celebrities.

Even on less uplifting reality shows, the language of therapy is pervasive. Fox's lie-detector show, *The Moment of Truth* — in which players reveal hurtful secrets for money — is exploitative garish and excruciating[15]. But it is also essentially Dr. Phil in game-show form. Like a self-help[16] talk show, *Truth* brings in family members to air dirty laundry, aiming for confrontation and catharsis. For every awful disclosure (a woman admits to having cheated on her husband), there's a sentimental moment (a father offers to become a bigger part of a grown child's life). Now it's doubtful that *The Moment of Truth* actually helps anyone though the payouts could buy a lot of psychotherapy. We don't know if *Supernanny* improves anyone's long-term parenting, and there are no longitudinal studies to show if *The Biggest Loser* extends life spans. But like diet books that promise to keep off the fat forever or until the next diet book, whichever comes first, these shows play off the American ideal of self-reinvention, the confidence that perfection is just one more makeover or 12-step program away[17].

Thus the common thread on these shows: there are no external circumstances you cannot

overcome by improving your internal attitude. On *The Biggest Loser*, weight loss is about positivity, not genes; on *Big Give*, your ability to better[18] yourself is limited only by your willingness to help others; on Gunn's and Kressley's shows, your problem is not in your hips but in your head[19]. We want the shows, like the *Wizard of Oz*, to tell us that we had courage, brains and heart inside us all along. We might spend our entire lives trying to find those attributes, of course. But that's OK, because if we and our fellow humans were really perfectible, what would we ever watch on TV?

选自 *The Times*

要点解析:

1. Oprah Winfrey：奥普拉·温弗瑞。作为一名黑人，她是当今世界上最具影响力的妇女之一，她主持的电视谈话节目“奥普拉脱口秀”是美国最受欢迎的节目之一。

2. as ... as 的句式在翻译时要多留心：

当主语是同一性质的事物比较时，as ... as 译为“同……一样”。

例：John is as bright as Bob.

约翰和鲍博一样聪明。

当 as ... as 结构的主语相同，而比较项目不同，即把同一事物两种不同性质的方面等同比较时，相当于 both ... and ...，可译为“既……又……”。

例：He is as brave as wise.

他既勇敢又聪明。

而当 as ... as 结构后面表示重量、数量、时间、距离等计量名词时，相当于 up to，表示程度，可译为“达到……”。

例：He can finish as many as five hamburgers for a meal.

他一餐能吃掉5个汉堡包。

3. henceforth 的意思是 from now on，译为“从此刻开始到以后”。

4. televisual 这里的 tele-表示“电信的”，visual 表示“和视觉相关的东西”，因此可以译为“适合上电视的，电视的”。

5. ABC 是美国三大广播电视公司之一。美国三大广播电视公司包括全国广播公司 National Broadcasting Company (NBC)，美国广播公司 American Broadcasting Company (ABC)和哥伦比亚广播公司 Columbia Broadcasting System(CBS)。

6. 这是一个复合句，本句有一个“介词+关系代词”引导的非限定性定语从句 in which contestants race to give away ...，其中 which 指代 the competition，翻译时注意定语从句的处理。

7. paralegic 这个词中的前缀 para-表示的意思是“一段的，部分的，残缺的”，后面的 legic 可以判断和腿有关，由此我们知道这个词可以译为“下肢截瘫的”。

8. estranged 字面表示“不合的，分居两地的，疏远的”，在这里根据语境译为“分离的，分隔的”。

9. vehicle 这里一定不能望文生义译成"车辆"，这个词根据语境可以理解为"驱动力，推动力"的含义，有种隐喻的味道，就像 power，fuel 都能作动词表示推动一样。这种形象化的理解在外刊中屡见不鲜。

10. 注意两点：（1）本句是一个复杂的复合句。句子包含主句 it has always had a touchy-feely side，让步状语从句 As cutthroat as the reality genre is，-ing 分词结构 dealing with ...以及-ed 分词结构 steeped in ...；（2）-ing 分词结构 dealing with ...用作状语，表示时间，意义上相当于一个时间状语从句；-ed 分词结构 steeped in ...作定语，相当于一个定语从句，限定 all，all 指代 relationship troubles，self-esteem issues and personal demons。因此，在翻译时不是顺着句子的顺序进行字字对应的直译，而是将修饰成分重新处理成新的句子，重复所指代的内容，这样表达更符合中文习惯。

11. squabbling 源自动词 squabble，这个动词相当于 quarrel，译为"争论"。

12. spruce up your psyche 意译就是"美化心灵，净化心灵"。

13. billboard 是美国展示音乐排名的有名的公示牌，也表示"广告牌，公告栏"的意思。

14. hubba-hubba 表示欢呼赞同的动作，也可以表示对一件事情非常赞同。

15. excruciating 译为"令人感到苦恼的，令人感到痛苦的"。

16. 注意 self-引导的单词的译法，例如"自习"是 self-taught 而不是 self-learning。

17. 本句句首的介词短语 like diet books ...作方式状语修饰整个主句，其中 that promise to keep off ...是定语从句，修饰 diet books。主句的谓语动词 play off 后接名词宾语 the American ideal of self-reinvention，名词短语 the confidence 是 the American ideal of self-reinvention 的同位语，其中 that perfection is just one more makeover or 12-step program away 是同位语从句，修饰先行词 the confidence。所以翻译时要分清主次，进行合理、适当的处理。

18. better 这里不能译作形容词，而应译作动词，相当于 improve。

19. your problem is not in your hips but in your head 是一种比喻说法，所以翻译时最好意译而不要直译，直译很不符合中文习惯。

PASSAGE 2

Elegy for Cello and Newspaper

Director Joe Wright's[1] *The Soloist* is a deeply empathetic[2] exploration of mental illness and a winning showcase for the talents of its two stars, Robert Downey Jr. and Jamie Foxx[3]. Its third great component is its relationship to daily newspapers — it's either the ultimate advertising campaign[4] for a dying industry or the perfect funeral wreath.

It's based on the real story of *Los Angeles Times* columnist Steve Lopez's (Downey) relationship with a homeless schizophrenic[5] named Nathaniel Anthony Ayers (Foxx), whom he met in a downtown LA park in 2005. Ayers was playing a violin during that first encounter,

apparently quite well, despite it having only two strings. He had been a Juilliard[6] student in the 1970s, until mental illness cost him just about everything but his love for music. That year, Lopez wrote nearly a dozen columns detailing his attempts to understand and assist Ayers and, in 2008, published a book about their friendship.

If this sound like *Marley and Me*[7]-style pleasantly heartwarming pabulum to you, think twice. There's real sentiment here, but the sentimental is blessedly missing. The script by Susannah Grant is smart, witty and lean. Wright's principal indulgences are visual, as in his 2007 film *Atonement*. He turns a neighborhood bar where a depressed Lopez pounds shots into something that glows like the inside of a vein, and makes Skid Row into a Hieronymus Bosch painting with grocery carts, using some of LA's estimated 60,000 homeless as extras[8].

Without direct experience in the awful second language of mental illness, one cannot say whether the translation is in fact, accurate, but Wright's visual representations of schizophrenia are searing. Teenage Ayers watches a burning car drive by and we assume it is the symptom of a rough neighborhood, but as it glides past with eerie smoothness, it is revealed to be hallucination[9].

There is beauty in these visions as well. Ayers favors playing in a tunnel under a freeway, where he can hear "the pigeons clapping." As delivered by Foxx in mumbled tones, this is garbled poetry, halfway to making sense. Later, when you've almost forgotten that, Wright pulls the camera up to helicopter level, over the loops and cement curlicues of the freeway. Up from its core rise two pigeons, which indeed, seem to be clapping.

There are extraneous[10] scenes — namely Lopez's wrestling with a backyard raccoon problem — and an obviously fabricated character, Mary, who is simultaneously Lopez's editor, his ex-wife and his romantic interest. Thankfully, she's played by Catherine Keener, so the implausibility almost doesn't matter. Downey approaches Lopez as a sort of journalistic Michael Clayton, swapping George Clooney's suits for sweatshirts, and he's in perfect control of this bruised, cynical but good-hearted character. Though there are moments when Foxx's Ayers veers toward the puppyish, overall, it's a touching performance, and the best thing he's done since Ray.

The Soloist makes a compelling case for two things in increasingly short supply in the newspaper world today: veterans like Lopez, who are awarded the gift of time to find his stories, and readers who respond to them[11]. Just after Lopez writes a column explaining that the cello is Ayers's true love, but he doesn't have one, Wright cuts to a little old lady reading the paper with her arthritic hands, a cello in the background. The next morning, we get a driver's seat view of that cello, winding[12] its way through the newsroom in a mail cart to be deposited in front of Lopez with a note that would do Paddington Bear justice, bequeathing[13] it to Ayers. Downey's eyebrows arch in pleased surprise. He's earned his paycheck and a psychic reward. There are very few other professions that can claim to give you that.

But what elevates *The Soloist* into the ranks of the best newspaper movies is its honesty.

The columnist wants that column, and maybe a follow up, and yes, making a sorry life less sad is good, but he never wanted to become a defacto one-man Social Services Agency. He can't cure Ayers and no one is trying to gloss over[14] that reality here (except for one scene at the end that contradicts what we've come to know about Ayers' ability to cope with crowds). All Lopez can do is try to help, and the movie gives testimony to[15] the way newspapers can comfort the afflicted.

Like this month's other newspaper movie, *State of Play*, *The Soloist* has been updated from a few years past to what feels like this morning. An editor looks out a window, despondent[16], dulled with pain, as off-camera[17], another one of her employees is advised to take a buyout[18]. As Lopez reports from his desk, a freshly laid-off journalist trails a security guard out of the building. Yet *The Soloist* still makes you want to run out and be a newspaper columnist. Crazy? Maybe a little. Certainly most industry observers would gently suggest you choose a more obtainable, sensible goal and, given the economy, it's unlikely *The Soloist* will cause a run on journalism schools the way *All the President's Men* did in 1976. But perhaps at the least, appreciative audiences will be encouraged to respond to those irritating subscription solicitations[19] before there's nothing left to subscribe to. *The Soloist*'s homage[20] to the fading news business might be maudlin, but in the spirit of the movie's honesty, I confess I'd be about as likely to declare my own mother's funeral too sentimental[21].

选自 *The New York Times*

要点解析:

1. Joe Wright：乔·怀特。他是一名英国导演，其处女作是改编英国经典名作《傲慢与偏见》，并凭着此部影片在年轻导演中脱颖而出。*Soloist* 是他的作品，叫《独奏者》。读新闻一定要注意了解文章的背景人物和相关背景知识。

2. empathetic 字面上是"移情的"意思，但很多时候只看中文解释很难把握单词的意思，所以要多看看英语解释，这个词的英语解释是 showing empathy or ready comprehension of others' states，所以应该译为"感同身受"。

3. Robert Downey Jr.，小罗伯特·唐尼，在《卓别林与他的情人》中饰演过卓别林并荣获英国电影学院奖最佳男主角奖及奥斯卡最佳男主角提名。Jamie Foxx，杰米·福克斯，是一位曾获奥斯卡奖的美国演员，同时也是一位获格莱美奖的节奏布鲁斯(R&B)歌手、钢琴家和喜剧演员。

4. advertising campaign 不要译为"广告阵营"或"广告运动"，因为这个词在英语里就是广告宣传的意思，所以译成"广告宣传"即可。

5. schizophrenic 是个专业词汇，译为"精神分裂症患者"。

6. Juilliard 是一所著名的音乐学院，译为"茱莉亚德音乐学院"。

7. *Marley and Me*，美国家庭剧情类型影片。两位主影大名鼎鼎，但当仁不让的主角却是其中名叫 Marley 的无敌可爱、眼神忧郁的拉布拉多小狗。

8. 本句的理解难点在于句中含有 where 引导的定语从句修饰 a neighborhood bar，其内部又嵌套 that 引导的定语从句来修饰 something，using 引导的短语作伴随状语。在翻译时将状语修饰语直接顺译即可。

9. 本句的理解难点在于句中含 watch+名词+do 的结构，we assume 后有一个宾语从句，as it glides past …是状语从句。这里的 as 表原因，因而句子翻译为：十几岁的艾尔斯看着燃烧的汽车驶过，我们设想这是附近粗狂和暴力的征兆，但因为它怪诞平滑地移动消逝，又透露出一股幻觉。

10. extraneous 译为"外来的，无关的"。

11. 本句的理解难点在于句中含两个定语从句。非限制性定语从句 who are awarded the gift of time to find his stories 修饰 veterans，限制性定语从句 who respond to them 修饰 readers。本句可以翻译为：在报业越来越短缺新闻的今天，《独奏者》提出了令人信服的两件事：洛佩兹之类的老手花费宝贵时间去寻找故事，以及与这些故事产生共鸣的读者。

12. 注意这里 wind 不可以译成"风"，而要译成动词"蜿蜒"。当然，cello 本身是不能蜿蜒的，这里是一种拟人的修辞手法。

13. bequeathing，be-前缀一般表示某个动作，queath 的意思是 to say。bequeath 意为 leave by will，因而译为"遗留，赠给"。

14. gloss over 不可望文生义译成"给……上光泽"，而要译成"掩盖，掩饰"。

15. give testimony to 这个词组应译为"见证"，testimony 表示"证词"。

例：The witness is giving false testimony.

证人提供了错误的证词。

16. despondent 译为"令人沮丧的"。

17. off-camera 译为"在镜头之外的"。

18. buyout 译为"收购，买断"，简单来说，就是收购公司股票，达到能够控股的地步。

19. subscription 表示"订阅"，solicitations 表示"教唆"，两个在一起可以译为"订阅诱惑"。

20. homage 这个词表示"臣服，尊敬"的意思，经常有比喻和夸张的意味。

例：The sun, the moon, the planets, and the stars revolved in clockwise homage.

太阳、月亮、行星和恒星顺时针(恭敬地)围绕地球。

homage 是比喻意思，指的就是地球是宇宙中心，日月星辰臣服于地球，恭敬围绕。其实恭敬不必译出，只是起到强调作用，说明联系很紧密。

21. 翻译这句话时，把所要宣称的事情单独放到后面进行表述，是比较常见的处理手法，例如：I declare …一般就译为：我宣布：……。

PASSAGE 3

报纸的凝聚力

苏格兰人仍然[1]忠于[2]当地新闻。据最近一项调查[3]，通信传播办公室发现，同英国总体的41%相比，61%的苏格兰人消费[4]付费周报。来自苏格兰日报报业公会的吉姆·雷布恩说，“61%的统计是一个强有力的统计，当然是非常积极的。我认为可以公平地说，周报还没有走出影响整体报业的难题。”他补充说，“长期以来，苏格兰当地报纸有相当显著稳定的发行量[5]，并且在它们所服务的区域里是非常强大的。但在近几年里，它们在遭受着发行量的下降，并且广告收入也在下降[6]。”

然而，他认为有迹象[7]表明，收入下降的速度在减缓。约翰斯顿出版社说，上个月主要是由于物业销售回升，相比2008年，2009年上半年下跌32.7%的团体广告收入暴跌已经减缓到22%。然而，招聘广告仍然很少。来自报业公会的林恩·安德森说，人们越来越感觉到事情正在改善。股票价格在上升，新闻纸价格预计在2010年下降，这将会降低印刷成本。

事实上，许多人似乎意识到这样的事实[8]，当地报纸是在社区非常有凝聚力[9]的一种力量，他们的损失将会是严重的。通信传播办公室强调人们重视当地新闻的重要性，称它支持议事和参与[10]民主进程。对许多老年人和在偏远地区的人来说，这些不能被互联网取代。通信传播办公室的研究也表明，在苏格兰仅60%的家庭有宽带[11]连接，这意味着如果没有印刷文字，成千上万人可能被剥夺知晓当地事务的权利[12]。

要点解析:

1．“仍然”不要译为still，still表示“依旧”，一般是贬义。而remain表示“保持一种状态”，是中性词语。

例：You are still playing computer games.

你依旧在玩电脑游戏。

We remain the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth.

我们仍然是这个地球上最繁荣、最强大的国家。

2．“忠于”可以译为be loyal to，不过有时要根据语境判断这里的忠于是不是“忠诚于”的含义。有时be loyal to只是表示一种“相信”，并没有强烈的“忠诚”的意味在里面，需要通过具体语境进行辨别。

3．“据最近一项调查”，英汉互译处理此类翻译常用it+被动语态进行翻译，同理的还有It is assumed that …“假设，假定”，It is claimed that …“据说，有人主张”，It is believed that …“有人相信，大家相信”，It is reported that …“据报道，据通报”，It is considered that …“人们认为，据估计”，It is said that …“据说，有人说”等。这里可简单译为In a recent surrey。

4．注意这里的“消费”不能用cost，spend等词，而应该使用consume这个动词。

consume 的名词是 consumer，“消费者”。有一个叫 CPI 的指数，就是 consumer price index，称为“居民消费指数”。

5. 注意“发行量”译为 circulation，如果是政府发布一件事情则译为 issue。

6. “遭受”可以是 suffer，也可以是 be afflicted to 等词组；广告收入的“收入”不能用 income，而要用 revenue，revenue 表示“盈利收入，财政收入”。

7. “迹象”译成 sign，不要译成 omen，omen 表示“不好的征兆”。

8. “意识到”中的意识是动词，译成英语可以说 wake up to sth，这个说法比较生动。

9. “非常有凝聚力的一种力量”译为 be a cohesive influence。

10. “参与”可以译为 take part in，participate in，be engaged in 等，这里用名词形式 participation in。

11. “宽带”译为 broadband，这类属于科技词汇，需直译牢记。

12. “剥夺”可以译为 be deprived of，但是英语有个很生动的词组是 be disenfranchised from。

第二部分 报刊新闻词汇精选

英 译 汉

Fourth Estate	第四等级(新闻界的别称)
hot news	最新新闻
quarterly	季刊
banner	通栏标题
circulation	发行(量)，流通(量)
tabloid	小报
backgrounding	新闻背景
column	专栏
editorial	社论
anecdote	趣闻轶事
assignment	采写任务
profile	人物专访，人物特写
sensationalize	炒作
scandal	丑闻
supplement	副刊，增刊
newsstand	报摊，杂志摊
subscription	订阅
obituary notice	讣闻，讣告

Folo (=follow-up)	连续报道
free-lancer	自由作家，自由撰稿人

汉 译 英

新闻发布会，记者招待会	press/news conference
日报	daily
晨报	morning edition
晚报	evening edition/paper
头版	the front page
新闻标题	headline
独家新闻	exclusive/scoop
特写，花絮	feature
漫画	cartoon/comics
小道消息	back alley news/hearsay
书评	book review
报社	newspaper office
编辑	editor
采访记者	reporter
专栏作家	columnist
新闻来源	news source
简报	bulletin/brief report
期刊，杂志	periodical
好事不出门，坏事传千里	Good news comes on crutches; bad news travels quickly.

第三部分 技巧专题

增词法与减词法

由于英语和汉语民族的思维方式和历史文化的不同，在表达相同的意思时，句子结构、表达方式可能会完全不同；而同样的句式表达，意义也可能会完全不一样。所以在进行中英转换时，需要对字词、句式结构进行相应的调整，才能使译文忠实、地道。常见的调整方法包括增词法和减词法：有时汉语中有的说法英语中没有，反之亦然，或者为了使译文符合目标语的表达习惯，必须采用适当增词或者减词的办法进行处理。

一、增词法

所谓增词法，就是在翻译时按意义、修辞或句法的需要增加一些词来更忠实通顺地表达原文的思想内容。英汉两种语言由于句法结构和语法规则的差异，有些表达方式在源语中意义明确，但是翻译成目标语后就可能会意义不够清楚、准确，或者不符合目标语的表达习惯，在这种情况下，就需要使用增词法的翻译技巧。用增词法的目的是为了更加准确、通顺和完整地表达原文的内容，绝不是随意增词，只能是增加原文中虽无其词而有其意的一些词。

1. 为了保证语法结构的完整，增加符合目标语表达习惯的词语或句法结构

汉语和英语在互译过程中，增译的词语往往不同。英语翻译成汉语时，必须根据需要：

1）增补动词。由于英语中名词性表达式或非谓语结构比较多，译成汉语时必须译出相应的动词。

By 12 months, infants seem to have had just enough life experience to make up their own minds — at least about what is absurdly funny.

在12个月大时，婴儿似乎已经拥有足够的生活经验，能够自己做出决定——至少是能够***判断***什么事情是荒谬可笑的。

An estimated six child beggars have been successfully rescued by police thanks to the online campaign.

自该网络活动***发起***以来，预计已有6名乞讨儿童成功被警方解救。

2）增补名词。由于英语表达式常常隐含宾语或主语，翻译时必须增补隐含的宾语或主语。

Cambridge and Oxford make the top 10, but other UK universities have slipped, while Asian institutions have risen.

剑桥大学和牛津大学跻身前十名，但其他英国高校排名下降，亚洲大学的声誉排名呈上升***趋势***。

The poll found that 98 percent feel appearance affected their career, and just 2 percent disagreed.

调查发现，98%的***受访者***认为个人形象会影响事业发展，仅有2%的***人***对此表示反对。

3）增补逻辑关系词。有时候英语原文中并没有表达逻辑关系的词语，但根据上下文可以判断出其隐含的逻辑关系，如假设、让步、因果关系等，在翻译时要适当加以补充。

With a month left, McCain still has time to reverse the recent trend and make election night a nail biter.

尽管只剩一个月的时间，麦凯恩仍然有时间扭转最近的趋势，在大选之夜咸鱼翻身。（选自第一单元 Map out a Comeback Strategy）

Previously workers were physically separated by walls, whereas offices are increasingly

open-plan nowadays, pushing them to erect new barriers.

以前员工们都有墙壁隔开彼此，而如今办公室的格局设计越来越开放，***所以***员工们不得不采用新的方式来“开拓”个人空间。

4）因语序或句式变化而增补词，以维持目标语的结构完整通顺。

But his softer side is also revealed in a brief biography where he admits that he has a fear of birds which might hamper his ambitions to conquer the world.

但在简短的经历介绍中，***人们也可以***看出他温柔的一面。他承认自己怕鸟，这会阻碍他实现占领世界的雄心。

The findings, which will dismay feminists, suggest that the best way for a woman to succeed in a man's world is to act like a lady.

研究结果表明，女性在男人世界里获得成功的最佳途径是表现得像个女人，***这一发现***会让女权主义者大为失望。

汉语翻译成英语时，根据需要会出现下列增词：

1）增补代词。汉语中多无主句，翻译成英语时必须加上主语；汉语名词前一般没有所有格代词，翻译成英语时必须增补。

让员工得到充分的自主权很重要，禁令只会使员工对公司产生敌对情绪。

It's crucial to give workers autonomy, and bans of any sort can only alienate workers.

只要员工们完成任务，老板们不必在意他们是如何完成的，也不用在意他们上班时是否听了 MP3。

Bosses shouldn't care about how employees accomplish ***their*** objectives or if they engross themselves in MP3 players.

2）增补逻辑关系词。汉语是意合型语言，逻辑关系不分明，把汉语翻译成英语时，必须增加逻辑关系词。

现代夫妻中的女性的受教育水平也很高，工作收入也不错，她们对于伴侣的经济依赖也降低了。

In these modern couples, women also have a high level of education and a well-paid job, ***which*** makes them less dependent on their spouse financially.

青少年的好奇心很强，自控能力较差，很容易受到色情资料的影响。

Teenagers have plenty of curiosity but little self-control ***when*** exposed to obscene material.

3）增补介词。英语中介词使用广泛，汉语翻译成英语时必须增加适当的介词。

长期以来，苏格兰当地报纸有相当显著稳定的发行量。

For a long time Scottish local newspapers had quite remarkable stability of circulation.（选自第四单元《报纸的凝聚力》）

2005 年，地球的森林砍伐量创历史新高。

More wood was removed from forests ***in*** 2005 than ever before.

4）增补冠词。汉语很少使用冠词，而英语必须使用冠词，翻译时也必须增加适当的冠词。

合法致富、有社会责任感及有爱心的富豪还是深受人们尊敬的。

Wealthy people who abide by ***the*** law, have ***a*** sense of social responsibility and ***a*** caring heart, are respected.

企业的社会责任不是单纯的慈善，它还是联系企业、政府和公众的纽带。

Corporate social responsibility is not only about charity, it also connects ***the*** company with ***the*** government and ***the*** public.

2. 为了保证译文意思的完整准确，必须将原文中暗含的意思增补出来

1)英汉语言中，有些表达方式(尤其是习语、俚语)由于文化背景的不同，在翻译时必须增加注释性的词语说明，以保证原文意思的准确完整。例如：

If you are thirty-plus and a woman with a master's degree in South Korea, you may need the help of a matchmaker to find love — and your worried mother may even end up doing the legwork for you.

如果你是一个三十多岁的韩国女硕士，那么你可能需要媒人的帮助才能找到爱情，你那忧心忡忡的妈妈甚至可能亲自跑腿***给你物色对象***。

每当遇到事情时，他总是把别人推到前面，自己做缩头乌龟。

Whenever anything happens, he always pushes others to the frontline but he ***hides himself in the shell*** like a turtle.

2)英汉语言表达过程中常附有暗含意思，翻译时，为了顺利理解原文，应将附加含义翻译出来。

Your anguish is the anguish of a boy whose chocolate has been thrown away, whose remote controls are out of batteries, whose scooter is busted, whose new sneakers have been stolen.

你经受着的痛苦，***和***一个男孩巧克力被人扔掉、遥控器没电了、滑板车摔坏了、新帆布鞋被偷时***经受的痛苦一样***。

谁都知道朝鲜战场是艰苦些。

Everyone knows that ***life*** on the Korean battle-field was rather hard.

3. 为了使译文表达清晰、自然、准确而增词

1)由于英汉语言表达方式的不同，在直译时会出现句子不通顺、意思不准确的情况，为了准确、完整地表达意思，必须增词。

The number one concern is getting the lowest possible price. Eco-friendly products are drawing a lot of interest, but not if that means paying more.

消费者首要的考虑因素是争取尽可能低的价格，环保产品引起很多人的兴趣，但如果要花更多的钱，***那又不一样了***。

没有调查就没有发言权。

He who makes no investigation and study has no right to speak.

2)从修辞学角度考虑，通过词的重叠、对偶等增加语言的感染力和表达效果，使译文准确、鲜明和生动地表达原文的意思。

She still remained one of my earliest recollections, not only as a person, but as a fount of authority over my conduct and of security for my physical welfare, and of active and constant

affection and love.

如今她依然在我最初的记忆中，不仅作为一个人，还作为指导我品行、保证我身体安康***的源泉***，也是积极恒久的爱***的源泉***。

书信体小说无可比拟的魅力，在于人类存有一个最基本的矛盾：交流越困难，交流的意义越大。

The epistolary novel is a uniquely compelling, charming form that relies on a basic paradox about people: the harder ***it is for us*** to communicate with each other, the more that communication means.

二、减词法

减词法又称为省略法或省译法，是指在翻译中，原文中有些词在译文中可以省略，不必翻译出来。因为译文中虽然没有这个词，但是已经具有了原文这个词所表达的意思，或者这个词在译文中的意义是不言而喻的。减词或省略的目的在于使译文更加通顺流畅，更符合目标语的句法结构和表达习惯。

英语翻译成汉语时，必须根据需要：

1)省略代词。英语代词使用广泛，主格代词、宾格代词、所有格代词丝毫不乱，但是汉语不仅代词使用较少，更没有这么严格明晰的区别，因此译为汉语时，常常省略，不必都翻译出来。

You cannot swim for new horizons until ***you*** have courage to lose sight of the shore.

如果没有放弃此岸风光的勇气，又怎能抵达新的彼岸。

We have also used the past four years to change ***our*** party and affirm our commitment to the values of ***our*** public services.

我们用了过去四年的时间进行政党改革，兑现我们对公共服务价值观的承诺。(选自第一单元 Ridiculous Pretence)

2)省略逻辑关系词。英语重形合，常常使用逻辑关系词表示句子结构之间的关系。汉语重意合，较少使用逻辑关系词。因此，英译汉时在很多情况下可不必把连接词译出来。

The worst month to buy online was March ***when*** you could expect to save just 2.76 percent.

最不适宜网购的月份是三月份，你将只能节省2.76%的钱。

Being selfish makes you seem more dominant ***and*** being dominant makes you seem more attractive as a leader, especially when there's competition.

自私让你看起来更具主导性，作为一名领导者，这会让你显得更有魅力，特别是在存在竞争时。

3)省略冠词。英语名词往往有冠词限定或修饰，汉语如无特殊需要，一般不使用冠词，因此，英译汉时往往可将冠词省略。

The greater ***the*** average intensity of an individual's feelings, ***the*** higher their investment returns.

一个人在做决定时的情感活动越强烈，他的投资回报率就会越高。

George W. Bush has been named as ***the*** least popular living US president, according to ***a*** survey released yesterday.

据昨日公布的最新调查，美国前总统小布什获评最不受欢迎的在世美国总统。

4)省略介词。英语介词使用远比汉语广泛，翻译时，必须根据汉语表达习惯，适当省略。

You have to believe ***in*** yourself. That's the secret of success.

人必须相信自己，这是成功的秘诀。

In fact, November is when you will get the largest savings ***at*** 5.99 percent on average.

事实上，十一月份是你购物最实惠的时候，平均折扣率为5.99%。

汉语翻译成英语时，必须根据需要：

1)省略重复出现的词。汉语表达往往注重审美效果，常用对偶、排比等修辞手法，而英语较平实，因此在做汉译英时，往往会省略重复出现的词。

我们***反对***一切战争，特别是***反对***王朝战争。

We ***are enemies*** of all wars, but above all of dynastic wars.

中国人民***珍惜***同各国人民的友谊与合作，也***珍惜***自己经过长期奋斗而得来的独立自主权利。

The Chinese people ***cherish*** their friendship and cooperation with other peoples, as well as their right to the independence they have won through protracted struggles.

2)汉语的逻辑关系词常常成对出现，翻译成英语时，只需翻译一个。

尽管很多人可能不懂韩语，***但***这首MV已经红遍互联网。

Even as many may not understand the language, the video has become the talk of the Internet.

这则广告引来1 088个投诉电话，如果把请愿书也计算在内，投诉***就***达到了4 688个之多。

The advertisement provoked 1,088 complaint calls, with the figure rising to 4,688 once petitions were taken into account.

3)汉语中语气助词及其他虚词出现频率较高，翻译时常常省略。

如果我们谈论的是孩子的社会护理问题，这里会有相同的争论***吗***？

Would this same debate be held if we were talking about children's social care? (选自第七单元《老年人的护理花费》)

接下来事情发生***了***变化，变得荒谬可笑起来。

The events were then changed so that they became absurd.

增词法和减词法的使用情况是多种多样的，并且总是交叉出现，使用时必须遵循的一个总的原则就是：为了使译文忠实、完整、通顺地表达原文的意思，需要增加语词就增加语词，需要减少语词就减少语词。只有这样才能使译文地道，同时又符合目标语的表达习惯。

第四部分　大师纵览

严　复



严复(1854—1921)原名宗光，字又陵，后改名复，字几道，清末最有影响的资产阶级启蒙思想家、翻译家和教育家之一。

严复是中国近代翻译史上学贯中西、具有划时代意义的翻译家，也是我国首创完整翻译标准的先驱者。其译著主要有：T. H. 赫胥黎的《天演论》、A. 斯密的《原富》、H. 斯宾塞的《群学肄言》、J. S. 密尔(又译穆勒)的《群己权界论》与甄克思的《社会通诠》、C. 孟德斯鸠的《法意》、《穆勒名学》、W. S. 耶方斯的《名学浅说》等。

严复吸收了中国古代佛经翻译思想的精髓，并结合自己的翻译实践经验，在《天演论·译例言》中，将三国时支谦《法句经序》中提到过的“信”、“达”、“雅”三字，按译事的内在规律排列组合，明确地将其作为“译事楷模”。“信”(faithfulness)是指忠实准确地传达原文的内容(“立诚”)；“达”(expressiveness)指译文通顺流畅(“辞达”)；“雅”(elegance)可理解为译文富有文采，文字典雅(“尔雅”)。

“信、达、雅”说客观上起到继往开来的作用，一方面集汉唐译经论说之大成，另一方面开近世翻译学说之先河。“信、达、雅”标准的提出，把我国历史上零散的翻译观点从理论上加以扼要、中肯、鲜明、概括的综合，为后世从事翻译的人提出了明确可信、具体切实的翻译标准，使我国的翻译理论上升到一个新的阶段。

严复的翻译理论不仅反映在他为多种译作所写的“译例言”、“译凡例”或者“译序”中，也体现在他的部分书信和有关翻译的几篇文章中。除了“信、达、雅”翻译标准以外，严复的翻译“隔尘观”表明他对于可译性持悲观态度，认为要借鉴西方经验，就应到西方去学习，或直接阅读西文书刊，翻译是迫不得已才用的办法，因为译文与原文总会有隔膜，翻译不可避免会失真和走样。

严复是近代中国系统翻译介绍西方资产阶级学术思想的第一人。通过翻译《天演论》，他将达尔文进化论带到中国，并使之超越达尔文生物进化论的范畴而具有了世界观的社会意义。又通过翻译《穆勒名学》和《名学浅说》，他将逻辑归纳法和演绎法介绍到中国，其中对培根的经验归纳法尤为重视，并将之与陈、朱学派的“道问学”相印证，而猛烈抨击陆、王学派的“心性之说”。严复的翻译，创造性地启用很多几乎死亡的中国古典文字，比如：天演、自繇、内籀、公理、群学、储能、效实，以及物竞天择、适者生存等，从而在西方的新式理论与中国的传统文化之间建立起一种内在相关性。

作为启蒙思想家的翻译家，严复不仅翻译和介绍了西方资产阶级的古典政治经济学说、社会学说等，还介绍了西方政治、哲学思想和自然科学的新成就，其意义不仅超过明末徐光启、李之藻等对西方天文水利知识的介绍，同时也超过洋务派、维新派有选择

的支离破碎的译书活动。不仅如此，在严复一生所翻译的170多万字的西方著作中，约有1/10的内容是他自己撰写的按语，它们或对名物做诠释，或对原书观念做补充与纠正，或对国内外实际问题提出见解，突出地反映着严复的政治倾向，强烈地表现着他的政治态度和主张，体现了严复的爱国热情与思想精华。

第五部分 优秀经典译文赏析

China Embraces Li Na as New Cultural Icon

China is celebrating its first Grand Slam tennis champion, the tattooed and free-spirited Li Na, not just as a new sporting icon but as a new face for her country.

Ms. Li's popular appeal has been enhanced by her antiestablishment reputation since she broke away from the state sports administration in 2008 to climb the world tennis rankings on the strength of her individual talent and perseverance.

Her victory over Francesca Schiavone 6-4, 7-6 in the final of the French Open on Saturday prompted a bout of giddy national euphoria. An estimated audience of 166 million watched the match on China Central Television.

Chinese state media have been swept along by the adulation. An editorial carried by the state-run Xinhua news agency on Sunday entitled "Li Na Is the Best PR for China," called her an "outstanding name card for China" and a "brilliant diplomat." It compared Ms. Li to Chinese NBA star Yao Ming, noting that both "can speak very fluent English, and both of them have a kind of sense of humor that is appreciated by foreigners."

The normally staid *People's Daily*, the mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party, splashed a color picture of Ms. Li kissing the trophy at the top of its front page along with a gushing story framed in a celebratory red border. "Li Na Reaches the Summit of the Grand Slam," read the headline.

A commentary on Chinese Internet portal Sina. com said that Ms. Li has "conquered the whole world with her unique charm as a lady from the East."

Ms. Li's personal narrative has come to embody the wider aspirations of young Chinese to challenge convention and take risks. Much is made in the Chinese media of the flower tattoo on her chest.

李娜跻身中国"偶像"

身上刺有文身、行事风格不拘一格的李娜成为中国首位大满贯网球赛冠军，在国内，她不仅被誉为新的体育偶像，还被视为代表中国的一张新面孔。

2008年，李娜脱离国家体育总局，凭着自己的才能和毅力攀登世界网球排行榜。

自那以来，李娜的反传统声誉让她越发受到大众欢迎。

周六法国网球公开赛决赛中，李娜以6：4、7：6的比分击败斯齐亚沃尼，全中国欣喜若狂。据估计，有1.66亿观众通过中国中央电视台观看了这场比赛。

中国官方媒体沉浸在对李娜的赞誉之中。新华社周日发表一篇社评，题为《李娜是最好的国家公关》，将她称为“中国的新名片”和一名“出色的外交官”。文章将李娜比作NBA中国球星姚明，因为“他们都能够说相当流利的英语，都有着为老外所欣赏的幽默感”。

平时一贯严肃的中共中央机关报《人民日报》，很隆重地在头版顶端位置刊登了一张李娜亲吻奖杯的彩色照片，并配以一篇热情洋溢的文稿，围上喜庆的红色边框，标题是《李娜登顶大满贯》。

中国门户网站新浪网发表的一篇评论说，李娜以其东方女性的独特魅力征服了整个世界。

李娜的个人经历，让人看到中国更多年轻人挑战传统、承担风险的抱负。她胸口上的花朵状文身获得了中国媒体的关注。

第六部分　练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1) The competition, in which contestants race to give away vast sums of money to the needy, combines the adrenaline rush of reality TV with the charitainment of Oprah's talk show.

A. 对抗赛结合电视真人秀的兴奋刺激特点与奥普拉电视访谈节目的慈善娱乐性，节目中参赛者比赛谁先将一大笔钱赠送给需要帮助的人。

B. 对抗赛结合电视真人秀的特点与奥普拉电视访谈节目的娱乐性，节目中参赛者比赛谁先将一大笔钱送给需要帮助的人。

C. 结合电视真人秀的特点与奥普拉电视访谈节目的慈善性，节目中比赛谁先将一大笔钱赠送给需要帮助的人。

D. 结合电视真人秀的兴奋刺激特点，与奥普拉电视访谈节目的慈善性，节目中参赛者比赛谁先将一大笔钱赠送给需要帮助的人。

2) As cutthroat as the reality genre is, it has always had a touchy-feely side, dealing with relationship troubles, self-esteem issues and personal demons, all steeped in the pop-therapy language of personal growth through challenge.

A. 虽然现实题材残酷无情，它在处理人际关系问题、自尊心问题以及个人内心的阴暗面时总是有情感化的一面，所有这些问题通过挑战在个人成长的通俗疗法语言中暴露无遗。

B. 由于现实题材残酷无情，它总是在反应人际关系问题、自尊心问题以及阴暗面时有情感化的一面，所有这些问题通过挑战个人语言中暴露无遗。

C. 由于现实题材残酷无情，它总是在处理人际关系问题、自尊心问题以及个人内心的阴暗面时过于情感化，所有这些问题通过挑战个人成长的语言中暴露无遗。

D. 由于现实题材残酷无情，它总是在反应人际关系问题、自尊心问题以及个人内心的阴暗面时有情感化，所有这些问题通过挑战个人成长中暴露无遗。

3) But like diet books that promise to keep off the fat forever or until the next diet book, whichever comes first, these shows play off the American ideal of self-reinvention, the confidence that perfection is just one more makeover or 12-step program away.

A. 但是如同那些承诺让你永远远离脂肪或者保持你到用下一本饮食书的饮食书，两者以先被采用者为准，这些真人秀昭示了自我改造的美国理想和信心相互渔利，完美只需再多一个改变或完成12步计划后就可以达到。

B. 但是如同那些承诺让你远离脂肪的饮食书，或者保持到你用下一本饮食书之前，两者以先被采用者为准，这些真人秀昭示了美国理想和信心相互渔利，完美只需再多一个改变或完成计划后就可以达到。

C. 但是如同那些承诺让你永远远离脂肪的饮食书，或者保持到你用饮食书之前，两者以先被采用者为准，这些真人秀昭示了美国理想，只需再多一个改变或完成12步计划后就可以达到。

D. 但是如同那些承诺让你永远远离脂肪的饮食书，或者保持到你用饮食书之前，两者以先被采用者为准，这些真人秀昭示了自我改造的美国理想和信心相互渔利，完美只需再多一个改变就可以达到。

4) Teenage Ayers watches a burning car drive by and we assume it is the symptom of a rough neighborhood, but as it glides past with eerie smoothness, it is revealed to be hallucination.

A. 十几岁的艾尔斯看着汽车驶过，设想这是附近粗狂和暴力的征兆，但因为它怪诞平滑地移动消逝，露出幻觉。

B. 十几岁的艾尔斯看着汽车驶过，我们设想这是附近粗狂和暴力的不祥之兆，但因为它移动消逝，又透露出幻觉。

C. 十几岁的艾尔斯看着汽车燃烧驶过，我们设想这是附近粗狂和暴力的预兆，但因为它平滑地消逝，又透露出幻觉。

D. 十几岁的艾尔斯看着燃烧的汽车驶过，我们设想这是附近粗狂和暴力的征兆，但因为它怪诞平滑地移动消逝，又透露出一股幻觉。

5) *The Soloist* makes a compelling case for two things in increasingly short supply in the newspaper world today: veterans like Lopez, who are awarded the gift of time to find his stories, and readers who respond to them.

A. 在短缺新闻的今天，《独奏者》提出了令人信服的两件事：洛佩兹花费宝贵时间去寻找故事，以及读者。

B. 在报业越来越短缺新闻的今天，《独奏者》提出了两件事：洛佩兹花费宝贵时间去寻找故事，以及与这些故事的读者。

C. 越来越短缺新闻的今天，《独奏者》提出了令人信服的两件事：洛佩兹花费宝贵时间去寻找故事，以及与这些故事的读者。

D. 在报业越来越短缺新闻的今天，《独奏者》提出了令人信服的两件事：洛佩兹之类的老手花费宝贵时间去寻找故事，以及与这些故事产生共鸣的读者。

6）据最近一项调查，通信传播办公室发现，同英国总体的41%相比，61%的苏格兰人消费付费周报。

A. In a recent survey, Ofcom found that 61 percent of Scots consume a paid-for weekly, compared with only 41 percent in the UK as a whole.

B. In a recent survey, Ofcom found that 61 percent of Scots cost a paid-for weekly, compared with only 41 percent in the UK as a whole.

C. In a recent survey, Ofcom found that 61 percent of Scots spend a paid-off weekly, compared with only 41 percent in the UK as a whole.

D. In a recent survey, Ofcom found that 61 percent of Scots take a paid-for weekly, compared with only 41 percent in the UK.

7）然而，他认为有迹象表明，收入下降的速度在减缓。

A. He said there were signs, however, that the decline in revenue was slowing down.

B. He said there were signals, however, that the decline in income was slowing down.

C. He said there were marks that the decline in revenue was slowing down.

D. He said there were omens that the decline in income was slowing down.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

press/news conference
blog
podcast
webcast
circulation
headline
journalist
reporter
correspondent
paparazzi

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

专栏作家
投稿人
新闻来源
趣闻轶事
采写任务

小道消息
坏事传千里。
特写花絮

4. Improve the following translations.

1) When Oprah Winfrey announced that she was getting into the reality-TV business, it seemed to make as much sense as declaring that her book club would henceforth be devoted to discussing first-person-shooter video games.

原译：当奥普拉·温弗瑞宣布进入电视真人秀等同于宣布她的读书俱乐部从此以后致力于探讨电视游戏。

改译：

2) But that's OK, because if we and our fellow humans were really perfectible, what would we ever watch on TV?

原译：但那很好，因为我们的同胞确实能达到完美，那我们还将从电视上看什么呢?

改译：

3) But perhaps at the least, appreciative audiences will be encouraged to respond to those irritating subscription solicitations before there's nothing left to subscribe to.

原译：但也许鼓励有欣赏力的观众在报刊订阅前对那些订阅做出反应。

改译：

4) *The Soloist*'s homage to the fading news business might be maudlin, but in the spirit of the movie's honesty, I confess I'd be about as likely to declare my own mother's funeral too sentimental.

原译：《独奏者》对新闻业的敬意令人感伤，这部影片诚实的名义，可能打算宣布参加自己母亲的葬礼。

改译：

5) 事实上，许多人似乎意识到这样的事实，当地报纸是在社区非常有凝聚力的一种力量。他们的损失将会是严重的。

原译：Many people have noticed that local papers are a central influence in communities and their loss would be grave.

改译：

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Privacy has become a big issue in contemporary jurisprudence. The "right to privacy" is enshrined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and guaranteed by Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. But Article 8 is balanced by Article 10, which guarantees "free expression of opinion." So what right has priority when they conflict?

Under what circumstances, for example, is it right to curtail press freedom in order to protect the right to privacy, or vice versa? The same balance is being sought between the right of citizens to data privacy and government demands for access to personal information to fight crime, terrorism, and so on.

Freedom of speech is a fundamental democratic liberty. It is a necessary protection against abuses of power and cover-ups of wrongdoing by public officials. It was never more effectively displayed than in the Watergate investigation, which brought down Richard Nixon in 1974.

But one can have too much press freedom. Over the years, the tabloid press has become increasingly intrusive, claiming the right not just to expose corruption and incompetence in high places, but to titillate readers with scandalous revelations about the private lives of the famous.

What started off as entertaining gossip about royalty and film stars has burgeoned into a massive assault on privacy, with newspapers claiming that any attempt to keep them out of the bedroom is an assault on free speech.

6. Translate the following passage into English.

媒体把自己的可耻行径解释为是应观众们的要求：观众太爱关注名人，所以媒体也只是满足观众的需求而已。而事实上，媒体不仅高估了观众对于辛普森法律纠纷的兴趣，也忽视了自己在培育和引导公众如何对待名人中本应起到的作用。

可以肯定的是，媒体报道那些丑闻例如辛普森被捕、布兰尼·斯皮尔斯和林赛·罗韩酗酒、希尔顿该在监狱蹲多久等，所有这些都只有一个目的，那就是让观众压抑的情绪找到释放的出口。所以说，就观众而言，辛普森获罪与否其实对他们的生活毫无影响。

有段时间华盛顿政府忙于准备袭击伊朗，期间英国一家调查机构公布说美军驻伊拉克期间暴力死亡人数高达120万，美国的房地产市场面临危机，丧失抵押品赎回权的房屋数量惊人，有趣的是，发生了这么多的新闻事件，网页点击率最高的却是一桩过气运动员亲笔签名的足球失窃案。

第五单元

教育发展

Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

— Eugene Albert Nida

翻译意义为先，风格为次，用接受语再现与源语信息量最贴近、自然、相当的信息。

——尤金·阿尔伯特·奈达

本单元重点

1. 掌握教育类基本词汇及相关表述。
2. 学习词性转译的翻译技巧。
3. 了解奈达的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

随着中国颁布《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》，教育、创新、发展、人才等关键词已经越来越为人们所关注。教育发展类的文章在翻译中也是比较常见的题材，这类文体一般具有以下特点：

1. 体现国家关于教育的方针政策，翻译时必须按照官方说法翻译，如："《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》"译为 National Medium and Long-Term Educational Reform and Development Program。

2. 需要了解基本的教育制度，这样才能准确理解文章的含义。如："成人中等职业技术教育"译为 adult secondary vocational and technical education，"成人中等专科学校"译为 secondary specialized school for adult，这些都是根据制度本身的内涵进行的翻译。

3. 注意教育类文章的一些常见固定说法，翻译时不可乱译。如："因材施教"译为 teaching students according to their aptitude；"德才兼备"译为 possess political integrity and professional ability；"品学兼优"译为 be a student of fine qualities and fine scholarship；"提高学生身心素质"译为 improve students' health and psychological quality 等。

4. 教育、创新、人才通常是一脉相承的，因为创新是民族之魂，是国家发展不竭的动力，是教育改革的主旋律，因而经常把教育和创新的内容结合起来。要理清这些关键词的逻辑关系，在翻译时适当选词，方能翻译得得体通顺。

5. 中文教育类文章中经常出现各种四字格，翻译时要理解四字格的意思，然后采用合适的英语，切不可望文生义，字字死译。如"科教兴国"的意思是用科技和教育振兴发展我们的国家，所以译为：the strategy of developing the country by relying on science and education，也有人理解为用科技和教育复兴我们的国家，所以译为：revitalize the nation through science and education。

第一部分 翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

The Educational Process

We have had so far but little to say in this chapter about education[1]. We have been

occupied with the conditions and implications of growth. If our conclusions are justified, they carry with them, however, definite educational consequences. When it is said that education is development, everything depends upon how development is conceived. Our net conclusion[2] is that life is development, and that developing, growing, is life. Translated into its educational equivalents, that means that the educational process has no end beyond itself; it is its own end[3]; and that the educational process is one of continual reorganizing, reconstructing, transforming[4].

Development when it is interpreted in comparative terms, that is, with respect to the special traits of child and adult life, means the direction of power into special channels: the formation of habits involving executive skill, definiteness of interest, and specific objects of observation and thought[5]. But the comparative view is not final. The child has specific powers; to ignore that fact is to stunt[6] or distort[7] the organs upon which his growth depends. The adult uses his powers to transform his environment, thereby[8] occasioning new stimuli[9] which redirect his powers and keep them developing. Ignoring this fact means arrested development, a passive accommodation. Normal child and normal adult alike, in other words, are engaged in growing. The difference between them is not the difference between growth and no growth, but between the modes of growth appropriate to different conditions. With respect to[10] the development of powers devoted to coping with specific scientific and economic problems we may say the child should be growing in manhood. With respect to sympathetic curiosity, unbiased[11] responsiveness, and openness of mind, we may say that the adult should be growing in childlikeness. One statement is as true as the other. Three ideas which have been criticized, namely, the merely privative nature of immaturity, static adjustment to a fixed environment, and rigidity of habit, are all connected with a false idea of growth or development — that it is a movement toward a fixed goal. Growth is regarded as having an end, instead of being an end. The educational counterparts of the three fallacious ideas are first, failure to take account of the instinctive or native powers of the young; secondly, failure to develop initiative in coping with novel[12] situations; thirdly, an undue emphasis upon drill and other devices which secure automatic skill at the expense of personal perception. In all cases, the adult environment is accepted as a standard for the child. He is to be brought up to it. Natural instincts are either disregarded or treated as nuisances — as obnoxious[13] traits to be suppressed, or at all events to be brought into conformity with external standards. Since conformity is the aim, what is distinctively individual in a young person is brushed aside, or regarded as a source of mischief or anarchy. Conformity is made equivalent to uniformity. Consequently, there are induced lack of interest in the novel, aversion to progress, and dread of the uncertain and the unknown. Since the end of growth is outside of and beyond the process of growing, external agents have to be resorted to induce movement toward it. Whenever a method of education is stigmatized[14] as mechanical, we may be sure that external pressure is brought to bear to reach an external end.

Since in reality there is nothing to which growth is relative save more growth, there is

nothing to which education is subordinate save more education. It is a commonplace to say that education should not cease when one leaves school. The point of this commonplace is that the purpose of school education is to insure the continuance of education by organizing the powers that insure growth. The inclination to learn from life itself and to make the conditions of life such that all will learn in the process of living is the finest product of schooling. When we abandon the attempt to define immaturity by means of fixed comparison with adult accomplishments, we are compelled to give up thinking of it as denoting lack of desired traits. Abandoning this notion, we are also forced to surrender our habit of thinking of instruction as a method of supplying this lack by pouring knowledge into a mental and moral hole which awaits filling[15]. Since life means growth, a living creature lives as truly and positively at one stage as at another, with the same intrinsic fullness and the same absolute claims. Hence education means the enterprise of supplying the conditions which insure growth, or adequacy of life, irrespective of age. We first look with impatience upon immaturity, regarding it as something to be got over as rapidly as possible. Then the adult formed by such educative methods looks back with impatient regret upon childhood and youth as a scene of lost opportunities and wasted powers. This ironical situation will endure till it is recognized that living has its own intrinsic quality and that the business of education is with that quality.

Realization that life is growth protects us from that so-called idealizing of childhood which in effect is nothing but lazy indulgence. Life is not to be identified with every superficial act and interest. Even though it is not always easy to tell whether what appears to be mere surface fooling is a sign of some nascent as yet untrained power, we must remember that manifestations are not to be accepted as ends in themselves[16]. They are signs of possible growth. They are to be turned into means of development, of carrying power forward, not indulged or cultivated for their own sake. Excessive attention to surface phenomena (even in the way of rebuke[17] as well as of encouragement) may lead to their fixation and thus to arrested[18] development. What impulses are moving toward, not what they have been, is the important thing for parent and teacher. The true principle of respect for immaturity cannot be better put than in the words of Emerson[19]: "Respect the child. Be not too much his parent. Trespass not on his solitude. But I hear the outcry which replies to this suggestion: Would you verily[20] throw up the reins of public and private discipline; would you leave the young child to the mad career of his own passions and whimsies[21], and call this anarchy a respect for the child's nature? I answer — Respect the child, respect him to the end, but also respect yourself. The two points in a boy's training are, to keep his nature and train off all but that; to keep his nature, but stop off his uproar, fooling, and horseplay[22]; keep his nature and arm it with knowledge in the very direction in which it points."

选自 *The Sunday Times*

要点解析：

1. 注意这句话的表述，开始的完成时是肯定，而后面出现了 but 的转折和 little 的否定，说明这里出现了省略。原文应该是想说 We have said a lot，but so far we have little to say about education in this chapter. 所以译为：到目前为止，我们在这一章已经说了很多，但关于教育几乎没说什么。翻译一是要看语法结构，二是要看语境，根据上下文进行合理的调整。这里稍微说一下 but 的译法，在英语中 but 这个词虽小，但不总是表示"但是"的意思，例如 not only … but also 里的 but 表示"而且"，not … but 表示"不是，而是"，anything but 表示"一点也不"，nothing but 表示"仅仅"的意思等。

2. 这里 net 是形容词，应译成"纯粹的，净的"，例如：net weight 表示"净重"，net profit 表示"净利润"。

3. 这里 end 如果译成"结束"或"终端"都不能体现真实含义，这里说的教育的终端应该是指教育最终的目的，所以这里 end 译成"目的"。

4. 翻译这句话时要用到翻译中的增词法，原文是 one of …这里的 one 指的是前文说的 process，所以翻译时要说"是一个……的过程"，要把"过程"这个词添补上去。

5. 该句较复杂，理解起来有些难度。首先，development 为句子的主语，means 为谓语，两者中间的部分为插入语，该插入语为一个状语从句 when it is interpreted in comparative terms，that is 之后介词短语 with respect to the special traits of child and adult life 为解释说明部分。句子可以译为：用其他相近的术语——就儿童和成人的生命特性而言——来解释发展时，发展意味着导向特殊道路的引导力：执行性技能的形成，兴趣的明确性和观察思考的具体对象。

6. stunt 表示"阻碍成长"或"表演特技"等意思，根据句意，应该译为动词"阻碍"。

7. distort 译为"歪曲，扭曲"，一般是说歪曲事实。

例：The government was accused of having systematically distorted the protester's case.
　　政府因为有计划地歪曲抗议者的观点而受到责难。

8. thereby 是古语的留存，是比较正式的说法，在外刊中也很常见，译为"因此，因而"。

9. stimuli 是 stimulate 的名词复数形式，译为"刺激物"。

10. with respect to 不要译成"尊敬"，这是固定短语，应该译为"关于"。

11. unbiased 来自于动词 bias，bias 表示"偏见，讨厌"的意思，因此这个词译为"不含偏见的"。

12. 注意这里 novel 不可以译成"小说"，而应该译成"新奇的"。如：a novel invention，"新奇的发明"。

13. obnoxious 译为"令人可憎的，不愉快的，讨厌的"。

14. stigmatize 根据名词 stigma 可以译为"玷污"。

15. 本句话的难点在于理解较长、较多的后置定语及错综复杂的成分之间的关系。本句的主句是 we are also forced to surrender our habit …。此句以-ing 分词短语作状语，

这是由于 abandon 的逻辑主语是其后的 we，故用-ing 分词短语。主句中 habit 之后包含了两个环环相扣型的 of 短语作定语。从句中 method 之后又有一个 of 短语作定语，而 by 引导的介词短语作状语，其间镶嵌了 which 引导的定语从句 which awaits filling。翻译此句的时候要注意修饰成分的处理，这里将定语部分前缀置于所修饰内容之前，当然也可以置于被修饰内容之后作为单独的一个句子。参考译文是：放弃这种理念，我们就被迫屈从教育思想的惯性思维——通过把知识灌输进智力和道德等待填充的缺口作为弥补欠缺的方式。

16. 这个句子是一个很复杂的复合句。前半句话为 even though 引导的让步状语从句，其中又包含了一个 whether 引导的宾语从句，而该宾语从句中又镶嵌了一个 what 引导的主语从句。后半句话为句子的主干部分，包含了一个 that 引导的宾语从句。翻译时一定要分清主次，句子翻译为：即使不一定轻松地辨别看上去肤浅戏谑之物是否是某种初生的、未加训练的力量先兆，我们必须记住，显而易见的表象并不会像它们的结果一样被接受。

17. rebuke 译为“谴责”，有时也根据语境译为“非难，训斥”。

18. 注意这里 arrest 不能译成“逮捕”，而要译成“阻碍”。

19. 拉尔夫·沃尔多·爱默生(Ralph Waldo Emerson，1803—1882)，生于波士顿，美国思想家、文学家、诗人。爱默生是确立美国文化精神的代表人物。

20. verily 不要望文生义译成 very 的副词含义，而要译成“肯定地，真实地”。

21. whimsy 是“怪念头，异想天开，心情浮动，反复无常”的意思，根据语境这里应该译为“奇思妙想”，因为译作“反复无常”说不通。

22. horseplay 不是表示“与马相关的游戏”，而应译为“恶作剧，玩闹嬉戏”。

PASSAGE 2

The Earth's Learning Curve[1]

The scientific revolution[2] that began 300 years ago has accelerated exponentially[3]. It is moving so fast that the spread of knowledge defines our times. Nations that learn faster will prosper. But it will take something else — wisdom — to endure[4].

Imagine a chart that begins when man first appeared on the planet and tracks the economic growth of societies from then forward. It would be a long, flat line until the late 16th or early 17th century, when it would start trending upward[5]. Before then the fruits of productive labor[6] were limited to a few elites — princes, merchants and priests. For most of humankind life was as the English philosopher Thomas Hobbes famously described it in 1651 — "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." But as Hobbes was writing those words, the world around him was changing. Put simply, human beings were getting smarter.

People have always sought knowledge[7], of course, but in Western Europe at that time, men like Galileo, Newton and Descartes[8] began to search systematically for ways to understand

and control their environment. The scientific revolution, followed by[9] the Enlightenment[10], marked a fundamental shift. Humans were no longer searching for ways simply to fit into a natural or divine[11] order; they were seeking to change it. Once people found ways to harness[12] energy — using steam engines — they were able to build machines that harnessed far more power than any human or horse could ever do. And people could work without ever getting tired. The rise of these machines drove the Industrial Revolution, and created a whole new system of life. Today the search for knowledge continues to produce an ongoing revolution in the health and wealth of humankind.

If the rise of science marks the first great trend in this story, the second is its diffusion. What was happening in Britain during the Industrial Revolution was not an isolated phenomenon. A succession of visitors to Britain would go back to report to their countries on the technological and commercial innovations they saw there. Sometimes societies were able to learn extremely fast, as in the United States. Others, like Germany, benefited from starting late, leapfrogging[13] the long-drawn-out[14] process that Britain went through. This diffusion of knowledge accelerated dramatically in recent decades. Over the last 30 years we have watched countries like Japan, Singapore, South Korea and now China grow at a pace that is three times that of Britain or the United States at the peak of the Industrial Revolution. They have been able to do this because of their energies and exertions, of course, but also because they cleverly and perhaps luckily adopted certain ideas about development that had worked in the West — reasonably free markets, open trade, a focus on science and technology, among them[15].

The diffusion of knowledge is the dominant trend of our time and goes well beyond the purely scientific. Consider the cases of Turkey and Brazil. If you had asked an economist 20 years ago how to think about these two countries, he would have explained that they were classic basket-case, Third World economies[16], with triple-digit[17] inflation, soaring[18] debt burdens, a weak private sector and snail's-pace growth. Today they are both remarkably well managed, with inflation in single digits and growth above 5 percent. And this shift is happening around the world. From Thailand to South Africa to Slovakia[19] to Mexico, countries are far better managed economically than they have ever been. Even in cases where political constraints make it difficult to push far-reaching reforms, as in Brazil, Mexico or India, governments still manage their affairs sensibly, observing the Hippocratic oath not to do any harm[20].

We are sometimes reluctant to believe in progress. But the evidence is unmistakable. The management of major economies has gotten markedly better in the last few years. Careful monetary policy has tempered the boom-and-bust[21] economic cycles of the industrial world, producing milder recessions and fewer shocks. Every day one reads of a new study comparing nations in everything from Internet penetration to inflation. All these studies and lists are symbols of a learning process that is accelerating, reinforcing the lessons of success and failure. Call it a best-practice world.

I realize that the world I am describing is the world of the winners. There are billions of people, locked outside global markets, whose lives are still accurately described by Hobbes's cruel phrase. But even here, there is change. The recognition of global inequalities is more marked today than ever before, and this learning is forcing action. There is more money being spent on vaccines and cures for diseases in Africa and Asia today than ever before in history. Foreign-aid programs face constant scrutiny and analysis. When things don't work, we learn that, too, and it puts a focus either on the aid program or on local governments to improve. This may sound overly optimistic. There are losers in every race, but let not the worries over who is winning and losing the knowledge race obscure the more powerful underlying dynamic: knowledge is liberating[22]. It creates the possibility for change and improvement everywhere. It can create amazing devices and techniques, save lives, improve living standards and spread information. Some will do well on one measure, others on another. But on the whole, a knowledge-based world will be a healthier and richer world.

The caveat I would make is not about one or another country's paucity of engineers or computers. These problems can be solved. But knowledge is not the same thing as wisdom. Knowledge can produce equally powerful ways to destroy life, intentionally and unintentionally. It can produce hate and seek destruction. Knowledge does not by itself bring any answer to the ancient Greek question "What is a Good Life?" It does not produce good sense, courage, generosity and tolerance. And most crucially, it does not produce the farsightedness that will allow us all to live together — and grow together — on this world without causing war, chaos and catastrophe. For that we need wisdom.

选自 *Newsweek*

要点解析:

1. 注意标题的翻译，这里不能译为“地球的学习曲线”，因为地球不是具有学习能力的主体，应该译为“人类的学习曲线”。

2. 这里说的 scientific revolution 指的是“工业革命”（The Industrial Revolution），又称“产业革命”，发源于英格兰中部地区，是资本主义工业化的早期历程，即资本主义生产完成了从工厂手工业向机器大工业过渡的阶段。

3. accelerate 表示“加速”，exponentially 表示“成倍地，成幂地”。这里翻译要注意不能按字面译为“成幂地加速”，而应该翻译出意思来，译成“成倍增长”更符合中文表达习惯。

4. endure 一般译为“忍受，忍耐”，可以表示“主观地忍受、承受、经历一件事情”。这里应译为“长久地保持下去”。

5. 这段话出现了几个以-ward 词根结尾的单词，这个后缀一般表示“向……的（地）”，因此 upward 译为“向上的（地）”。

6. productive labor 根据字面译为“生产劳动”，但其内涵可以理解为“富有成效的劳

动，有收获的劳动”。

7. seek knowledge 可以译为中文里常说的“求知”。

8. Galileo 中文译名为“伽利略”，Descartes 中文译名为“笛卡尔”。

9. followed by 一般译为“继而，之后”。

10. The Enlightenment：启蒙运动，通常是指在 18 世纪初至 1789 年的法国大革命年间的一个新思维不断涌现的时代，与理性主义等一起构成一个较长的文化运动时期。这个时期的启蒙运动，覆盖了各个知识领域，如自然科学、哲学、伦理学、政治学、经济学、历史学、文学、教育学等。

11. divine 一般指的是来源于神或与神有关的，侧重神性，所以译为“神圣的”。

12. harness 这里不能译成“马具”，根据后面的 energy，这里应该是表示开发利用的意思，因此应该译成动词“利用”。

13. leapfrog 一定不能根据字面译为“跳蛙”，而要理解其真正含义，表示“跨越发展，快速发展”。

14. long-drawn-out 表示“拉长的，漫长的”意思，这个词语很形象，the long-drawn-out process that Britain went through 译成“英国所经历的漫长过程”即可。

15. 本句的句子主干是 They have been able to do this …。此句主干部分很简单，但原因状语就比较复杂。两个原因状语结构不同，之前为 because of 引导的名词性短语，而后一个原因状语则为 because 引导的状语从句，该状语从句中又嵌套了一个先行词为 ideas 的定语从句。本句可以翻译为：他们之所以能够做到这一点，当然是由于他们的能力和努力，不过也是由于他们明智地、可能也是幸运地采纳了在西方行之有效的发展理念——其中包括适度自由的市场、开放的贸易和对科学技术的关注。

16. 这里的 economy 不能翻译成“经济”，因为这个抽象名词具体化时表示的是“经济体”的含义，因此 Third World economies 译为“第三世界经济体”。“第三世界”是包括亚洲、非洲、拉丁美洲及其他地区的 130 多个国家，占世界陆地面积和总人口的 70% 以上。

17. triple-digit 译为“三位数的”。

18. soaring 表示“迅猛增长的”，这里可以译为“飙升的”。

19. Slovakia：斯洛伐克共和国，是中欧的一个内陆国家，西北临捷克，北临波兰，东临乌克兰，南临匈牙利，西南临奥地利，是原捷克斯洛伐克社会主义共和国的东部，自 1993 年 1 月 1 日起，斯洛伐克成为独立主权国家。

20. far-reaching 译为“深远的”。本句的句子主干是 governments (still) manage their affairs …。该句中，even 引导的条件状语，其中包含了 where 引导的定语从句，修饰限定 cases。最后的 observing …为分词短语状语。译为：就连巴西、墨西哥或印度这样因政治限制难以推行全面改革的国家，政府仍然能够明智地处理事务，恪守不做任何有害之事的希波克拉底誓言。

21. boom-and-bust 是固定的押头韵短语，译为“一时性繁荣”。

22. 本句的句子主干是 There are losers in every race, but let not the worries … obscure the … dynamic …。此句的难点重在理解句子主干和各成分之间的关系。该句主干部分为 but 连接的两个转折并列句。前一分句是一个存在句，后一分句包含一个定语从句，

即… over who is winning …为 the worries 的定语从句。动词 obscure 为 let 后不带 to 的不定式。最后的 liberate 不要翻译为“解放”，因为知识自己不能解放，而应该译为“释放”。因此句子可译为：每场竞赛都有输家，但是不要让知识竞赛中谁输谁赢的担忧掩盖更为重要的根本态势：知识正在释放。

PASSAGE 3

武汉大学

武汉大学是国家教育部直属 1 重点综合性大学，是国家“985 工程”和“211 工程”重点建设高校。

武汉大学溯源于 1893 年清末湖广总督 2 张之洞创办的自强学堂，历经传承演变，1928 年定名为国立武汉大学，是近代中国第一批国立大学。1946 年底，学校已形成文、法、理、工、农、医 6 大学院的办学格局。2000 年，武汉大学与武汉水利电力大学、武汉测绘科技大学、湖北医科大学合并组建新的武汉大学，百年名校迎来了发展的新时代。

武汉大学环绕东湖水，坐拥珞珈山，被誉为“中国最美丽的大学”。一百多年来，武汉大学积淀了厚重的人文底蕴，培育了“自强、弘毅、求是、拓新”的大学精神 3。

建校以来，学校共培养了 40 多万名各类高级专门人才 4，仅两院院士 5 就有 100 余人，为国家建设和社会进步作出了重要贡献。学校的卓越成就赢得了广泛的国际声誉。1999 年，世界权威期刊《科学》杂志将武汉大学列为“中国最杰出的大学之一”。

近年来，学校国际交流与合作日益频繁，与 44 个国家和地区的 370 所大学、科研机构建立了合作关系。

目前，武汉大学正努力建设成为国内外一流的综合性研究型大学。

要点解析:

1. “直属”是汉语中一个常见的词，翻译成后置修饰语 under the direct administration of。

2. “湖广总督”是一个中国历史地理概念，“湖广”包括“湖南和湖北”，不能音译成 Huguang。

3. “大学精神”此处即指校训，校训的英译最好参照官方版本，不能随意发挥。

4. “各类”指“各种职业”，所以译成后置修饰语 in various occupations；“专门人才”译成 professional talents，其中已蕴含了“高级”之意。

5. 此处“两院院士”是汉语中常见的概括性说法，英译时视情况决定是否要增译。此处宜把“两院”的全称补充完整。

第二部分 教育词汇精选

英 译 汉

universal education	普及教育，全民教育
college of liberal arts	文理学院（美国以本科教学为主的大学，质量颇高）
university of science and engineering	理工科大学
normal university	师范大学
comprehensive university	综合性大学
diploma	文凭
scholarship	奖学金；学问，学识
curriculum	课程
specialized course	专业课
required/compulsory course	必修课
elective/optional course	选修课
syllabus	教学大纲
Alma Mater	母校
auditor	旁听生
in-service training course	在职进修班
self-taught examination	自学考试
headmaster/principal	（中小学）校长
president/chancellor	大专院校校长
associate professor	副教授
undergo job-specific training	参加岗位培训

汉 译 英

义务教育	compulsory education
学前教育	preschool education
初等教育	elementary education
中等教育	secondary education
高等教育	higher/tertiary education
成人教育	adult education
职业技术教育	vocational and technical education
因材施教	teaching students according to their aptitude

德才兼备	possess political integrity and professional ability
品学兼优	be a student of fine qualities and fine scholarship
协调发展	coordinated and balanced program of development
科教兴国战略	the strategy of developing the country by relying on science and education
提高学生身心素质	improve the health and psychological quality of students
提高……的思想品德意识	enhance the moral awareness of ...
重点学科	key disciplinary areas or priority fields of study
职业道德	professional ethics
教书育人	to educate the person as well as impart book knowledge
启发学生独立思考的能力	to help develop the ability of the students to think things out for themselves
发挥学生主动性、创造性	to give scope to the students' initiative and creativeness
教育要面向现代化，面向世界，面向未来	gear education to the needs of modernization, the world and the future

第三部分 技巧专题

词性的转译

词性的转译，是指在翻译时保持原文意思不变的情况下，改变原文中某些词语的词性，以求译文通顺自然，合乎目标语的表达习惯。词性转译是一种非常必需且常用的翻译处理手段。翻译过程中，由于英语和汉语的差异性，很多时候需要对词性进行相应的调整，以达到忠实、顺畅的翻译。

一、英译汉词性转译

1. 转译成动词

英语重形合，谓语动词必须受人称和数的限制，核心动词只能有一个，动作常以名词、非谓语结构、从句、形容词或介词的形式出现；而汉语多动词，而且动词没有形态变化。英译汉时必须恰当转换词性，使之符合目标语的表达习惯。英语中的名词、介词、形容词和副词在翻译时往往可以转译成动词。

1）英语含有动作意味的名词或各种非谓语结构转译成汉语动词。

Through his career he has followed up every ***contact*** with a cordial ***response*** — a compliment, a line of praise or a nod of thanks.

在他的整个职业生涯中，每次与人们***接触***之后，他都会亲切友好地***回应***——一句赞美之辞，一行表扬的话或略表感谢之意。

Girls are filled with fears of the world outside the home and with the ***desire*** to be approved of for their goodness and obedience to rules.

女孩子们对于自己家外面的世界充满了恐惧，而且***渴望***别人对自己的优良品格和循规蹈矩加以认可。

2）英语介词或介词结构转换成汉语动词。有些介词本身具有方向性和动态感，往往可以表示某动作行为的进展状态，起到动词的作用。翻译时，可将其转译为汉语动词。

We undertake to replace any product ***not up to*** the specifications.

产品***不合***规格，保证退换。

This claim is ***without*** merit and will be defended vigorously.

这种指控***没有***任何依据，我们将坚决反对。

3）英语形容词转换为汉语动词。英语中表示知觉、情感、欲望等心理状态的形容词在系动词后作表语用时，往往可转译成汉语动词。这类形容词有：able, afraid, angry, ashamed, aware, anxious, careful, cautious, certain, concerned, confident, doubtful, glad, grateful, ignorant, thankful 等。

He confessed himself totally ***ignorant*** of their plans.

他承认自己对于他们的计划***一无所知***。

The trade union movement is ***concerned*** with working conditions.

工会运动***关注***工作条件。

4）英语副词转译成汉语动词。

To ***further*** encourage competition, Republicans should call for reform of insurance regulation to allow for the sale of coverage across state lines, and to allow small business to join together in negotiating coverage for their workers.

为***进一步***鼓励竞争，共和党应该呼吁保险监管改革，允许医疗保险跨州销售，允许小企业联合起来协商员工的保险范围。（选自第七单元 Health Care Reform）

I struggled in the snow, trying to make my way ***forward***.

我在雪地里挣扎着，想继续***前进***。

2. 转译成名词

1）动词转译成汉语名词。由于英语中有很多由名词派生或转用的动词，在汉语中往往不易找到相应的动词，这时可将其转译成汉语名词。

Some English adverbs ***function*** as adjectives.

有些英语副词起形容词的***作用***。

It is something of a miracle that two countries as different as we are have ***bridged*** the gap to the extent we have.

在两个完全不同的国家之间架起了一座***桥梁***，跨越彼此的鸿沟，这是一种奇迹。

2）形容词或副词转译成汉语名词。根据上下文和搭配情况，有些英语形容词或副词可以译成汉语名词。

The engine is only 20% ***efficient***.

这台机器的***效率***只有20%。

Stick up for ***the weak*** and ***the small***.

为***弱势群体***挺身而出。

3）有些英语被动式句子中的动词，可以译成"受（遭）到……+名词"、"予（加）以+名词"这类结构。

Evildoers are bound to ***be punished*** in the end.

做坏事的人到头来总会***遭报应***的。

When Xiao Wu ***was praised***, he was embarrassed, much to our surprise.

让我们惊讶的是，小吴***受了表扬***反倒不好意思起来了。

3．转译成形容词

1）英语形容词派生的名词往往可以转译成汉语形容词。

Your Australian guests are immensely impressed by the ***splendor and warmth*** of our reception at the airport.

你们的澳大利亚客人对于我们在飞机场所给予的***盛大而热情的***接待，印象非常深刻。

It is the ***uniqueness*** of her painting style for which she will be remembered.

正是由于她***独特的***绘画风格，她才会被人们记住。

2）有些英语名词加不定冠词作表语时，往往可以转译成汉语形容词。

For many the pursuit of the material is ***a necessity***.

对许多人来说，物质的追求是***必要的***。

He hoped to find ***a fame*** as a poet.

他希望能成为一位***有名的***诗人。

二、汉译英词性转译

汉语的动词使用灵活，没有人称、数、时态限制，而英语受到语法和句法规则的限制，大量动作都是以名词或各种非谓语形式展现，因此在做汉译英时要根据英语的语法规则和表达习惯，灵活处理。

1．汉语动词转译成英语的其他词性

1）转译成非谓语结构。

为了实现这个目标，这里需要大规模的教育运动，***转换***公众对于规划晚年的护理服务的态度。

In order to achieve this, a massive education campaign would be needed ***to shift*** the current attitudes to planning for care in old age.（选自第七单元《老年人的护理花费》）

2）转译成名词或名词性短语。

她认为调查是***浪费***财力。

She thought an enquiry was ***a waste*** of resources.

该公司于本周三表示不***计划***将悍马生产线移至国内。

The firm said on Wednesday it has no ***plan*** to manufacture Hummer in a Chinese plant.

3）转译成形容词、形容词短语或从句。

既然如此，我为何因人爱己胜过爱我而对其***发怒***呢？

Since then, why am I ***angry*** with a man because he likes himself more than me?

一个***害怕***失败的人永远也不会赢。

One who ***is afraid of*** failure will never win.

4）转译成介词短语。

是什么使诺基亚公司如此确信上述前景即将***来临***？

What makes Nokia so sure this vision is just ***around the corner***?

在***追求***利益的同时，商业公司也使得人们的生活更方便、更多彩。

In the pursuit of profit, businesses make people's lives convenient and colorful.

2．汉语名词转译成英语的动词、动词短语或从句

上海生产的产品的***主要特点***是工艺精湛，经久耐用。

The products made in Shanghai ***are chiefly characterized by*** their fine workmanship and durability.

改革开放的重要性，可以从国内的发展变化和国际上的良好反应得到***最好的证明***。

The importance of our reform and open-up policy can ***be*** best ***proved by*** the facts of domestic developments and international favorable response.

3．汉语形容词或副词转译成名词

要缩短中国足球和其他国家之间的差距，输入国际球星和教练***极其重要***。

Importing international star players and coaches is ***of great importance*** to shorten the gap in soccer development between China and other countries.

拍那部电影的时候，好像大家都拍得***很轻松***。

When we were shooting that film, everyone seemed to have ***a good time***.

由于英汉两种语言分属不同语系，构词法和语法规则差异很大，词性转译在英汉互译中是很常见的现象。翻译时，要根据上下文需要进行合理而准确的词性改变，不能机械地保留原文里的一切词的词性，以明确顺畅地表达原文的意思。

第四部分　大师纵览

尤金·阿尔伯特·奈达



尤金·A. 奈达(Eugene Albert Nida, 1914—2011)，美国当代最著名的翻译理论家，曾供职于美国圣经公会翻译部，担任翻译部执行秘书，主要从事《圣经》翻译和译本修订的组织工作以及《圣经》译员的培训和理论指导。

奈达的翻译思想大致可以分为三个发展阶段：早期的带有明显美国结构主义色彩的语言学阶段、中期的翻译科学说与翻译交际说阶段以及后来的社会符号学阶段。

早期，奈达受美国结构主义派布龙菲尔德和人类语言学家萨皮尔的影响较大，在语言研究中重视语言素材的搜集和分析，试图通过对句法、词法和语言翻译问题的描写，阐明语言的结构性质，认为语言差异并不是不能逾越的障碍，而是相同本质的不同现象。

第二阶段，奈达出版了《翻译科学探索》(*Toward a Science of Translating*)和《翻译理论与实践》(*The Theory and Practice of Translation*)，提出了他关于翻译理论的五大重要思想。

(一)翻译科学说。奈达认为翻译不仅是一种艺术、一种技巧，还是一门科学，应当采取一种语言学的、描写的方法来解释翻译过程。“对不同语言里相应信息间的关系进行任何描写和分析，都必须是语言学的描写和分析”，就是“科学”的描写和分析。奈达这种“翻译即科学”的观点，在西方语言学界和翻译理论界曾有过较大反响。但后来，奈达基本上放弃了这个观点。

(二)翻译交际说。奈达认为翻译就是交际，评判一篇翻译是否成功，首先要看它能否被接受者即时看懂，能否起到思想、信息、感情的交流作用。翻译要使读者无需源语文化背景知识就能看懂，这就要求在翻译中尽可能少地搬用生硬的外来语，尽可能多地使用属于接受语的表达法。

(三)动态对等说。所谓动态对等的翻译，就是翻译中没有绝对的对等，但译者应寻求“切近而又自然的对等语”。因此，翻译必须达到四个标准：(1)达意；(2)传神；(3)措辞通顺自然；(4)读者反应相似。要达到这四个标准，内容与形式之间无疑会出现某些难以调和的矛盾。在一般情况下，为了保存内容，必须改变表现形式。内容是首要的，但同时又不能绝对化。

(四)翻译功能说。奈达从社会语言学和语言交际功能的观点出发，认为翻译必须以读者为服务对象。要判断一部译作是否译得正确，必须以读者的反应为衡量标准。译文读者作出的反应如果基本等同于原文读者对原作的反应，那就可以认为这部译作是成功的。要做到这一点，必须注意语言交际的动态特质，不仅要考虑到语言词汇本身的意

义和翻译，同时还要考虑到在语言交际中由于各种因素和语言环境所产生的语用意义以及这种意义的翻译。

（五）四步模式说。翻译的过程：分析、转语（把分析得到的意义从源语转移到接受语）、重组（按接受语规则重新组织译文）、检验（对照源文本检测目标文本）。在这四步当中，“分析”一步最为复杂，也最为关键，而分析的重点又在语义。

奈达认为跨语言交际的问题主要涉及语义，若是语义问题解决了，跨语言交际即翻译的问题也就迎刃而解了。后来，奈达逐步采用社会语言学和社会符号学的方法来处理翻译问题，把语言看作一种符号现象，对它进行解释时不可脱离它的社会环境。

因此，在奈达翻译思想的第三发展阶段，他立足于社会符号学的翻译理论：（一）强调文本的一切都具有意义，其中包括语言形式，因此不可轻易牺牲形式。也就是说，形式也是有意义的，牺牲了形式，也就牺牲了意义；（二）指出语言的修辞特征在语言交际中起着举足轻重的作用，因此在翻译中不可不对这些特征予以重视；（三）不再采用“动态对等”一说，以“功能对等”取而代之，使术语含义更清楚易懂；（四）不再采用语法意义、所指意义和联想意义的区分法，而是把意义区分为修辞意义、语法意义和词汇意义，各种意义又可分为所指意义和联想意义两个层次。

奈达的翻译思想是当代翻译理论的一个质的飞跃，他的“功能对等”和“意义区分”理论以现代语言学、社会语言学、社会符号学、交际理论和信息论为指南，采用非传统的、令人耳目一新的研究方法，对于当今的翻译理论和实践研究都有着极其重要的意义。

第五部分　优秀经典译文赏析

Of Studies

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment, and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best, from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning, by study; and studies themselves, do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that

is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them bothers; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books, else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things.

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know, that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtitle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. *Abeunt studia in mores*. Nay, there is no stand or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies; like as diseases of the body, may have appropriate exercises. Bowling is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen; for they are *cymini sectors*. If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind, may have a special receipt.

(Francis Bacon)

论 读 书

读书足以怡情，足以傅彩，足以长才。其怡情也，最见于独处幽居之时；其傅彩也，最见于高谈阔论之中；其长才也，最见于处世判事之际。练达之士虽能分别处理细事或一一判别枝节，然纵观统筹、全局策划，则舍好学深思者莫属。读书费时过多易惰，文采藻饰太盛则矫，全凭条文断事乃学究故态。读书补天然之不足，经验又补读书之不足，盖天生才干犹如自然花草，读书然后知如何修剪移接；而书中所示，如不以经验范之，则又大而无当。有一技之长者鄙读书，无知者羡读书，唯明智之士用读书，然书并不以用处告人，用书之智不在书中，而在书外，全凭观察得之。读书时不可存心诘难作者，不可尽信书上所言，亦不可只为寻章摘句，而应推敲细思。书有可浅尝者，有可吞食者，少数则须咀嚼消化。换言之，有只需读其部分者，有只需大体涉猎者，少数则须全读，读时须全神贯注，孜孜不倦。书亦可请人代读，取其所作摘要，但只限题材较次或价值不高者，否则书经提炼犹如水经蒸馏，淡而无味矣。

读书使人充实，讨论使人机智，笔记使人准确。因此不常做笔记者须记忆特强，不常讨论者须天生聪颖，不常读书者须欺世有术，始能无知而显有知。读史使人明智，读诗使人灵秀，数学使人周密，科学使人深刻，伦理学使人庄重，逻辑修辞之学使人善辩：凡有所学，皆成性格。人之才智但有滞碍，无不可读适当之书使之顺畅，一如身体百病，皆可借相宜之运动除之。滚球利睾肾，射箭利胸肺，慢步利肠胃，骑术利头脑，诸如此类。如智力不集中，可令读数学，盖演题须全神贯注，稍有分散即须重演；如不

能辨异，可令读经院哲学，盖是辈皆吹毛求疵之人；如不善求同，不善以一物阐证另一物，可令读律师之案卷。如此头脑中凡有缺陷，皆有特药可医。

（王佐良 译）

第六部分 练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1) Development when it is interpreted in comparative terms, that is, with respect to the special traits of child and adult life, means the direction of power into special channels: the formation of habits involving executive skill, definiteness of interest, and specific objects of observation and thought.

A. 用其他相近的术语——就儿童和成人的生命特性而言——来解释发展时，发展意味着导向特殊道路的引导力：执行性技能的形成，兴趣的明确性和观察思考的具体对象。

B. 用其他相近的术语——就儿童和成人的生命特性而言——来解释发展时，发展意味着导向特殊道路的引导力：执行性技能的形成，兴趣明确和观察具体对象。

C. 用其他相近的术语——就儿童和成人的生命特性而言——来解释发展时，发展意味着特殊道路的引导力：技能的形成，明确性和思考的具体对象。

D. 用其他术语——就儿童和成人的生命特性而言——来解释发展时，发展意味着导向特殊道路的引导力：执行性技能的形成，兴趣的明确性和观察思考的具体对象。

2) Abandoning this notion, we are also forced to surrender our habit of thinking of instruction as a method of supplying this lack by pouring knowledge into a mental and moral hole which awaits filling.

A. 放弃这种理念，我们就屈从教育思想的思维——通过把知识灌输进道德等待填充的缺口作为弥补欠缺的方式。

B. 放弃这种理念，我们就被迫屈从教育思想的惯性思维——通过把知识灌输进智力和道德等待填充的缺口作为弥补欠缺的方式。

C. 放弃这种理念，我们就被迫屈从教育思想的惯性——通过把知识灌输进智力等待填充的缺口作为弥补欠缺的方式。

D. 放弃这种理念，我们就从教育思想的惯性思维——通过把知识道德等待填充的缺口作为弥补欠缺的方式。

3) Even though it is not always easy to tell whether what appears to be mere surface fooling is a sign of some nascent as yet untrained power, we must remember that manifestations are not to be accepted as ends in themselves.

A. 不一定轻松地辨别肤浅戏谑之物是否是某种初生的、未加训练的力量，我们记住，显而易见的表象并不会像它们的结果一样被接受。

B. 不一定轻松地辨别看上去是否是某种初生的、未加训练的力量，我们记住，显而易见的表象并不会像它们的结果一样被接受。

C. 即使不一定轻松地辨别看上去肤浅戏谑之物是否是某种初生的、未加训练的力量先兆，我们必须记住，显而易见的表象并不会像它们的结果一样被接受。

D. 即使不一定轻松地辨别戏谑之物是否是先兆，我们必须记住，表象并不会像它们的结果一样被接受。

4) They have been able to do this because of their energies and exertions, of course, but also because they cleverly and perhaps luckily adopted certain ideas about development that had worked in the West — reasonably free markets, open trade, a focus on science and technology, among them.

A. 他们能够做到这一点，当然是由于他们的能力，不过也是由于他们明智地、也是采纳了在西方行之有效的发展理念——其中包括适度自由的市场、开放的贸易和对科学技术的关注。

B. 他们能够做到这一点，当然是由于努力，不过也是由于他们明智地、可能幸运地采纳了在西方行之有效的发展理念——其中包括适度自由的市场、对科学技术的关注。

C. 他们能够做到这一点，当然是由于他们的能力，不过也是由于他们明智地、可能是幸运地采纳了在西方行之有效的发展理念——其中包括市场、开放的贸易和对科学技术的关注。

D. 他们之所以能够做到这一点，当然是由于他们的能力和努力，不过也是由于他们明智地、可能也是幸运地采纳了在西方行之有效的发展理念——其中包括适度自由的市场、开放的贸易和对科学技术的关注。

5) Even in cases where political constraints make it difficult to push far-reaching reforms, even Brazil, Mexico or India, governments still manage their affairs sensibly, observing the Hippocratic oath not to do any harm.

A. 就连巴西、墨西哥或印度这样因政治限制难以推行全面改革的国家，政府仍然能够明智地处理事务，恪守不做任何有害之事的希波克拉底誓言。

B. 就连巴西、墨西哥或印度这样推行全面改革的国家，政府能够明智地处理事务，恪守不做任何有害之事的希波克拉底誓言。

C. 就连巴西、墨西哥或印度这样因政治限制推行全面改革的国家，政府仍然不能够明智地处理事务，恪守不做任何有害之事的希波克拉底誓言。

D. 就连巴西、墨西哥或印度全面改革的国家，政府能够明智地处理事务，恪守做任何有害之事的希波克拉底誓言。

6) There are losers in every race, but let not the worries over who is winning and losing the knowledge race obscure the more powerful underlying dynamic: knowledge is liberating.

A. 每场竞赛都有输家，不要让知识竞赛中谁输谁赢掩盖根本态势：知识正在释

放。

B. 每场竞赛都有输家，但是不要让知识竞赛中谁输谁赢的担忧掩盖更为重要的根本态势：知识正在释放。

C. 每场竞赛都有输家，但是不要让谁输谁赢的担忧掩盖根本态势：知识正在释放。

D. 每场竞赛都有输家，但不要让知识竞赛中谁输谁赢成为重要态势：知识正在释放。

7）武汉大学是国家教育部直属重点综合性大学。

A. Wuhan University is a comprehensive and key national university, which directly belongs to the Ministry of Education.

B. Wuhan University is a national key and comprehensive university, which is directly funded by the Ministry of Education.

C. Wuhan University is a major comprehensive university in China, which is directly owned by theMinisty of Education.

D. Wuhan University is a comprehensive and key national university directly under the administration of the Ministry of Education.

8）武汉大学溯源于1893年清末湖广总督张之洞创办的自强学堂。

A. Wuhan University was previously calledZiqiang Institute, which was founded in 1893 by Zhang Zhidong, the governor of Huguang in late Qing Dynasty.

B. Wuhan University originates fromZiqiang Institute, which was founded in 1893 by Zhang Zhidong, the governor of Huguang in late Qing Dynasty.

C. The history of Wuhan University can be traced back toZiqiang Institute, which was founded in 1893 by Zhang Zhidong, the then governor of Hubei Province and Hunan Province in the late Qing Dynasty.

D. NamedZiqiang Institute at birth, Wuhan University was founded in 1893 by Zhang Zhidong, the then governor of Hubei Province and Hunan Province in the late Qing Dynasty.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

major
minor
associate professor
discipline
extracurricular activity
curriculum
term/semester
attendance
literature

anthropology

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

职前教育
岗位培训
提高……的思想品德
职业道德
重点学科
教书育人
培养独立分析问题和解决问题的能力
启发学生独立思考的能力

4. Improve the following translations.

1) We have had so far but little to say in this chapter about education.
原译：我们已经没什么好说教育的了。
改译：

2) The two points in a boy's training are, to keep his nature and train off all but that; to keep his nature, but stop off his uproar, fooling, and horseplay; keep his nature and arm it with knowledge in the very direction in which it points.

原译：两点在于，保持自然，要去掉他的淘气；保持他的自然，用知识帮助他朝天性的方向前进。

改译：

3) The scientific revolution that began 300 years ago has accelerated exponentially. It is moving so fast that the spread of knowledge defines our times. Nations that learn faster will prosper. But it will take something else — wisdom — to endure.

原译：始于300年前的革命已呈幂数。知识的传播成为我们时代的特点。速度快的国家繁荣兴盛。要让这种局面保持下去，还要容忍智慧。

改译：

4) And most crucially, it does not produce the farsightedness that will allow us all to live together — and grow together — on this world without causing war, chaos and catastrophe. For that we need wisdom.

原译：重要的是，它在没有战争、混乱和灾难的世界上共同生活发展。要想做到这

一点，我们要智慧。

改译：

5）1999 年，世界权威期刊《科学》杂志将武汉大学列为“中国最杰出的大学之一”。

原译：In 1999, Wuhan University was listed as one of the best Chinese university in the world famous journal *Science*.

改译：

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Thousands of college students have borrowed too much and doomed themselves to lives of big bills and collectors' calls. But thousands, perhaps millions, of other Americans have been so scared of debt that they've avoided or quit college altogether and likewise doomed themselves to financial struggles. The research is clear: A bachelor's degree, while no guarantee of success, is often a credential needed to win a good job, a raise, a promotion, or even employer-provided health insurance. The answer then, most financial analysts say, is for students who can find no other way to pay for college to take out modest student loans — no more than $ 5,000 a year, say — while also cutting costs and working part time (no more than 15 hours a week during the school year) to limit the need for cash. The average recent college graduate with debt owes a total of $ 21,000, which analysts say should be payable for most of them. But what if students cut their costs, work, and borrow modestly, and they still need more? How much more can they borrow without ruining their lives?

Finance experts recommend a couple of good rules of thumb. First, start with the feds. One way to keep a reasonable ceiling on educational debt is to stick solely with the federal Stafford or Perkins student loans — and avoid any private, bank, or credit card debt altogether. Starting in July, the government will let students cap their payments on federal education loans below 15 percent of their income. Most students are allowed to borrow up to $31,000 in Stafford loans to fund their undergraduate degrees. Adult students and those whose parents have been rejected for parent loans can borrow up to $ 57,000. But beware: For those who get "unsubsidized" Stafford loans, the interest builds up while the student is in college. That means someone who borrows the maximum $ 31,000 and takes the average five years to graduate will actually end up owing more like $ 37,000 by the time the first bill comes due. Greg McBride, a senior financial analyst for Bankrate. com, says that's more than enough debt for typical college graduates. McBride warns students who feel they need to borrow more than the federal maximum against the temptations of credit cards and private loans, which charge much higher interest rates. The better strategy, he believes, is to cut expenses and, if

necessary, switch to a cheaper school. Those who attend less expensive schools for their bachelor's can borrow more to fund graduate school, which generally provides a more dramatic earnings boost, he notes.

6. Translate the following passage into English.

那么婴儿如何缩小知道蹲的姿势和画三角形之间的差距？这是丹尼尔的妹妹、10个半月大的罗伊丝在等待她的哥哥时开心地做的事情。赛罗伊斯说："婴儿必须学习一切东西，正如皮亚杰所言，他们从能使事情继续进行的几个原始反射开始学起。"例如，大脑中固定不变的是一种吸引婴儿注意人脸的本能。根据脑成像研究，我们也知道大脑中有某种视觉缓冲区，可以在物体被移走之后继续呈现该物体———种缓慢消失的感知而不是概念理解。所以当婴儿遇到新奇的、或出乎意料的事件时，赛罗伊斯解释道："视觉缓冲感知的信息与他们当时正在获取的信息之间会出现不匹配的现象。出现不匹配时你所做的是尝试清除视觉缓冲区的既有信息。那就需要集中注意力。"赛罗伊斯认为，学习因此从根本上讲是解决诸多不匹配情况的费力的事情。"关键是你可以利用这个又湿又粘的叫做大脑的东西做很多事情。它是一台神奇的统计学习机器。"丹尼尔在测试结束时拿起一只塑料老虎，边若有所思地咀嚼着它的头边微笑，似乎赞同这一观点。

第六单元

财经在线

翻译的艺术所依赖的：第一是对原文文字上及内容上透彻的了解；第二是译者有相当的国文程度，能写清顺畅达的中文；第三是译事上的训练，译者对于翻译标准及手术的问题有正确的见解。

——林语堂

本单元重点

1. 掌握财经方面的基本词汇及相关表述。
2. 学习被动语态的翻译技巧。
3. 了解林语堂的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

当今中国经济发展迅猛，财经已成为人们生活中不可或缺的一部分，我们在翻译时也会遇到大量财经类文章。与其他文体相比，财经类文章的显著特征就是专业词汇量庞大，专业术语多，对背景知识要求比较高。如果不了解一定的经济学知识，只是望文生义，则很难翻译准确。一般来说，财经类文章主要包括以下类型：

1. 最新的金融经济政策形势动态。翻译这类文章要求掌握大量时事经济新闻的词汇，如：金融危机 financial crisis，次贷危机 subprime mortgage crisis。

2. 涉及大量专业术语的金融经济知识介绍。如：本单元第一篇谈及的 the invisible hand，"看不见的手"，就是经济学里的一个基本常识。

3. 与银行、证券、股市、宏观经济运作、金融法规、金融机构、金融市场、金融监管、商业银行经营管理、信贷、银行会计、外贸等相关的专业文章。

翻译财经类的文章主要要把握好以下几点：

1. 注意英语里常见词语在财经类文章中里的专业含义，如：share 表示"股份"，future 表示"期货"等。

2. 通过学习基本的金融经济知识，学习相应的英语表达，体会此类文本的专业性表达特点，特别是各种动词的搭配。如：operate，cover 等小词遇到不同名词时搭配各不相同，要根据语境进行处理。

3. 收集通晓各种常见缩略语，如：ICBC，IMF，WTO，APEC，JV，IPO 等。

4. 运用常见的翻译技巧处理此类文本，财经类文本用得比较多的翻译技巧有词类转换、增减词、被动句转主动句等。

第一部分　翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

The Invisible Hand[1]

If asked to identify the intellectual[2] founder of their discipline, most economists today

would probably cite Adam Smith[3]. But that will change. Economists' forecasts generally aren't worth[4] much, but I'll offer one that even my youngest colleagues won't survive to refute: If we posed the same question 100 years from now, most economists would instead cite Charles Darwin[5]. Darwin, renowned for the theory of evolution, was a naturalist, not an economist, and his view of the competitive struggle was different from Smith's in subtle but profound ways[6]. Growing evidence suggests that Darwin's view tracks economic reality much more closely.

Smith is celebrated for his "invisible hand" theory, which holds that when greedy people trade for their own advantage in unfettered[7] private markets, they will often be led, as if by an invisible hand, to produce the greatest good for all. The invisible hand remains a powerful narrative, but after the recent economic wreckage, skepticism about it has grown. My prediction is that it will eventually be supplanted by a version of Darwin's more general narrative — one that grants the invisible hand its due, but also strips it of the sweeping powers that many now ascribe to it[8].

Smith's basic idea was that business owners seeking to lure customers away from rivals have powerful incentives to introduce improved product designs and cost-saving innovations[9]. These moves bolster[10] innovators' profits in the short term. But rivals respond by adopting the same innovations, and the resulting competition gradually drives down prices and profits. In the end, Smith argued, consumers reap all the gains. The central theme of Darwin's narrative was that competition favors[11] traits and behavior according to how they affect the success of individuals, not species or other groups. As in Smith's account[12], traits that enhance individual fitness sometimes promote group interests. For example, a mutation for keener eyesight in hawks benefits not only any individual hawk that bears it, but also makes hawks more likely to prosper as a species[13]. In other cases, however, traits that help individuals are harmful to larger groups. For instance, a mutation for larger antlers served the reproductive interests of an individual male elk, because it helped him prevail in battles with other males for access to mates[14]. But as this mutation spread, it started an arms race[15] that made life more hazardous for male elk over all. The antlers of male elk can now span five feet or more. And despite their utility in battle, they often become a fatal handicap when predators[16] pursue males into dense woods.

In Darwin's framework, then, Adam Smith's invisible hand survives as an interesting special case. Competition, to be sure, sometimes guides individual behavior in ways that benefit society as a whole. But not always. Individual and group interests are almost always in conflict when rewards to individuals depend on relative performance, as in the antlers arms race. In the marketplace, such reward structures are the rule, not the exception. The income of investment managers, for example, depends mainly on the amount of money they manage, which in turn depends largely on their funds' relative performance. Relative performance affects many other rewards in contemporary life. For example, it determines which parents can send their children to good public schools. Because such schools are typically in more expensive

neighborhoods, parents who want to send their children to them must outbid others for houses in those neighborhoods.

In cases like these, relative incentive structures undermine the invisible hand. To make their funds more attractive to investors, money managers create complex securities that impose serious, if often well-camouflaged[17], risks on society. But when all managers take such steps, they are mutually offsetting. No one benefits, yet the risk of financial crises rises sharply. Similarly, to earn extra money for houses in better school districts, parents often work longer hours or accept jobs entailing[18] greater safety risks. Such steps may seem compelling to an individual family, but when all families take them, they serve only to bid up housing prices. As before, only half of all children will attend top-half schools. It's the same with athletes who take anabolic steroids[19]. Individual athletes who take them may perform better in absolute terms. But these drugs also entail serious long-term health risks, and when everyone takes them, no one gains an edge[20].

If male elk could vote to scale back their antlers by half, they would have compelling reasons for doing so, because only relative antler size matters. Of course, they have no means to enact such regulations. But humans can and do. By calling our attention to the conflict between individual and group interest, Darwin has identified the rationale for much of the regulation we observe in modern societies — including steroid bans in sports, safety and hours regulation in the workplace, product safety standards and the myriad restrictions typically imposed on the financial sector[21].

Ideas have consequences. The uncritical celebration of the invisible hand by Smith's disciples has undermined[22] regulatory efforts to reconcile conflicts between individual and collective interests in recent decades, causing considerable harm to us all. If, as Darwin suggested, many important aspects of life are graded on the curve, his insights may help us avoid stumbling down that grim path once again. The competitive forces that mold business behavior are like the forces of natural selection that molded elk. In each case, we see instances of socially benign conduct. But in neither can we safely presume that individual and social interests coincide.

选自 *The New York Times*

要点解析:

1. 本文的标题是经济学中最经典的表述之一，即"看不见的手"，这是 18 世纪英国经济学家亚当·斯密(1723—1790)1776 年在《国富论》中提出的命题。最初的意思是，个人在经济生活中只考虑自己的利益，受"看不见的手"驱使，通过分工和市场的作用，可以达到国家富裕的目的。后来，"看不见的手"便成为表示资本主义完全竞争模式的形象用语。这种模式的主要特征是私有制，人人为自己，都有获得市场信息的自由，自由竞争，无需政府干预经济活动。

2. intellectual 表示“与知识相关的”，还可以译为“人才，知识分子”。

3. 亚当·斯密是经济学的主要创立者，英国苏格兰哲学家和经济学家，他所著的《国富论》成为第一本试图阐述欧洲产业和商业发展历史的著作。这本书发展出了现代的经济学学科，也为现代自由贸易、资本主义和自由意志主义提供了理论基础。

4. 关于 worth 这个词我们一定要注意其用法及其形近词语的意思，worth 译为“值……的，有……的价值的”等，常常用作形容词，在句中一般作表语，有时也可用作定语。

5. 查尔斯·达尔文(1809—1882)，英国生物学家，进化论的奠基人，出版了《物种起源》这一划时代的著作，提出了生物进化论学说。恩格斯将“进化论”列为 19 世纪自然科学的三大发现之一。

6. 翻译长句的原则是把握主干句，本句是一个并列分句，它的主干是 Darwin … was a naturalist …，and his view … is different from …。第一个分句的主语 Darwin 和谓语 was a naturalist 之间由插入语 renowned for the theory of evolution 隔开。第二个分句中的 in subtle but profound ways，profound 这个词译为“深远的”，因而这个短语可译为“在很多微妙而又深奥的方面”。句子可译为：因进化论而声誉显赫的达尔文是个博物学家，并非经济学家，他的物竞天择的观点与斯密的观点存在微妙而又深刻的差异。

7. 这个词来自于 fetter，fetter 表示“给……上镣铐，束缚”的意思，那么 unfetter 就可以译为“解除束缚，自由自在”。

8. 这个句子的主干是系表结构，表语由表语从句 that it will eventually be supplanted …承担。破折号后的 one 是代词，代指 narrative，其后有一个定语从句 that grants the invisible hand its due 修饰。后半句也有一个定语从句 that many now ascribe to it，其先行词是 the sweeping powers。

9. 这句话包含了一个说明 idea 情况的表语从句，而表语从句中 seeking to … rivals 又是修饰 business owners 的定语成分，所以翻译时要理清结构层次进行恰当地处理。句子里的 incentive 一般译为“激励、鼓励的措施政策”。

10. bolster 原意是枕垫，引申的动词在这里应译为“支持”。

11. favor 作名词表示“恩惠，善意的行为”，例如 do sb a favor；也可以表示“赞同，偏好”，如 in favor of。其作动词译为“偏好”。

例：A mother mustn't favor one of her children more than the others.

母亲不应对任何一个儿女有所偏爱。

12. account 这个词的意思很多，要根据语境进行判断再翻译，这里不能译为“账户”，而应译为“陈述，观点”更为准确。

13. mutation 可以译为“变异突变，突然的变化”，hawk 表示“老鹰”。要注意，hawk 这个词也可译为“鹰派人物”，即对通货膨胀及其社会影响持有消极观点的经济政策顾问。

14. antler 表示“鹿角”，elk 表示“麋鹿”。a mutation for larger antlers served the reproductive interests of an individual male elk 的意思是说“更大的鹿角变异迎合了雄麋鹿繁殖的需要”。

15. arms race 不能译为“武器竞技”，应该译为“军备竞赛”。

16. predator 一般译为“捕食者，掠夺者”。

17. camouflage 的意思是“隐瞒欺骗”，加上修饰的副词 well 后变成 well-camouflaged，应该译为“巧妙伪装”。

18. entail 作法律用语时常译为“继承”，这里意思是“具有”。

19. anabolic steroids 是医学专业名词，译为“类胆固醇”。

20. edge 除了表示“边缘”，还经常翻译为“优越的条件”。

21. 这个句子主干是 Darwin has identified the rationale for much of the regulation …。本句的开头 By calling our attention …引导的介词短语作方式状语；we observe in modern societies 是定语从句，其先行词是 much of the regulation；过去分词短语 typically imposed on the financial sector 作后置定语修饰 the myriad restrictions。句子可以译为：达尔文号召我们注意个体利益和集体利益的冲突，确定我们在现代社会中观察到的很多规则的基本原理——包括体育比赛中禁止使用兴奋剂，车间的安全和时间规则，产品安全标准和特别强加给金融部门的无数限制。

22. undermine 译为“诋毁，削弱”。

PASSAGE 2

Hypertrophied Banks

Amid the blizzard[1] of economic data that the government puts out every week, last Tuesday's report analyzing GDP industry by industry got little notice. But it contained one very interesting piece of data: in 2008, for the first time in sixteen years, the finance and insurance industry shrank[2]. Since 1980, this sector's share of the economy has grown by almost half. Now, apparently, the worm has turned[3].

For many, this comes as a welcome development: the size of the banking industry has become a symbol of the much lamented[4] "financialization"[5] of the US economy over the past thirty years, and of what the MIT[6] economist Simon Johnson has called a "quiet coup[7]" by Wall Street[8]. But, while banking has become a hypertrophied[9] monster, we still need to understand how the industry got so big in the first place in order to right-size it. And although bad policy and regulatory somnambulism[10] have something to do with it, much of the industry's growth has been driven by major changes in the economy as a whole, rather than vice versa[11].

The desire to bring back the boring, small banking industry of the nineteen-fifties is understandable. Unfortunately, the only way to do that would be to bring back the economy of the fifties, too. Banking was boring then because the economy was boring. The financial sector's most important job is channeling money[12] from investors to businesses that need capital[13] for worthwhile investment. But in the postwar era there wasn't much need for this. The economy, while remarkably[14] strong, was dominated by huge companies that faced little

competition, and could finance[15] investments out of their profits. And entrepreneurship was restrained: there were many fewer start-ups then than in the period after 1980. So the financial sector didn't have much to do.

Two things changed this. First, in the seventies those huge companies started tottering[16], while the US economy fell apart. Second, the corporate world was transformed by revolutionary developments in information technology and by the emergence of new industries like cable television[17], wireless, and biotechnology. This meant that the economy became, and has remained, far more competitive, while corporate performance became far more volatile[18]. In the nineteen-eighties, companies moved in and out of the Fortune 500[19] twice as fast as they had in the fifties and sixties. Suddenly, there were lots of new companies with big appetites for outside capital, which they needed in order to keep growing. And it was Wall Street that helped them get it. Companies like Turner Broadcasting, MCI, and McCaw Cellular[20] used junk bonds to turn themselves into major businesses. Venture-capital investing took off, and so did the IPO[21] market; there were twice as many IPOs between 1980 and 1999 as there were between 1960 and 1979. To be sure, deregulation was also a factor, but Thomas Philippon, an economist at NYU, has shown that most of the increase in the size of the financial sector in this period can be accounted for by companies' need for new capital.

This wasn't the first time that something like this had happened. There have been three big banking booms in modern US history. The first began in the late nineteenth century, during the Second Industrial Revolution, when bankers like J. P. Morgan funded the creation of industrial giants like US Steel and International Harvester. The second wave came in the twenties, as electrification transformed manufacturing, and the modern consumer economy took hold. The third wave accompanied the information-technology revolution. Each wave, Philippon shows, was propelled by the need to fund new businesses, and each left finance significantly bigger than before[22]. In all these cases, it wasn't so much that the bankers had changed; the world had.

The same can't be said, though, of the boom of the past decade. The housing bubble was unique, and uniquely awful. Each of the previous waves had come in response to a profound shift in the real economy. With the housing bubble, by contrast, there was no meaningful development in the real economy that could explain why homes were suddenly so much more attractive or valuable. The only thing that had changed, really, was that banks were flinging cheap money at would-be homeowners, essentially conjuring up profits out of nowhere[23]. And while previous booms (at least, those of the twenties and the nineties) did end in tears, along the way they made the economy more productive and more innovative in a lasting way. That's not true of the past decade. Banking grew bigger and more profitable. But all we got in exchange was acres of empty houses in Phoenix.

There's no doubt that the financial sector needs to be smaller; Philippon suggests that, given the demands of businesses for capital, a normal financial sector would be about the size it

was in 1996[24]. Besides just shrinking the industry, though, we have the harder task of making credit bubbles like the one we just lived through less likely. That will require limiting the ability of banks to rely on vast amounts of leverage, which clearly increases risk without adding social value.

Many financial innovations also seem to be overrated; it's not clear that they actually help finance do its core job of channeling capital to businesses. The most important change, though, may be something harder to legislate: Wall Street needs to recognize that its proper role is, as it has been in the past, to follow the real economy, rather than trying to drive it. During the housing bubble[25], the financial sector essentially tried to create reality. Now's the time for it to respond to reality instead.

选自 The *Atlantic Monthly*

要点解析:

1. blizzard 本身表示“暴风雪”，这里的 blizzard of economic data 应转译为“耸人听闻的经济数据”。

2. shrink 这里不能译为“缩水”，这个词在经济类的文章中十分常见，经常用来表示“经济趋势下滑”。

3. 这是英语中的一句谚语，原句应该是：Even a worm will turn. 甚至连一只虫子也会翻身。这里应译为“变化很大，今非昔比”。

4. lament 译为“哀悼，惋惜”，lamented 译为“令人遗憾的”。

5. financialization 是根据 financial 造的词，可以译为“金融化”。

6. MIT 指麻省理工学院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)，是美国一所综合性私立大学。麻省理工学院的自然及工程科学在世界上享有极佳的声誉，其管理学、经济学、哲学、政治学、语言学也同样优秀。

7. coup 一般译为“政变，意外地成功”，如“宫廷政变”就是 palace coup。

8. Wall Street 华尔街，是纽约市曼哈顿区南部从百老汇路延伸到东河的一条大街道的名字，全长不过 1/3 英里，宽仅 11 米，是英文“墙街”的音译，这条街以“美国的金融中心”闻名于世。华尔街的铜牛雕像一直是美国资本主义最为重要的象征之一。

9. hypertrophy 这个词的前缀 hyper-是一个很常见的前缀，表示“超大，巨大，超过”的意思，所以这个词可以译为“使……变肥大”。

10. somnambulism 是专业词汇，译为“梦游症”。

11. vice versa 译为“反之亦然”。英语中有很多像 vice versa 这样的拉丁语外来词，例如：ad hoc，“特别地，专门地”；alma mater，“母校，校歌”；alumnus，“校友”；de facto，“事实上”等。

12. channel 这里不要译成名词“渠道”，而应根据语境译作动词“建立渠道”，channel money 译为“注入资金，引入资金”。

13. 很多平时常见的单词在金融经济英语里的意思会发生改变，例如这里的 capital

在经济学中常译作“资本”。例如，“资本主义”就是 capitalism。

14. remarkably 一般译作“显著地”，但翻译时这种表示程度的副词不一定要翻译出来，很多时候只用来表示强调一件事情的程度很高。

15. finance 这里不是名词，应该译作动词“融资”。

16. totter 的意思是“蹒跚而行”，文章里意译为“开始走下坡路”，是一种形象的比喻。

17. cable television 是专业词汇，译为“有线电视”。

18. volatile 一般译为“变化无常的”。

19. Fortune 500 是指美国《财富》杂志每年评选的世界五百强企业。

20. Turner Broadcasting 即特纳广播公司，MCI 即美国世通公司，McCaw Cellular 即麦考通讯。

21. Initial Public Offerings，简称 IPO，译为“首次公开募股”，是指企业通过证券交易所首次公开向投资者发行股票，以期募集用于企业发展资金的过程。

22. 这句话的句子主干是 Each wave ... was propelled, and each left ...。each 作为形容词，修饰单数名词，接单数动词。作为代词，则单独使用，接单数动词。each wave 中的 each 是形容词，后一个 each 是代词。句子翻译为：每一次银行潮都受到新公司资金需求的推动，每一次银行潮都驱使金融业的规模较之前有更值得注目的巨大发展。

23. 这句的主干是 The only thing ... was that ... 。在 the only thing that had changed 中，that 引导定语从句，而在 was that banks were ...中，that 引导表语从句。表语从句就是用一个句子作为表语，说明主语是什么或者怎么样，由名词、形容词或相当于名词或形容词的词或短语充当，和连系动词一起构成谓语。翻译时根据意思可以直接顺译，句子译为：唯一真正改变的是银行向想要购置房产的人低息贷款，想象子虚乌有的完美利润。

24. 句子主干是 There's no doubt that ...; Philippon suggests that ... a normal sector would be ...。本句中 that the financial sector needs to be smaller 是 no doubt 的同位语。given 译为“考虑到”，given the demands of businesses for capital 翻译为“考虑到公司需要资金”。句子翻译为：毫无疑问，金融业需要瘦身。费力珀恩认为，考虑到公司对资金的需求，正常的金融业应该恢复到 1996 年金融业的规模。

25. housing bubble 译为“房地产泡沫”。

PASSAGE 3

囤积硬币

受阿根廷早前恶性通货膨胀[1]的影响[2]，过去几年通货膨胀的直线上升几乎毫无疑问地加剧。可以理解，经历过恶性通货膨胀的企业对通货膨胀的威胁变得非常敏感：一有通货膨胀的苗头[3]，他们就可能抬高物价，因为他们深知，如果不采取这种措施，通货膨胀一旦袭来，企业就会被摧毁。同样，提到囤积[4]硬币，人们也是先囤积后解决问题。

你可能拒绝承认布宜诺斯艾利斯[5]硬币短缺是一种异常现象。但是，阿根廷现象实际上强调[6]了所有现代金融体系[7]依赖信心的程度和信心消失后爆发的问题。在美国，毕竟去年的混乱导致诚信缺失，而诚信缺失又加剧混乱。人们因为担心金融体系的健康状况，提走所有的风险投资，变换现金或政府债券(过去的六个月，银行存款剧增)。这反过来使其他人更焦虑：不太愿意外借，更有兴趣攒钱。恐惧导致信贷紧缩，信贷紧缩又滋生更多的恐惧。如果因恐惧阿根廷人留存太少的硬币，它却留给我们太多的现金以及太少的诚信，真是自相矛盾。这并不是说我们具有金融危机意识。当然，我们的金融危机意识由现实存在的问题引发。但是危机和复苏之间还有一个不能恢复的心理维度[8]。如果布宜诺斯艾利斯人放弃他们的硬币有困难，那么[9]想想看，美国人开始再次承担风险是否困难更大。

要点解析:

1. 英语用词必须简明扼要，因此"恶性通货膨胀"用 hyperinflation 一个词语也可以表达出这个意思，无需用单独的词语去翻译"恶性"。

2. "影响"一词的翻译需要斟酌，在英语里表示"影响"和"效果"的词语有很多，如：affect，impact，influence 等，但是使用上有区别。

3. "苗头"的意思其实就是"征兆，预感，暗示"等。英语可以翻成 hint，indication，symptom，implication 等。

4. "囤积"一词可以译为英语里的 hoard 这个词或 hold onto 这个短语。

5. 布宜诺斯艾利斯，简称布宜诺斯，译为 Buenos Aires，是阿根廷最大的城市、首都和政治、经济、文化中心，素有"南美巴黎"的美誉。

6. "强调"可译成一个单词 stress 或 emphasis，也可译成一个词组 lay stress/emphasis on。这里可用 underscore 这个词。通常可翻译得简单一些，译成一个动词即可。若文章多次出现"强调"这个词语，那么英译文中不宜连续写四个 stress 或四个 lay stress on，因为英语注重简洁。例如，我们说汉语讲究双音与四字格，"尊师重教"这个四字格，其意思就是"尊重师与教"或"尊重教师与教育"，英译时不一定要机械地译出两个动词 respect 与 value，仅译出一个 respect 即可。

7. "现代金融体系"译为 modern financial systems。"体制"、"体系"一般都译为 system，"机制"译为 mechanism。但有时又不需要翻译出来，例如，"经济体制改革"翻译为 economic restructuring 即可。

8. "心理维度"最好译为 psychological dimension。

9. 这里的"那么"可以不用翻出来，汉语用词往往语气较强，有时候仅仅是出于结构上的需要，这里的"那么"如果直译为 and then 则会显得很突兀，没有上下文的逻辑关系，所以无需译出。再如，看这句话，"我国与东盟一致同意"似乎比"我国与东盟同意"语气强烈，但这样表述也可能仅仅是出于结构上的需要：四字结构读上去朗朗上口。假如删除"一致"，仅说"同意"，似乎读之不顺，但在英译时不一定要译出 unanimously。同样，"这匹马很大"不一定要译成 The horse is very big，因为汉语中没有

“这匹马大”这样的句型。现代汉语的双音趋势要求将“大”改为“很大”。

第二部分 财经词汇精选

英译汉

bubble economy	泡沫经济
overheating of economy	经济过热
labor-intensive	劳动密集型
guaranty money for deposits	存款保证金
IPO (initial public offerings)	首次公募
share/stock option	期权，股票认购权
recapitalize	资产重组
allotment of shares	配股
chart of cash flow	现金流量表
exchange-rate regime	汇率机制
global integration/globalization	全球一体化，全球化
holdings	控股，所持股份
mergers and acquisitions	企业并购，兼并与收购
pyramid sale	传销
residents' bank savings deposit	居民储蓄存款
composite index	综合指数
the real economy	实体经济
bad loan	坏账，呆账
emerging economies	新兴经济体
global financial architecture	全球金融体系

汉译英

中国证监会	China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC)
通货膨胀	inflation
通货紧缩	deflation
上市	go public/be listed
住房按揭	housing mortgage
国有企业	state-owned enterprises (SOEs)
私营企业	private businesses

中外合资企业	Chinese-overseas equity joint ventures
投资回收期	investment payoff period
投资回报率	rate of return on investment
消费价格指数	consumer price index (CPI)
外贸进出口总额	total foreign trade value
虚拟经济	the virtual economy
市场调节	market regulation
优化资源配置	optimize allocation of resources
规模经营优势	advantage of economies of scale
市场风险	market risk
适度从紧的财政政策	moderately tight fiscal policy
信用紧缩	credit crunch
筹资融资	fund and financing

第三部分　技巧专题

被动语态的翻译

英语和汉语都有被动语态：英语讲究主观和客观二分，施事者和受事者、主动语态和被动语态必须明确，而且被动语态使用频繁；汉语则强调天人合一，认同主动与被动的统一性，因而虽然也有被动语态，但是大多使用主动语态。在进行翻译时，必须根据汉语和英语各自的表达习惯翻译。因此，英语被动句多数情况下译成汉语主动句，只有在特别强调受事者或被动动作时才译成汉语被动句，而汉语主动句在很多情况下必须翻译为英语被动句。我们要选一种既符合目标语表达习惯、又忠实于原文的译法。

一、英语被动语态的翻译

英语中被动语态的使用非常频繁，然而汉语中被动语态较少，在英译汉时，要根据情况，适当翻译。

1. 译成汉语主动句

1）直接翻译为主动句。如果句子是施事者和受事者都清楚，由"by"指出受事者的被动句，则直接按照中文表达习惯翻译；当英语被动句中的主语为无生命的名词，而且句中不出现由 by 引导的施事者时，翻译时往往将原句中的主语仍然译成主语。

Though I left early, I ***was transformed by*** my years at Harvard, the friendships I made, and the ideas I worked on.

虽然我离开得比较早，但是我在哈佛的经历、在这里结识的朋友、在这里发展起来的一些想法，***改变了***我。（选自第十单元 I'd Come Back and Get My Degree）

Her book club would henceforth ***be devoted to*** discussing first-person-shooter video games.

她的读书俱乐部从此以后将***致力于***探讨神第一人称射击游戏。(选自第四单元 The Reality-TV Business)

2)增加主语。有些英语被动句并未在句中出现表示行为主体的词或词组，在翻译这类句子时，可适当增添一些不确定的主语，如“人们”、“有人”、“大家”、“我们”等。

Adam and Eve ***are designed to*** be king and queen of the universe.

上天注定亚当和夏娃是世界之王和王后。(选自第二单元 Literary Criticism Comes to the Movies)

Treece ***was abandoned*** after nearby Picher was bought out by the federal government and bought out for the same reason.

在***人们搬离***特莱斯镇之前，附近的皮歇尔镇也由于同样的原因被政府“买断”。

2. 译成汉语无主句

英语中有些被动句不需要或无法说出行为的主体，因此，翻译时往往译成汉语的无主句。这时，原句中的主语一般译成宾语。

I attend derivatives sales meetings where not one single minute ***is spent*** asking questions about how we can help clients.

我出席衍生品销售会议，会上没有***花***哪怕一分钟时间来讨论如何帮助客户。

High heels ***could be banned*** from the workplace because of health and safety reasons, according to the Trade Union bosses.

工会领导们认为，基于健康和安全方面的原因，工作场所中***应该禁穿***高跟鞋。

3. 译成汉语被动句

有些英语被动句着重被动的动作，翻译时仍然可以翻译成汉语的被动句，以突出英语原文的被动意义。汉语中表达被动意义的语言手段主要包括使用“被”、“受”、“遭”、“让”、“给”、“由”、“把”、“得到”、“受到”、“加以”、“得以”、“为……所”、“由……来”等。

The cliffs proper ***have been protected*** as wilderness since 1984.

1984年迄今，这片悬崖一直都***受到保护***，完全处在荒蛮状态之中。(选自第三单元 Vermont Cliff)

Millions of years ago, the spot where you're sitting would ***have been buried*** under the exposed layering of the present-day cliffs.

亿万年前，你坐的那片地方说不定还深埋地下，***被埋***在那些如今都裸露出来的岩层之下。(选自第三单元 Vermont Cliff)

4. 常用被动句型“It+被动语态+that”的翻译

由 it 为形式主语引导的主语从句，一般或增加泛指性主语“我们”、“人们”、“大家”、“有人”，构成主动句，或译成加上汉语介词“根据”或“据”的无主句。

When ***it is said*** that education is development, everything depends upon how development is conceived.

当***我们说到***教育就是发展，一切就取决于发展是如何被建构的。(选自第五单元

The Education Process)

It is also hoped that the findings may help increase the chances of passengers surviving such a crash in the future.

研究人员还希望这些研究结果能有助于提高未来这样的坠机事故中乘客的生还几率。

下面是一些常用被动句型的习惯译法：

It is hoped that ... 希望，有人希望　　It is assumed that... 假设，假定
It is claimed that ... 据说，有人主张　　It is believed that ... 有人相信，大家相信
It is reported that ... 据报道，据通报　　It is said that ... 据说，有人说
It is supposed that ... 据推测，人们猜测　　It has been announced that ... 已经宣布
It is asserted that ... 有人主张　　It is suggested that ... 有人建议，建议
It is learned that ... 据说，据闻　　It is estimated that ... 有人指出，人们指出
It is proposed that ... 有人提出　　It was told that ... 有人曾经说
It cannot be denied that ... 无可否认　　It is universally accepted that ... 人们普遍认为
It is unanimously agreed that ... 大家一致同意　　It is alleged that ... 据说
It is well-known that ... 众所周知，大家都知道

二、汉语中常英译成被动语态的情形

一般来说，汉语中被动语态用得比较少，常常通过主动语态表达被动的含意，在翻译时必须充分注意到英汉之间的差别，将有被动意味的句子翻译成英语被动句。

1. 汉语的“被”、“受”、“遭”、“让”之类的被动句一般直接译为英语被动句

我***所接受到的指导***就是要努力学习，了解他们如何定义成功以及我们如何能够让他们获得那种成功。

I ***was taught to*** be concerned with learning the ropes, learning how they defined success and what we could do to help them get there.

调查显示，在未来50年内，领带将可能***被***职场白领***淘汰***，***被放逐***到服饰博物馆去。

The necktie seems to ***be consigned*** to the fashion museum by office workers within the next 50 years, according to the research.

2. 物称名词为主语的句子常译成英语被动句

脸谱网和谷歌等创意产业和在线交易公司一般***不会规定***穿正式服装，而倾向于更休闲的装扮。

Formal dress codes tend to ***be shunned*** in favor of a more casual approach in creative businesses, such as Facebook and Google, and online trading companies.

这一研究结果将于今日在切斯特举行的英国心理学协会职业心理学部年会上***展示***。

The study will ***be presented*** today at the annual conference for the British Psychological Society's Division of Occupational Psychology, in Chester.

3．无主句常常翻译成英语被动句

汉语中不必说出或不愿说出施事者的无主句常常译成英语被动句。

这架波音飞机上*安装*了几十个摄像机，从飞机内部来记录坠机影响力。

The Boeing ***was packed*** with dozens of cameras to record the impact from the inside.

地面上、跟踪飞机上、甚至跳伞飞行员的头盔内也安装了摄像头来*采集*视频。

Footage ***was also collected*** on the ground, in chase planes, and even from the ejecting pilot's helmet.

4．带泛指主语的句子一般可译成被动句

用“有人”、“人们”、“大家”作主语的句子表达一种客观情况，常常译成被动态。

我们必须采取更多行动来唤起人们对这一问题的认识，从而保护女员工和她们的脚。

More must be done to raise awareness of this problem so that women workers and their feet are protected.

近日*有人*在苏珊大妈家附近*看到*她身穿一件时髦的黑色皮夹克，脖子上则围了一条巴宝莉的围巾。

Now Susan Boyle ***has been spotted*** near her home, wearing a stylish black leather jacket and a Burberry scarf.

鉴于英汉两种语言的差异，英译汉时要根据汉语的语态特点，把英语的被动语态转换成汉语的主动语态；而汉译英时，要根据英语的语态和表达习惯，通过不同的方式把汉语主动语态转化为英语被动语态。不能千篇一律地、逐字逐句地对应翻译，而应“因句制宜”地进行翻译，使译文尽可能做到既“信”又“顺”。

第四部分 大师纵览

林 语 堂



林语堂(1895—1976)，福建龙溪人，原名和乐，后改玉堂，又改语堂，中国当代著名的文坛巨匠、学者和翻译家。林语堂对中西方传统文化有独到的见解，曾被提名为诺贝尔文学奖候选人，被美国学界誉为“20世纪智慧人物之一”，是中国少有的于中西文化、语言、文学皆有高深造诣的大学者。

林语堂以其学贯中西的底蕴，熟谙中西文化的功底，翻译了大量的中国优秀作品，为西方人客观地了解中国打开了一扇窗。

在林语堂的作品中，翻译和创作是难解难分的，他的翻译中有创作，创作中有翻译。他的独特之处，就是能够彻底消化文章，然后夹叙夹议，用

自己的创意炮制一番，既能抓住原文的形式和精神，又容易让一般的西洋读者了解。例如，《论语》有许多英译本，但林语堂的做法与众不同。他不是从"学而时习之"开始逐字逐句翻译，而是将其分门别类地重编一下，小题目有：孔子的感情生活，孔子的谈话风格，孔子论君子和小人，孔子论政治、教育等，另有几篇介绍孔子的身世，摘译《礼记》的《中庸》、《大学》和《孟子》的有关篇章，就成为一本合乎逻辑、有头有尾、可读性强的书——《孔子的智慧》，使西方读者得到一个概念，知道孔子是个有血有肉的人物，儒家的学说是怎样几千年来深入中国人的心的。

林语堂不仅介绍中国的哲学，而且广泛地展示了中华民族的文化，包括经济、政治、哲学、宗教、文学、艺术、民俗等，因此他的英文著作极受欢迎，且有多种文字译本。他用英语创作的一系列作品曾轰动欧美文坛，并且影响深远。许多外国人在提到中国的文学与思想时，古知孔子，现代则知林语堂，足可见林语堂作品对沟通文化、促进国际交流的影响。

林语堂的一生精力主要投入到了写作中，但他仍然写了许多有关于翻译的文章。他的论文主要包括对译者基本素质的要求以及翻译标准这两个方面。林语堂于 1933 年为吴曙天编著的《翻译论》作的序《论翻译》，是其最系统、最全面论述翻译理论的文章。

在对译者的要求方面，林语堂认为翻译艺术所依赖的有三条："第一是对原文文字上及内容上透彻的了解；第二是译者有相当的国文程度，能写清顺畅达的中文；第三是译事上的训练，译者对于翻译标准及手术(意为"手段、技巧")的问题有正确的见解。"林语堂大胆地提出从语言学和心理学的角度进行翻译，翻译活动受译者的心理因素和社会心理因素的影响。他是中国译学史上第一个明确提出将现代语言学和心理学作为翻译理论的学理剖析基础的学者，给中国的译学理论提供了全新的视角和现代性的理论基点，从而提升了理论本身的学理品性。

林语堂提出了翻译的三条标准：忠实、通顺和美。他从另一角度将这三重标准说成是译者的三种责任：译者对原著者的责任、对中国读者的责任与对艺术的责任。具备这三样责任心，然后可谓具有真正翻译家的资格。他提出"忠实标准"的四义：非字译、须传神、非绝对、须通顺。对于"通顺标准"，他认为要做到两点："第一，须以句为本位；第二，须完全根据中文心理。"而关于"美的标准"，林语堂认为"翻译于用之外，还有美一方面须兼顾的，理想的翻译家应将其工作当做一种艺术。以爱艺术之心爱它，以对艺术谨慎不苟之心对它，使翻译成为美术的一种。"林语堂的翻译标准就是美的标准。忠实标准、通顺标准的最终目的就是为了达到美的统一。以句子翻译为基础，内容上传情，求美达意，林语堂最终得出了他的翻译理论——"美译"理论。

此外，林语堂认为真正的艺术作品是不可翻译的。"因为作者之思想及作者之文字在最好的作品中若有完全天然之融合，故一离其固有文字则不啻失其精神躯壳，此一点之文字精英遂岌岌不能自存。"

林语堂的翻译思想奠定了当时我国翻译理论界的基础，还对当下翻译理论界的工作者有着有积极的指导和借鉴意义。

第五部分 优秀经典译文赏析

The Wealth of Nations

This division of labor, from which so many advantages are derived, is not originally the effect of any human wisdom, which foresees and intends that general opulence to which it gives occasion. It is the necessary, though very slow and gradual consequence of a certain propensity in human nature which has in view no such extensive utility; the propensity to truck, barter, and exchange one thing for another.

This propensity is found in man alone. It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest. We address ourselves, not to their humanity but to their self-love, and never talk to them of our own necessities but of their advantages.

As it is by treaty, by barter, and by purchase that we obtain from one another the greater part of those mutual good offices which we stand in need of, so it is this same trucking disposition which originally gives occasion to the division of labor. In a tribe of hunters or shepherds a particular person makes bows and arrows, for example, with more readiness and dexterity than any other. He frequently exchanges them for cattle or for venison with his companions; and he finds at last that he can in this manner get more cattle and venison than if he himself went to the field to catch them. From a regard to his own interest, therefore, the making of bows and arrows grows to be his chief business, and he becomes a sort of armourer. Another and a third in the same manner, becomes a smith or a brazier, a fourth a tanner or dresser of hides or skins. And thus the certainty of being able to exchange all that surplus part of the produce of his own labor, which is over and above his own consumption, for such parts of the produce of other men's labor as he may have occasion for, encourages every man to apply himself to a particular occupation, and to cultivate and bring to perfection whatever talent or genius he may possess for that particular species of business.

国 富 论

尽管人类智慧预见到分工会产生普遍富裕，并想利用它来实现普遍富裕，可是劳动分工产生的诸多便利，本不是人类智慧的结果。它是人类本性中的互通有无、物物交换、互相交易这一特别倾向缓慢而渐进的结果，这种广泛的用途是人类始料不及的。

这种倾向为人类所独有。我们所需的一日三餐，不是来自屠夫、酿酒家或面包师的施舍，而是来自他们为了自己利益的打算。我们唤起的是他们的利己心，而不是他们的仁慈心，不是我们之所需，而是他们之所要。

正如我们所需要的绝大部分的互相帮助大部分是通过契约、交换和购买所得，劳动分工最初也是从这种交换倾向产生的。例如，在狩猎或游牧部落中，有些人能比其他人更加迅速、更加熟练，也更善于制造弓箭。他常常用自己制造的弓箭换取同伴的家畜或鹿肉，最后他发现以这种方式所得的家畜和鹿肉要比他亲自捕捉多得多。因此，出于自身利益的考虑，制造弓箭就成为他的主要业务，他也就成为一个武器制造师。第二个人、第三个人以相同的方式成为一个铁匠或铜匠，第四个就成为鞣皮匠或制革匠。于是人人就一定能够把自己消费不了的劳动生产物的剩余部分用于交换自己所需的别人的劳动生产物。这种交换的确定性鼓励了人们各自委身于一种特定的业务，并在各自的业务上磨炼和完善他所具有的从事这一职业的天赋资质或才能。

第六部分 练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1) Darwin, renowned for the theory of evolution, was a naturalist, not an economist, and his view of the competitive struggle was different from Smith's in subtle but profound ways.

A. 因进化论达尔文是个博物学家，经济学家，他的物竞天择的观点与斯密的观点存在微妙而又深刻的差异。

B. 因进化论而显赫的达尔文，经济学家，他的物竞天择的观点与斯密的观点存在微妙而又深刻的差异。

C. 因进化论声誉显赫的达尔文是博物学家，并非经济学家，他的观点与斯密的观点存在深刻的差异。

D. 因进化论而声誉显赫的达尔文是个博物学家，并非经济学家，他的物竞天择的观点与斯密的观点存在微妙而又深刻的差异。

2) My prediction is that it will eventually be supplanted by a version of Darwin's more general narrative — one that grants the invisible hand its due, but also strips it of the sweeping powers that many now ascribe to it.

A. 我的推测是最终要被达尔文取代——达尔文的理论承认"看不见的手"，而且剥夺了它影响当代许多事件的压倒性力量。

B. 我的推测是它最终要被达尔文更加普遍的论述取代——达尔文的理论"看不见的手"已经无效剥夺了压倒性力量。

C. 我的推测是，达尔文的理论不仅承认"看不见的手"已经无效，而且剥夺了它影响当代许多事件的压倒性力量。

D. 我的推测是，它最终要被达尔文更加普遍的论述取代——达尔文的理论不仅承认"看不见的手"已经无效，而且断言其不再有影响当代许多事件的压倒性力量。

3) By calling our attention to the conflict between individual and group interest, Darwin

has identified the rationale for much of the regulation we observe in modern societies — including steroid bans in sports, safety and hours regulation in the workplace, product safety standards and the myriad restrictions typically imposed on the financial sector.

A. 达尔文召唤我们在现代社会观察到的很多规则的基本原理——包括禁止使用兴奋剂，车间的安全和时间规则，产品安全标准和特别强加给金融部门的无数限制。

B. 达尔文召唤我们注意个体利益，包括体育比赛中禁止使用兴奋剂，车间的安全和时间规则，产品安全标准和特别强加给金融部门的无数限制。

C. 达尔文召唤我们注意集体利益的冲突，确定我们的基本原理——包括体育比赛中禁止使用兴奋剂，时间规则，产品安全标准和给金融部门的限制。

D. 达尔文召唤我们注意个体利益和集体利益的冲突，确定我们在现代社会观察到的很多规则的基本原理——包括体育比赛中禁止使用兴奋剂，车间的安全和时间规则，产品安全标准和特别强加给金融部门的无数限制。

4) Each wave, Philippon shows, was propelled by the need to fund new businesses, and each left finance significantly bigger than before.

A. 银行潮都受到新公司资金需求的推动，每一次银行潮都驱使更值得注目的巨大发展。

B. 每一次银行潮都受到新公司资金需求的推动，有更值得注目的巨大发展。

C. 每一次银行潮都受到新公司资金需求的推动，每一次银行潮都驱使金融业的规模较前有更值得注目的巨大发展。

D. 银行潮都受到新公司资金需求的推动，都驱使金融业的规模有更值得注目的巨大发展。

5) The only thing that had changed, really, was that banks were flinging cheap money at would-be homeowners, essentially conjuring up profits out of nowhere.

A. 真正改变的是银行向想要购置房产的人贷款，想象子虚乌有的利润。

B. 仅仅改变的是银行向购置房产的人低息贷款，想象子虚乌有的利润。

C. 改变的是银行向购置房产的人贷款，想象完美利润。

D. 唯一真正改变的是银行向想要购置房产的人低息贷款，想象子虚乌有的完美利润。

6) There's no doubt that the financial sector needs to be smaller; Philippon suggests that, given the demands of businesses for capital, a normal financial sector would be about the size it was in 1996.

A. 毫无疑问，金融业需要瘦身。费力珀恩认为，考虑到公司对资金的需求，正常的金融业应该恢复到 1996 年金融业的规模。

B. 毫无疑问金融需要瘦身。费力珀恩建议给公司提供资金，正常的金融业应该恢复到 1996 年的规模。

C. 毫无疑问，金融业需要瘦身。费力珀恩建议给公司提供资金，金融业应该恢复到 1996 年。

D. 毫无疑问，金融需要瘦身。费力珀恩认为，考虑到公司对资金的需求，金融业应该恢复到 1996 年。

7）受阿根廷早前恶性通货膨胀的影响，过去几年通货膨胀的直线上升几乎毫无疑问地加剧。

A. The inflation in the past couple of years, for instance, was certainly exacerbated exacerbated by Argentina's previous experience with hyperinflation.

B. The inflation in the past couple of years, for instance, was certainly exacerbated by Argentina's experience with inflation.

C. The sharp spike in inflation in the couple of years, for instance, was certainly exacerbated by Argentina's previous experience with inflation.

D. The sharp spike in inflation in the past couple of years, for instance, was almost certainly exacerbated by Argentina's previous experience with hyperinflation.

8）如果布宜诺斯艾利斯人放弃他们的硬币有困难，那么想想看，美国人开始再次承担风险是否困难更大。

A. And if it's hard for people in Buenos Aires to give up their pennies, think how much harder it will be for Americans to start taking risks again.

B. It's hard for people give up their pennies, think how harder it will be for Americans to start taking risks.

C. And if it's hard for people to give up their pennies, it will be harder for Americans to start taking risks again.

D. And it's hard for people in Buenos Aires to give up pennies, think how harder it will be for Americans to start risks.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

debt to equity
diversity of equities
economy of scale
emerging economies
exchange-rate regime
fund and financing
global financial architecture
global integration, globality
go public
growth spurt

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

次贷危机
地产泡沫

经济衰退/萧条
经济复苏
全球金融危机
申请破产
股市大跌
失业率
刺激消费
扩大内需

4. Improve the following translations.

1) If asked to identify the intellectual founder of their discipline, most economists today would probably cite Adam Smith.

原译：如果问及原则人才，很多经济学家都会以亚当·斯密举例。

改译：

2) In each case, we see instances of socially benign conduct. But in neither can we safely presume that individual and social interests coincide.

原译：每一种情况我们看到良性社会。但我有把握两种情况中个体和利益不一致。

改译：

3) Amid the blizzard of economic data that the government puts out every week, last Tuesday's report analyzing GDP industry by industry got little notice.

原译：在政府连续不断公布的数据中，上周二的一份 GDP 报告未引起重视。

改译：

4) During the housing bubble, the financial sector essentially tried to create reality. Now's the time for it to respond to reality instead.

原译：在房地产泡沫中，金融的核心是制造事实，现在是它回应事实的时候。

改译：

5) 但是危机和复苏之间还有一个不能恢复的心理维度。

原译：But there is an heart part between crises and recoveries.

改译：

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Citigroup is planning to claim that an energy trader who is due to receive compensation of \$100 million this year should be exempt from review by a federal authority given responsibility for setting pay packages at financial companies that received taxpayer bailouts, executives at the bank said Wednesday.

Kenneth R. Feinberg is to begin his formal review of compensation practices at several bailed-out institutions this week. Such a claim would come as the Obama administration is set to begin examining the pay packages and, if accepted, could set off a new wave of criticism from the administration and from lawmakers already incensed over recent Wall Street pay packages. Citigroup executives say the trader's compensation is exempt because it is part of a contract signed before the law establishing the review system was passed. The trader, Andrew J. Hall, the head of Citigroup's highly profitable Phibro commodity trading unit, was paid \$100 million last year and under a contract signed in October is on track to receive a similar amount this year, executives with knowledge of the contract said Wednesday. The executives, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said no final decision about seeking an exemption had been made.

Bonuses issued earlier this year by the American International Group, whose payroll is also being reviewed, led to vows by lawmakers and top administration officials to impose new restrictions on pay. Such a measure the Citigroup issue could set off when Congress returns from its August recess. In recent discussions with senior executives at Citigroup, which has received \$ 45 billion in taxpayer assistance, Treasury officials sent signals that they would almost certainly reject Mr. Hall's proposed pay package as excessive. In defending Mr. Hall's contract, the executives told Treasury officials that Mr. Hall was entitled to a percentage of the profit he earned for Citigroup through his trading activities, people involved in those discussions said. Citigroup executives said that Mr. Hall's pay package could also be exempt because it was a commission paid to an investment manager. The law establishing the review, passed on Feb. 11, provides that employment contracts signed before that date are exempt from review if the Treasury secretary concludes that they are valid contracts. The new law led to Treasury Secretary Timothy F. Geithner's appointment of a special master, Kenneth R. Feinberg, who is set to begin formal reviews of the compensation practices at Citigroup, AIG, Bank of America, General Motors, Chrysler and the financing arms of the two automakers, this week. Treasury officials declined to comment on Mr. Hall's pay package or Citi's consideration of an exemption for Mr. Hall.

6. Translate the following passage into English.

奥巴马忽视历史，依赖政府出资和小规模、一次性税收贴现(完全没有激励动力)。

意识形态在此起作用。经济刺激方案由憎恶减税的国会民主党成员起草。奥巴马本应该坚持加入税收鼓励。他没有这样做。合理的结论是：他完全不理解税收鼓励的经济价值。奥巴马去年冬天说，"单纯地减少税收不能解决美国经济的所有问题"。也没人这样说过。这是一个不顶用的方法。如果奥巴马的经济刺激计划包括税收鼓励，它本应该已经发挥作用，并且开始刺激美国经济。政府确实可以通过资助基础设施建设和其他项目创造就业机会。但是这些都是临时岗位，正如今年我们再次提及，政府需要数月的时间使之生效，真正开始雇佣工人。经济刺激计划已经推出六个月了，我们还在等待。

奥巴马也不懂商业经济学。我们35%的企业税在主要经济体中高居第二。为了避税，企业隐瞒海外盈利。他们这样做是为了保持全球经济竞争力。削减35%的税将允许他们把利润带回国内，保留海外市场的竞争力。这种解决方案未能进入奥巴马的雷达探测系统。

相反，奥巴马骄傲地公布了一项对海外利润经济上起反作用的方案。他2月份在国会演讲时宣布："我们将通过结束对把工作机会转移到海外的公司的减税政策，来恢复对税收法规公正和平衡的信心。"海外盈利将征收35%的税。简直毫无经济意识。被免征税的海外盈利使公司在国内保留许多就业机会。海外盈利收税削弱了企业的全球竞争力。受益者将是外国公司，他们取代美国公司，从奥巴马渴望征税的利润中获得好处。奥巴马政策意味着利润丢失，税收泡汤。奥巴马明白这一点吗？没有证据证明他能理解。

第七单元

医疗保健

Therefore the translator has to establish priorities in choosing which varieties of meaning to transfer, depending on the intention of the translated text and his or her own intention.

— Peter Newmark

因此，译者在选择要转换意义的哪一个方面时，必须根据所要翻译的文本的意图以及译者自身的意图，来确定优先考虑的目标。

——彼得·纽马克

本单元重点

1. 掌握医疗保健的词汇及相关表述。
2. 学习切分与合并的翻译技巧。
3. 了解彼得·纽马克的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

医疗保健类的英语文章和科技英语类似，因而具有科技英语文体的一些特点，如：大量专业词汇、长句、套句等出现频率极高；被动语态使用频繁；名词化和分词短语大量出现；并列结构复杂冗长等。因此，要想把医疗保健类英语文章译成既忠实于原文又准确流畅的汉语，应注意以下几点：

1. 译者需具备比较丰富的专业知识，了解相关的医学、保健、生物、科学等基础知识，在理解的基础之上进行翻译。

2. 译者要熟练掌握被动语态、词性转换等翻译技巧。另外，翻译此类文献必须忠实于原文，译者发挥的余地较小，用词方面必须符合专业说法。

3. 专业词语翻译必须统一，对于同一术语切不可出现前后译法不一致的情况。

4. 掌握词源演变的基本知识，医学术语很多是由希腊、拉丁词根词缀演变过来的，希腊、拉丁词素是医学英语词汇的重要基础。希腊语、拉丁语拥有极丰富的词缀，且每个词缀都有其固定意义，可与不同的词干组成无数新词。医学英语词汇传承了这一特点。因此，掌握医学英语中前缀、简单后缀、复合后缀极为重要。例如后缀 ia 表示某种疾病的情况、状态，由此可以判断下列词语的意思，ataxia 表示“共济失调”，dementia 表示“痴呆”，hypoplasia 表示“发育不全”等。

5. 翻译时需要采用正式文体句式，不可出现口语化句型。

第一部分　翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

Health Care Reform[1]

This has been a most unhappy summer for liberal health care reformers. As recently as May, Senate Finance Committee[2] chairman Max Baucus could exclaim to the *Washington Post*, “The train is leaving the station. There's a sense of inevitability here.” Yet as members of Congress begin their August recess, that train seems to have run off its rails, and the health

care overhaul[3] envisioned by President Obama and congressional Democrats is in real jeopardy.

Public concerns about the cost of the Democrats' proposal, its effects on the quality and availability of care, the disruption of coverage for the happily insured, and the prospects of ballooning bureaucracy each contributed to this turnabout[4]. But it was the combination of them all — arising from the immense ambition of the plan as a whole — that has truly threatened to undo the effort. In this sense, today's Democrats have repeated a crucial error of the Clinton health care initiative of 1993-1994: They have tried to take on the entire massive and complex American health care system at once, rather than pursuing discrete solutions to particular problems in manageable steps[5]. This is not an incidental feature of the liberal approach to health care reform. It is a function of the left's[6] deeply held view that reform must involve wholesale reinvention from scratch, so that every last detail can be subjected to rational control and centralized expertise. Inevitably, the result is a project too large, too complicated, too expensive, and too disruptive to succeed. And the public knows it. Polls[7] show voters think Obama is taking on too much, and because this massive effort comes in the midst of the worst economic downturn in a generation, voters have the added sense that the Democrats' focus on health care distracts from attending to economic growth and recovery[8]. The public has turned against Obama care in strikingly large numbers — far worse than those Hillary care faced at this stage in the Clinton effort.

For Republicans, this presents an opportunity to avert a sharp leftward turn in health care policy, and perhaps even to advance some market-oriented reform ideas. To do so, they must highlight not only the many flaws of Obamacare, but the overall flaw: the error of taking on too much at once. As they talk to constituents[9] this month and prepare for the resumption of the legislative struggle in the fall, Republicans should stress the excessive ambition of the Democrats' effort — aimed as much at transforming the relationship between the American people and their government as at solving actual problems of health care financing — and should highlight their own more practical, affordable proposals, which need not be undertaken as a single massive transformation in a single bill too long for anyone to read. For most Americans, the shortfalls of our health care system express themselves in high costs (leading to the high number of uninsured), the instability of health coverage tied to employment, and the long-term fiscal nightmare of our Medicare and Medicaid entitlements[10]. To begin to address costs, conservatives should stress some ways of combating the inefficiencies of the current system. Ending the tax penalty for purchasing health coverage outside the employer system would help build a genuine individual market in health insurance and encourage the informed consumer choices and provider competition essential to reining in costs[11]. The Democrats are increasingly open to[12] taxing employer health benefits to pay for their massive new entitlement. Republican reformers should instead propose to[13] extend the benefit to everyone in the form of a refundable tax credit[14] for individuals to enable the creation of a true private health insurance market.

To further encourage competition, Republicans should call for reforms of insurance regulation to allow for the sale of coverage across state lines, and to allow small businesses to join together in negotiating coverage for their workers. And they should make a forthright case for medical liability reform, to lower costs and free doctors from the burdens of defensive medicine[15]. The Democrats, out of deference to trial lawyers[16], have entirely avoided such reforms. Meanwhile, to encourage greater stability and portability of coverage, Republicans should champion[17] a federal-state partnership to create health insurance marketplaces — large risk pools that would act as aggregators of options for consumers and of buyers for insurers but would not impose burdensome new regulations. This would make it easier for individuals to buy coverage, and such coverage (whether paid for through an employer or directly) would belong to the consumer and stay with him if he changed jobs or lost his job. Federal dollars could also support expanded high-risk pools in these marketplaces to allow those with preexisting conditions to purchase coverage like everyone else. Such reforms could address much of the problem of the uninsured without the need for the immense public infrastructure of Obamacare, and at a much lower cost. And each piece would constitute a useful reform on its own.

As they explain to the public the profound failings[18] of the Democrats' approach to reforming American health care, Republicans can advance ideas like these: discrete solutions to particular problems, and not a wholesale remaking of the system. These ideas are not simple — each would have its complications, as the problems to be solved are quite complex; but they are simpler than a wholesale overhaul of health care. They are not without their costs, but they are nowhere near as expensive as what the president and Congress are contemplating[19]. Such ideas build on the strengths of American health care to address its weaknesses and problems, rather than tearing down a system most Americans are happy with and starting over. Two centuries ago, the great conservative reformer Edmund Burke offered a lesson, drawn from an analogy to medicine, that today's conservatives would do well to learn: Reform properly understood, he wrote, is "a direct application of a remedy to the grievance complained of."[20] In the midst of an economic crisis that has already occasioned several hastily improvised, massively ambitious extensions of government into the economy, it is time to think not about transforming America on the model of Europe, but about solving particular problems (caused in no small part by government policy) with particular reforms that encourage competition, innovation, and freedom.

选自 *The Weekly Standard*

要点解析:

1. 美国正在如火如荼开展的医疗改革是奥巴马刺激经济的一项重要举措。扩大医疗保险的覆盖范围、借助信息技术手段提高医疗服务质量都是奥巴马医疗改革政策中的重要内容。不过，这一切都需要美国联邦政府和各州政府投入巨额资金进行支持。现

在，美国经济还没有完全复苏，各州政府财政还处于赤字状态。因此，奥巴马的医疗改革政策也遭受着来自各方的质疑和抨击。此次美国十几个城市爆发的大规模示威游行，表明奥巴马医改陷入了四面楚歌的境地。

2. Senate Finance Committee 参议院财政委员会，主要负责税收政策。2009 年 10 月 13 日，美国参议院财政委员会通过医疗改革法案，使奥巴马政府的医改计划又向前迈进一步。

3. overhaul 可以做及物动词，有“拆开检修，大修，全面检查”、“赶上，追上”的意思。而结合语境，它不是动词，而是用作名词，是“彻底检修，详细检查”之意。

4. 这句话的名词 concern 有四个介词宾语，翻译的时候可以翻译成汉语中的排比句。coverage 是“覆盖率”的意思，这里指的是“医疗覆盖率”。prospect 原意是“前景”，但是在此处并非一个褒义词，结合具体语境可以知道在这里应该是指膨胀的官僚制度带来的种种不利的可能性。

5. 这句话有几个短语需要注意。in this sense，“在这种意义上，从这个角度，在这一点上”，翻译的时候任选一个即可。take on 是一个多义短语，有“承担”、“呈现”、“具有”、“流行”、“接纳”、“雇用”、“穿上”的意思，在这里我们选择“承担”的意思。rather than 译为“而不是，与其……不如”。因此这句翻译为：从这一点上说，今天的民主党重复了克林顿 1993 年到 1994 年医改的严重错误。他们试图通过一次医改就承担起美国医改系统这一巨大而复杂的重任，而不是针对特定的一些问题提出切实可行的解决办法。

6. left，“左派，激进分子”。在欧洲立法机关中激进分子经常坐在议长席左侧，故名左派。相应的右派是 right，保守分子。

7. poll 是个多义词，可作及物动词，表示“投票”、“剪短”、“对……进行民意测验”、“获得选票”；可作不及物动词，表示“投票”；也可作形容词“无角的”、“剪过毛的，修过枝的”；同时还可作名词，表示“投票，民意检测，投票所”的意思。从上下文看来，文中的 poll 是“民意调查”的意思。又如：public opinion poll，“民意测验”；poll tax，“人头税”。

8. 这句话译为：民意测验显示投票人认为奥巴马政府动作太大了。尤其是因为此次医改的大幅尝试是在当代经济最为低迷的时候提出，这使投票人又感觉，民主党聚焦医改分散了对经济增长和复苏的注意。

9. constituents，“成分，组分”。它还有一个专门用法，表示“选区选民”的意思，即本文所取的意思。在翻译中有些词语也许不是生词，但对译者来说却是生词，因为它采用的是不常用的意思。

例：He used his power as the congressman in charge of defense appropriations to shovel piles of other people's money into his constituents' pockets.

他利用自己担任议员，主管国防拨款的职务之便，将大笔大笔的他人之财揽到自己选区的选民口袋里。

10. Medicaid entitlement 译为“医疗补助的权利”。entitlement 有“权利，津贴”的意思，如：export entitlement，“出口权”。

11. 这一句主语很长，因此首先要分析句子结构。Ending the tax penalty for purchasing health coverage outside the employer system 是句子的主语，would 后宾语内容很多。reining in 是“控制，放慢”的意思。因此这句话译为：终止因在雇主系统以外购买健康保险的税收罚款将会在健康保险里催生一个真实的个体市场，而且会给消息灵通的消费者提供更多的选择，保险提供商之间的竞争也将增大，这对控制开销是必要的。

12. open to，“不限制，愿意接受，愿意听取”，意思是民主党接受这一做法。

13. propose to，“向……求婚”是这个词最常用的意思，但是在这里的意思是“朝某个方向寻求解决办法”，或者是“建议”的意思，是这个词原本的意思。英语中有些词的引申义更加常用，所以在翻译的时候要注意结合上下文，避免误译。

14. tax credit 译为“税收抵免，减税”。

15. 这句话要注意几个词和短语的翻译：forthright，“直率的，直截了当的”；medical liability reform，“医疗责任改革”；defensive medicine，“防御式医疗”。这些词看上去很专业，但翻译的时候却并不难，直译即可。知道这几个词的意思，整句翻译便迎刃而解。

16. trial lawyers 指专门出庭辩护的律师。

17. champion 最常用的意思是名词“冠军”，但其实这个词还有动词的意思，表示“支持，拥护”，还可用作形容词“优胜的，第一流的”。很显然在文中要取动词的意思。翻译的时候首先要确定词性，其次才是词义。

18. failing 可作名词，意思是“失败，缺点，过失，弱点”；可作介词，意思是“如果没有……”；可作形容词，表示“失败的”的意思；还可作动词，意思是“失败，不及格”(fail 的-ing 形式)。此处取名词释义。

19. nowhere near 译为“远远不及”；contemplate 是“深思熟虑”的意思。因此全句译为：他们不是没有花费，但远不及总统以及国会深思熟虑后得出的预算那么昂贵。

20. 这句话要首先弄清楚介词与名词的相互关系，再调整语序。译为：他写道，改革较为恰当的理解应该是“对症下药”。

PASSAGE 2

Harbor[1] Hidden Costs

The deals, trumpeted loudly by the White House, would each help pay for a sweeping overhaul of the health care system. First, it was a broad consortium[2] of health industry groups — doctors, hospitals, drug makers and insurers, all promising to slow the growth of medical spending by 1.5 percent. Then, it was the big drug makers, promising savings of $80 billion over 10 years, by lowering the cost of medicine for the elderly. On Wednesday, it will be major hospital associations, pledging to save more than $150 billion over a decade. And a deal with doctors is said to be on tap next[3].

In each case, the Obama administration hailed the agreements as historic. But what has

been little discussed is what the industry groups will be getting in return for their cooperation, whether or not the promised savings ever materialize. The short-term political benefits are clear. Senior White House officials say the deals are building momentum that will help propel the health care legislation past potential opponents in the private sector[4] and on Capitol Hill[5]. Rather than running advertisements against the White House, the most influential players in the industry are inside the room negotiating with administration officials and leading lawmakers, like Senator Max Baucus, chairman of the Finance Committee. "The very groups we have been talking to have been the most vocal opponents of health care reform; they are now becoming the vocal proponents for health care reform," said Rahm Emanuel, the White House chief of staff.

But some lawmakers said the deals, while seemingly helpful, could raise false expectations by obscuring how much the industry is demanding for its concessions[6]. "I'm delighted to hear that people are stepping up to[7] help reduce costs," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, who is leading the Senate health committee, "but I want to know what the ask is, and the ask sometimes can exceed the value of your cost savings." Senator Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, who could provide a critical swing vote[8], said she had not signed on to any of the White House deals. "It's one thing for the president to reach that agreement, but it's another thing for Congress to reach that agreement,"[9] Ms. Snowe said. Besides, she pointed that they should evaluate what are the specifics and particulars since it's uncertain whether it could be helpful or not. As part of their deal with the White House, pharmaceutical companies say they won an agreement from Mr. Baucus to oppose efforts by House Democrats to sharply reduce what the government pays for drugs for some Medicare recipients previously covered by Medicaid. The deal with doctors could come at a steep price[10]: a $250 billion fix to a 12-year-old provision in federal law intended to limit the growth of Medicare reimbursements[11]. The American Medical Association and other doctors' groups have sought to change or repeal the provision, and they are likely to try to extract that as their price for boarding the Obama train, people tracking the negotiations said[12].

Wal-Mart, the nation's largest private-sector employer, agreed recently to support requiring all big companies to insure their workers. In exchange, Wal-Mart said it wanted a guarantee that the bill would not "create barriers to hiring entry-level employees"[13]— in effect, code words[14] to insist that lawmakers abandon the idea of requiring employers to pay part of the cost for workers covered by Medicaid, the government insurance plan for the poor. "It's kind of a give-and-take, quid pro quo kind of environment,"[15] said Tom Daschle, President Obama's first choice for health secretary, who remains in touch with the White House on health care issues. "I think that the stakeholders wouldn't do this if they didn't think there was something in it for them." But, Mr. Daschle said, there is something in it for Congress and the White House, too: By getting on board early, groups like the drug makers and hospitals will be "owners of this process, and as owners they have to continue to defend it and support it." Over the past year, Mr. Baucus, Democrat of Montana, has strong-armed[16] industry groups, warning

them not to publicly criticize the process if they want to stay in negotiations. Mr. Baucus, in turn, has said little about his talks with industry players. On Tuesday, he said only that he was "heartened" by how many groups were supporting the health care overhaul.

But Rick Pollack, executive vice president of the American Hospital Association, credited Mr. Baucus and his staff with reaching the agreement. "Hospitals have been long committed to expanding coverage for the millions of Americans that don't have health insurance," Mr. Pollack said. "We see this as a historic opportunity to achieve that objective." In the case of hospitals, Mr. Pollack said negotiators had worked hard to come to terms[17] not just on the financial issues but also on broad and complex policy matters intended to improve the health care system. He said hospitals had agreed to about $150 billion in savings after securing assurances that lower reimbursements would come after an insurance expansion that would guarantee that more patients pay their bills. "We do believe in that regard in particular there are safeguards that are part of this proposal," Mr. Pollack said. He found Mr. Baucus and White House officials had been responsive to the industry on many points, including plans to bundle[18] payments for certain services and penalize hospitals when patients were readmitted for potentially preventable reasons. Democrats are trying to keep the cost of the legislation to about $1 trillion over 10 years. In a sign of a deepening rift among Senate Democrats, the majority leader, Harry Reid of Nevada, on Tuesday urged Mr. Baucus to drop a plan that would pay for the bill partly by taxing some employer-provided health benefits. Aides said Mr. Reid, speaking for other Senate Democratic leaders, was concerned that Mr. Baucus had not included any provision for a government-run insurance program to compete with private insurers, which is favored by Mr. Obama and many other Democrats. At a meeting later in the day, aides said, Mr. Baucus pushed back against Mr. Reid, saying his own proposal offered the only clear path to Senate approval.

选自 *The New York Times*

要点解析:

1. harbor 此处作动词，意为"窝藏，隐藏"。

2. consortium 一般译为"财团"。

3. 这句话里的短语 on tap 译为"现成的，随时可取的，随时可使用的"，结合语境，这里的意思是"马上出台"。... is said to ... 这个句型的翻译一般是"据说……"。因此，这句话的意思：据说跟医生达成的协议也会马上出台。

4. momentum 翻译为"势头"，building momentum 在本句是"造势"的意思。private sector，"私营部门"。past 虽然是个简单的词，但是在本句的意思不好确定，也找不到具体对应的汉语，这个时候我们要采取意译，不纠结个别单词的翻译而从整个句子的大意着手：白宫高级官员说这一协议正在造势，这样有助于推进医保立法，绕过私营部门和国会可能的反对派。

5. Capitol Hill 美国国会，美国国会山。美国国会是美国联邦政府的立法机构，国会山也就是通常说的国会大厦，指作为美国国会办公机构的国会建筑。它坐落在华盛顿特区国会山的顶部，国家街的东端。尽管地理上它并不在华盛顿特区的中心，但是由于其特殊地位，它成为大家关注的焦点。

6. concession 作名词，意思是“让步”、“特许(权)”、“承认”、“退位”。结合语境，文中意思是“让步”。这个句子大意是：这会让人产生不切实际的期望，因为这一举措没有弄清楚这个产业的让步会要求什么。

7. stepping up to 是固定搭配，意为“向……靠近，走近”，译为“同意，赞成”。

8. swing vote 即“关键的一票”。

9. one thing ... another thing ...译为“……是一回事，……是另一回事”。碰到这种结构的时候一定要从整体上把握翻译，汉语注重形式，翻译的时候要尽量对称。这句话译为：总统达成协议是一回事，国会达成协议又是另外一回事。

10. steep price 是口语表达，译为“过高的价格”。

11. reimbursement 翻译为“退还，偿还，赔偿”。例如：tax reimbursement，“退税”。

12. people tracking the negotiations said 在这里作为一个插入成分，翻译时可放在句首。这句话用了一个隐喻，将奥巴马政府的医疗改革方案比作一列火车，上车的人就是与之达成了协议的人。翻译为：跟踪报道谈判的有关人士说，美国医学会和其他的医生团体已经在寻求办法改变或者废除这一规定，他们可能抽出这笔钱，作为登上奥巴马这艘船的代价。

13. entry-level 是形容词，“入门的，初级的，最低阶层的，适合于初学者的”；in exchange 为“作为交换条件”；guarantee 在这里作名词用，但是在翻译的时候译成动词比较适合，这个时候就需要增译动词的主语；that 引导一个同位语从句，因此整句翻译为：作为交换条件，沃尔玛表示希望政府保证这一提案不会“阻碍雇佣初级员工”。

14. code words 的意思是“码字，密码字，暗语”，此处意思是“另一种说法”，通俗一点来译就是“也就是说”。这句话里 insist 的宾语很长，直译的话显得头重脚轻而且会产生歧义，使句子意思不明朗，因此要适当调整语序，增减译相结合。翻译为：实际上也就是说，他们坚持要求法律制定者放弃那个想法，医保覆盖范围的员工的开销，政府对穷人的保障计划，不应该要求他们支付。

15. give-and-take 作名词，意为“妥协，互让，意见交换”。quid pro quo，来自拉丁语，意思是“补偿物，相等物，交换条件，让步条件”。本句意思是说政府和这些部门之间的谈判是一种等价交换，相互妥协。

16. strong-armed 不应译为“使用暴力的，有体力的”，本文里应译为“强迫”。

例：Disney, Paramount and Sony disagree: a person who wants to rent a film cannot be strong-armed into buying it.

然而迪斯尼、派拉蒙和索尼公司却不同意：只想租电影看的人怎么可能会被强迫买碟看呢。

17. come to terms 表示“让步，妥协，达成协议”，汉语一般说“在……问题上达成

协议"，因此在翻译的时候语序要进行调整，有时需要增译。翻译为：波拉克先生说，就医院而言，通过谈判者的努力，双方不仅在财政问题上达成了协议，而且在旨在改进医保体系的政策问题上也达成了一致意见。

18. 本文中 bundle 作为动词，意思是"将一些服务费用捆绑在一起收取"。

PASSAGE 3

老年人的护理花费

我们知道，像其他人一样，老年人[1]希望有一个能够健康生活的社区，这种需求在未来几年将持续增加[2]。虽然这种理想依靠政府税收来扶持，实现养老免费且包含一切费用，但对于工作人口而言是一种过于沉重的负担。

即使国家对老年人的护理投入不会再比当前的更多[3]，我们到 2026 年，仍然每年额外需要 140 亿英镑[4]来应付这不断增长的老年人口。寻求实现这种理想的生活质量将会花费更多的钱，然而这里没有任何迹象表明纳税人[5]愿意支付这笔增长。如果我们谈论的是孩子的社会护理问题，这里会有相同的讨论吗？稳定且受到大家喜爱的模式是老年人的护理花费由政府与个人分担，通过保险与股票发行期权[6]等主要机制建立一套未来出资模式。在这种模式下，政府预测，一名居住在英格兰的 65 岁的老年人，在他退休的时候通常平均需要花费 3 万英镑的护理和保障服务，他自己可能需要支付约 2 万英镑。

每个人支付的金额可能会有所不同，但整体而言每个人都需要了解他们护理的真实花费而且意识到他们出资的作用。而且为了实现这个目标，这里需要大规模的[7]教育运动，转换公众对于规划晚年的护理服务的态度。

对于我们比以往更长寿[8]而且期望更高生活质量的这个事实，国家、个人、房产商、养老提供商要承担新的责任，而提供老年人期待的灵活的、有品质的养老服务在未来不能也不应该由政府独自承担[9]。

要点解析:

1. "老年人"这个词在翻成英语时需要注意，一般不会直接说 old man，这是很不尊敬的说法，有很多委婉的表达方式，如 senior citizen，the aged 或 the elderly 等。这里译为 older people 即可。

2. "增加"的表达有很多，英语里喜欢用不同的词语表示一样的意思，以体现句子的丰富性，如"增长，上升"的表达可以是 increase，add，raise，boost，amplify，swell，upsurge，surge，escalate，upturn，annex，increment 等。

3. 翻译"不比……更……"时可以使用 no more than 的句型。

4. 大数字的翻译，我们要注意中国与英美数字方面的差异，由于数目的分位制不同，billion 在美国译为"十亿"，在英国译为"万亿(兆)"，美国则用 trillion 表示"万亿(兆)"。

5. “纳税人”译为 taxpayer。

6. 在金融领域“股票发行期权”是术语，英语是 equity release options。

7. “大规模的”，可以译为 massive, large-scale, wide-scale, extensive-scale, wholesale, wide-ranging 等。

8. “长寿”除了用 live longer，还可以译为 longevity。

9. “承担”可以译为 undertake，但是译作 shoulder 更地道。英语里很喜欢用生动的单词进行表达，“承担责任”译为 shoulder one's responsibility。

第二部分 医疗保健词汇精选

英 译 汉

WHO (World Health Organization)	世界卫生组织
epidemic	流行病
plague	瘟疫
influenza (flu)	流行性感冒
calorie	卡路里，食物热量
fiber	纤维
vitamin	维生素
antibiotic	抗生素
wart	疣，肉赘
anemia	贫血
wholesome	合乎卫生的，有益于健康的
varicella	水痘
indigestion	消化不良
malnutrition	营养不良
appendicitis	阑尾炎
diabetes	糖尿病
neuralgia	神经痛
SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndromes)	重症急性呼吸综合征
cholesterol	胆固醇
immune system	免疫系统

汉 译 英

医疗保健	health care
公共卫生/健康	public health

小病	ailment
禽流感	bird flu/avian flu
猪流感	swine flu
艾滋病	AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
病毒	virus
细菌	bacteria
节食	diet
血糖	blood sugar
血压	blood pressure
诊所	clinic
诊断	diagnosis
治疗	treatment
卧床	stay in bed/be confined to bed
打喷嚏	to sneeze
昏厥	faint
癌症	cancer
头痛	headache
精神病	insanity

第三部分　技巧专题

切分与合并

所谓切分，就是把原文中的个别词、短语或从句分离出来，单独翻译成一个完整的句子；而合并则是把原文中的两个或两个以上的简单句或复合句合成一个句子翻译出来。由于思维习惯和语法规则的不同，英语和汉语在表达方式上有很多的不同，翻译时要根据译入语的语法规则和表达习惯进行适当的切分和合并。

一、英译汉的切分与合并

英语是形合型语言，倾向于通过逻辑关系词将复杂的意思统合在一个复合句中，往往结构复杂，句子长而修饰语多，英译汉时必须根据汉语语法的特点，灵活处理。

1. 切分

切分是英译汉时常用的方法，因为英语长而复杂，而汉语比较松散，翻译时常常将英语中的长句分解成两个或两个以上的句子进行翻译。常见的切分包括单词分译、短语分译和句子分译三种情况。

1)单词分译。单词分译是指把原文中的一个单词拆译成一个从句或者句子，英语中的名词、动词、形容词和副词等都可分译。

After an ***outcry***, Ms. Brown and Mr. Diller quickly walked back those words, with Ms. Brown sending a memo to staff calling reports that *Newsweek* planned to go online-only in September "scaremongering."

在***引起员工的强烈不满***之后，布朗和迪勒很快收回这些话。布朗向员工发了一份备忘录，说关于《新闻周刊》打算在9月份全面数字化的报道是"危言耸听"。

China ranks third and India fifth, largely on ***enrollment***(Germany is fourth).

中国排名第三，印度是第五，主要原因是***在校就读人数多***(排在第四位的是德国)。

2)短语分译。短语分译是指把原文中的一个短语分译成一个句子，名词短语、分词短语、介词短语等都可以分译成句。

What happens if a large, high-income economy, ***burdened with high levels of debt and an overvalued, fixed exchange rate***, attempts to lower the debt and regain competitiveness?

如果有这样一个高收入大型经济体，***它的债务水平很高，实行固定汇率制且本币币值被高估***，而它企图缩减债务规模并恢复竞争力，那会产生怎样的后果？(非限定性定语翻译成独立的句子)

Founded in 1933 by a former Time editor, *Newsweek* was ever-present on the coffee tables of many American homes for decades, ***keeping people abreast of everything from the Vietnam War to movie reviews***.

《新闻周刊》于1933年由《时代》杂志的一位前编辑创办，数十年来很多美国家庭的咖啡桌上都少不了它。***从越南战争到电影评论，它让人们对各方面的最新情况都有所了解***。(伴随状语翻译成独立的句子)

3)句子分译。句子分译就是把原文中的一个句子拆开，分译成两个或两个以上的句子。

Another is the experience of Japan over the past two decades, ***which has parallels with the UK in the 1920s and 1930s***, particularly as regards deflation.

另一个案例则是日本在过去二十年中的经历，***这一经历与英国在20世纪20年代和30年代的经历颇为类似***，特别是在通货紧缩方面。(定语从句译成单句)

Since 2005, *Newsweek's* circulation has dropped by about half to 1.5 million and advertising pages plunged more than 80%, ***while the magazine's annual losses had lately reached roughly $40 million***.

《新闻周刊》发行量已经下降至150万份，比2005年少了一半左右。其广告页面减少超过80%，***年度亏损额在最近达到4 000万美元左右***。(状语从句分译成单句)

2. 合并

一般来说，英语句子要比汉语句子长，英译汉时切分用得较多；但是较口语化的英语句子比较短，英译汉时有时也得用合并。合并常用于以下两种情况：

1)简单句与简单句的合并。把原文中的两个或两个以上的简单句合并成一个句子。

He's a committed guy. He was completely in, and I respected and appreciated that。

他重承诺又全情投入，我对此表示尊重和理解。

You don't understand! ***I could have had class. I could have been a contender***.

你不懂，***我本来该是个有地位的人，是个很有竞争能力的人***。

2）复合句的合并。把原文中的主从复合句或并列复合句译成一个简单句或词组。

I'm going to make him ***an offer he can't refuse***.

我准备向他提一个***他无法拒绝的条件***。

The official, who is reportedly involved in the talks, added they are also looking at possible direct US intervention if the terror group goes unchecked.

这位***据报道参与了讨论的官员***又说，官员们也在探讨在恐怖组织得不到遏制的情况下美国直接干预的可能性。

二、汉译英的合并

汉语是意合型语言，语言结构松散，句子与句子之间的逻辑关系不分明，表面看来常常就是按照时间顺序流动的并列句的组合。翻译成英语时必须按照英语的语法规则和表达习惯分清主从关系，把并列的或貌似并列的成分辨析出来，翻译成相应逻辑关系的从句或短语。

1. 合并成主从关系句，即把并列句翻译成有主从关系的复合句或单句

我们的第一个目标是解决温饱问题，***这个目标已经达到了***。

Our first objective was to solve the problem of food and clothing, ***which we have now done***.（翻译成主从复合句，明确简练。）

它们在国际和地区事务中发挥积极作用，不断推进自己的经济发展和社会进步，***为亚洲和世界的和平、稳定与发展作出了重要贡献***。

They have played a positive role in international and regional affairs and constantly advanced their own economic development and social progress, ***thus making important contributions to peace, stability and development in Asia and the world at large***.（"为亚洲和世界的和平、稳定与发展作出了重要贡献"和前面的句子虽然是并列关系，但是表达的是一种结果，因此翻译时可以处理成表示结果的动名词短语）

暨南大学的前身是暨南学堂，创办于1907年，校址在南京，主要招收华侨子弟。辛亥革命后停办。1918年复校，后迁上海，改为暨南大学。

Jinan University was founded in 1907 in Nanjing as Jinan School mainly for the children of overseas Chinese, closed for a period of time after the Xinhai Revolution but reopened in 1918, and then moved to Shanghai where it became Jinan University.（这段话将三句话合并为一句主从复合句，不仅显得译文逻辑关系明确，而且严谨、有书卷气，符合原文的行文风格。）

2. 合并成并列关系的单句

汉语讲究形式的华美，爱用反复、排比等修辞手段，翻译时常常翻译合并成一句话。

男人在结婚前觉得适合自己的女人很少，***结婚后觉得适合自己的女人很多***。

Man might think that few women fit him before his marriage, ***and contrarily when they get married***.

提起此人，***人人皆晓，处处闻名***。

The name of this person is ***a household word*** all over the country.

采用切分和合并主要有两个目的：一是为了句法上的需要，使句子通顺，不损伤原意。二是为了修饰上的需要，使文章重点突出、行文优美。由于英汉两种语言在词法、句法上的差异，翻译时必须根据具体情况，灵活地运用切分和合并技巧，进行必要的调整和改变，使译文既忠实于原文，又符合译入语的表达习惯。

第四部分 大师纵览

彼得·纽马克



彼得·纽马克(Peter Newmark，1916—2011)，英国著名翻译家和翻译理论家。他从事过多种欧洲语言的翻译工作，是出色的译者和编辑，同时也是一位语言学家，并曾担任英国语言学家协会会长。

纽马克的主要兴趣就是把语言学的相关理论应用于翻译实践之中，把翻译研究和英语语言研究相结合。1981 年，纽马克的第一部著作《翻译问题探讨》(*Approaches to Translation*)出版，立刻引起广泛赞誉。正是在这本书中，他提出了语义翻译和交际翻译的概念。1988 年，出版《翻译教程》(*A Textbook of Translation*)，该书获 1988 年英国应用语言学协会奖。1991 年，出版《论翻译》(*About Translation*)一书，提出全新概念“翻译关联法”。此后，1993 年和 1995 年，又分别出版了《翻译短评》(*Paragraphs on Translation*)和《翻译短评(第二集)》(*More Paragraphs on Translation*)。其中前两本书被翻译成多种语言，且多次印刷，影响深远，奠定了纽马克在英国翻译界的地位。

和奈达一样，纽马克运用现代语言学来分析和解决具体的翻译问题。他认为译论“源于比较语言学，在语言学的范畴内，主要涉及语义学；所有语义学的问题都与翻译理论有关”，同时，他承认语言的平等性和可译性，认为翻译既是科学，也是艺术和技巧，针对不同种类的文本，译者要采用不同的翻译方法，力图使译作对译文读者产生的效果尽量等同于原作对原文读者产生的效果。

在纽马克看来，翻译就是文本的翻译，研究翻译不能离开文本。纽马克根据语言功能对文本做了三种分类：表达型文本、信息型文本和号召型文本，提出不同文本类型适用不同的翻译方法，即语义翻译(或称为传意翻译)适用于表达型文本，而交际翻译适用于信息型文本和号召型文本。

纽马克详细阐述了交际翻译和语义翻译的区别：交际翻译试图对译文读者产生一种效果，这效果要尽可能接近原文对读者所产生的效果；语义翻译试图在目的语的语义和句法结构允许的范围内传达原著的确切上下文意义。交际翻译和语义翻译之间的差别主

要体现在对译语的表达方式上：交际翻译注重接受者的理解和反应，即信息传递的效果。因此，交际翻译要求译者重新组织语言结构，以使译文地道、流畅。语义翻译则要求译文必须忠实于原作者，在结构和词序安排上力求贴近原文，在译语的语义和句法结构允许的情况下，尽可能准确、贴切地再现原作的上下文意义和传达原文准确的语境意义。在文学作品翻译中，语义翻译较之交际翻译占主导地位，由此产生的译作也像原作一样具有永恒的艺术价值。在广告翻译中，交际翻译取得劝诱效果的作用发挥得比较明显。

从 1991 年开始，纽马克对语义翻译和交际翻译重新审视，认为完全根据整个文本来确定翻译法有时是不太科学的。翻译并不永远只考虑到文本等一元论范畴，翻译的基本层次主要体现在文字的细节处理上，即对译文进行调整、变更，这样做有时会出现欠译(under translation，如将隐喻转换或不译)或超译(over translation，译文中加入原文所没有的信息)。于是，纽马克在 1994 年提出了一个新的翻译概念：翻译关联法(correlative approach to translation)。翻译关联法的基本内容是：原作或目的语文本的语言越重要，就越要紧贴原文翻译。

纽马克的翻译理论，对文本的分类，针对不同文本采用语义和交际以及其他不同方法翻译的理念，还有对自己的翻译理论的补充和完善，都对当代译论和翻译实践具有很强的启发性和指导意义。

第五部分　优秀经典译文赏析

Fame

Fame is very much like an animal chasing its own tail who, when he captures it, does not know what else to do but to continue chasing it. Fame and the delighting popularity that accompanies it, force the famous person to participate in his or her own destruction.

Those who gain fame most often gain it as a result of possessing a single talent or skill: singing, dancing, painting, or writing, etc. The successful performer develops a style that is marketed aggressively and gains some popularity. And it is this popularity that usually convinces the performer to continue performing in the same style, since that is what the public seems to want and to enjoy. But in time, the performer becomes bored singing the same songs in the same way year after year, or the painter becomes bored painting similar scenes or portraits, or the actor is tired of playing the same character repeatedly. The demand of the public holds the artist hostage to his or her own success, fame. If the artist attempts to change his or her style of writing or dancing or singing, etc. , the audience may turn away and look to confer changeable fame which is passing quickly on another.

I believe that fame and celebrity, influence and power, success and failure, reality and illusion are all somehow neatly woven into a seamless fabric we laughingly call reality. I say to

those who desperately seek fame and fortune, celebrity: good luck. But what will you do when you have caught your tail, your success, and your fame? Keep chasing it? If you do catch it, hang on for dear life because falling is not as painful as landing. See you soon famous and almost famous.

声　誉

声誉很像一只追逐自己尾巴的动物，当它抓住了自己的尾巴后，除了再继续追逐外再不知做什么。声誉和与之相伴而来的令人兴奋的知名度使名人走向毁灭。

那些声名鹊起之人多半是由于有一技之长：唱歌、跳舞、绘画或写作等。一个成功的表演者发展了一种雄踞市场的风格因而受到欢迎。正是由于这种受欢迎程度才使得他继续保持同种风格，因为这种风格是大众所需要和喜爱的。但最终，歌手为年复一年地以同样的方式唱同样的歌而感到无聊，画家为画类似的风景人物而感到乏味，演员为反复演同样的角色而厌倦。公众的需求使得艺术家们固守自己的名誉。若他们企图改变自己的写作风格、唱腔、舞步等，则听众、观众便会离去，把稍纵即逝的名誉给予他人。

我相信名誉和声望、影响和权力、成功和失败、现实和幻想都以某种方法整齐地编织在一张无缝隙的织缎中，即我们所笑称的现实。我对那些拼命寻求名誉、财富和声望的人说：祝你好运。但当你抓住自己的尾巴、获得成功和赢得名誉之后你又能做什么呢？继续追逐名利吗？如果你确实抓住的话，千万抓紧了，因为下坠与落地的痛楚不一样。祝你很快成名或差不多成名！

第六部分　练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1) Public concerns about the cost of the Democrats' proposal, its effects on the quality and availability of care, the disruption of coverage for the happily insured, and the prospects of ballooning bureaucracy each contributed to this turnabout.

A. 公众担心民主党提议的成本、其对医疗质量和实效性的影响、对幸福的被保者覆盖面的破坏以及不断膨胀的官僚主义的前景，每一种担心都影响这场改革的所作所为。

B. 公众担心民主党提议的影响、对幸福的被保者覆盖面的破坏以及不断膨胀的官僚主义的前景，都影响这场改革的所作所为。

C. 公众担心民主党提议的成本、医疗质量和实效性的影响、对被保者覆盖面的破坏、前景，都影响这场改革的所作所为。

D. 公众担心民主党提议的影响、对幸福的被保者覆盖面的破坏以及不断膨胀的官僚主义的前景，都影响这场改革的所作所为。

2）As they talk to constituents this month and prepare for the resumption of the legislative struggle in the fall, Republicans should stress the excessive ambition of the Democrats' effort — aimed as much at transforming the relationship between the American people and their government as at solving actual problems of health care financing — and should highlight their own more practical, affordable proposals, which need not be undertaken as a single massive transformation in a single bill too long for anyone to read.

A. 本月他们与选民交谈，准备重新启动秋季立法斗争，共和党人应该强调民主党的努力太野心勃勃——把解决卫生保健融资的实际问题与改变政府和公众关系视为等同，共和党人应该突出自己更加实际、可行的提议，没必要承担单一法案中单一的巨大改革，该法案冗长得没有人能读下去。

B. 本月他们与选民交谈，共和党人应该强调民主党的努力太野心勃勃——把解决卫生保健融资的实际问题与改变政府和公众关系视为等同，没必要承担单一法案中单一的巨大改革，该法案冗长得没有人能读下去。

C. 本月他们与选民交谈，准备重新启动秋季立法斗争，共和党人应该强调民主党的努力太野心勃勃，没必要承担单一法案中单一的巨大改革，该法案冗长得没有人能读下去。

D. 本月共和党人应该强调民主党的努力太野心勃勃——把解决卫生保健融资的实际问题与改变政府和公众关系视为等同，共和党人应该突出自己更加实际、可行的提议，没必要承担单一法案中单一的巨大改革。

3）Meanwhile, to encourage greater stability and portability of coverage, Republicans should champion a federal-state partnership to create health insurance marketplaces — large risk pools that would act as aggregators of options for consumers and of buyers for insurers but would not impose burdensome new regulations.

A. 与此同时，为了鼓励更稳定和便利的医疗保险，共和党人应该拥护建立一个联邦与州之间的伙伴关系，打造健康保险市场——此乃巨大的风险池，消费者的选择和保险公司的买家们在此汇聚，但不强加累赘的新规则。

B. 为了鼓励更稳定和便携的医疗保险，共和党人应该拥护伙伴关系，打造健康保险市场——巨大的风险池，作为消费者选择和给保险公司提供买者的汇聚点，但不强加累赘的新规则。

C. 与此同时，为了鼓励更稳定和便携的医疗保险，共和党人拥护一个联邦与州之间的伙伴关系，打造健康保险市场——巨大的风险池，提供买者的汇聚点，但不强加累赘的新规则。

D. 与此同时，为了鼓励便携的医疗保险，共和党人应该拥护伙伴关系，打造健康保险市场——巨大的风险池，作为消费者选择和给保险公司提供买者的汇聚点，但不强加累赘的新规则。

4）But what has been little discussed is what the industry groups will be getting in return for their cooperation, whether or not the promised savings ever materialize.

A. 不论承诺的储蓄是否兑现，产业集团的合作将会换取回报几乎没有讨论。

B. 但是，不论承诺的储蓄是否兑现，产业集团的合作将会换取怎样的回报几乎没有讨论。

C. 但不论承诺的储蓄是否兑现，产业集团的合作换取的回报几乎没有讨论。

D. 但是不论承诺是否兑现，产业集团的合作换取怎样的回报没有讨论。

5) As part of their deal with the White House, pharmaceutical companies say they won an agreement from Mr. Baucus to oppose efforts by House Democrats to sharply reduce what the government pays for drugs for some Medicare recipients previously covered by Medicaid.

A. 白宫协议的一部分制药公司说与鲍卡斯先生达成共识，反对众议院民主党减少政府支付的药物以及一些医疗受益者医疗补助的计划。

B. 作为与白宫协议的一部分，制药公司说，他们与鲍卡斯先生达成了共识，即反对众议院民主党大幅减少政府支付的药物以及一些医疗受益者先前享受的医疗补助的计划。

C. 作为与白宫协议的制药公司说，他们与鲍卡斯先生达成了共识反对众议院民主党减少政府支付的药物的计划。

D. 作为与白宫协议的一部分，制药公司说与鲍卡斯先生达成了共识，即反对众议院民主党大幅减少一些医疗受益者先前享受的医疗补助的计划。

6) Aides said Mr. Reid, speaking for other Senate Democratic leaders, was concerned that Mr. Baucus had not included any provision for a government-run insurance program to compete with private insurers, which is favored by Mr. Obama and many other Democrats.

A. 就其他参议院民主党领袖而言，助手认为里德先生关注的是没有包括任何政府开办的保险计划条款与私营保险公司竞争，而这正是奥巴马所青睐的。

B. 就其他参议院民主党领袖而言，助手们认为里德先生关注的是鲍卡斯先生没有包括任何政府开办的保险计划条款与私营保险公司竞争，而这正是奥巴马先生以及许多其他民主党人士所青睐的。

C. 就其他参议院民主党领袖而言，助手们认为里德先生关注的是鲍卡斯先生私营保险公司竞争正是奥巴马先生以及许多其他民主党人士所青睐的。

D. 就其他参议院民主党领袖而言，助手们认为鲍卡斯先生没有包括任何政府开办的保险计划条款，而这正是奥巴马先生以及许多其他民主党人士所青睐的。

7) 每个人支付的金额可能会有所不同，但整体而言每个人都需要了解他们护理的真实花费而且意识到他们出资的作用。

A. The people pay will vary but overall everyone needs to understand the cost of their care and recognize their role in funding.

B. The amount people pay will vary but overall everyone needs to understand the cost of care and recognize their role.

C. The amount people pay will vary but overall everyone needs to understand the true cost of their care and recognize their role in funding it.

D. The amount people pay will vary, everyone needs to understand the true cost of their care and recognize their role in funding it.

8）对于我们比以往更长寿而且期望寻求更高生活质量的这个事实，国家、个人、房产商、养老提供商要承担新的责任。

A. The fact that we are living longer and improving our quality of life places new responsibilities on the State, on individuals of housing, care and support services.

B. The fact that we are living longer and seeking to improve our quality of life places new responsibilities on State, on individuals and providers in housing, care and supporting services.

C. The fact that we are living longer and seeking to improve our quality of life places new responsibilities on the State, on individuals and providers of housing, care and support services.

D. The fact that improving our quality of life places new responsibilities on the State, on individuals and providers of housing, care and support services.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

have two left feet
left and right
public opinion poll
Gallup poll
entitlement approach
poll tax
trial lawyers
consortium bank
tax reimbursement
give-and-take
quid pro quo

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

让步，妥协；达成协议
人口老龄化
空巢老人
避税
大规模
承担责任
疣，肉赘
胼胝
流感
白血病

4. Improve the following translations.

1) For Republicans, this presents an opportunity to avert a sharp leftward turn in health care policy, and perhaps even to advance some market-oriented reform ideas.

原译：对共和党来说卫生保健改革政策左转提供了机会，推进市场导向的改革。

改译：

2) As they explain to the public the profound failings of the Democrats' approach to reforming American health care, Republicans can advance ideas like these: discrete solutions to particular problems, and not a wholesale remaking of the system.

原译：向公众解释奥巴马改革美国卫生保健体制共和党提出：解决不进行体制的重建。这些观点并不因为要解决的问题非常复杂，但是简单得多。

改译：

3) The deals, trumpeted loudly by the White House, would each help pay for a sweeping overhaul of the health care system.

原译：白宫条款都将支付大规模的全面改革保健制度。

改译：

4) But Rick Pollack, executive vice president of the American Hospital Association, credited Mr. Baucus and his staff with reaching the agreement.

原译：但美国医院协会副总裁里克·波拉克，给鲍卡斯先生信任达成协议。

改译：

5) 在这种模式下，政府预测，一名居住在英格兰的65岁的老年人，在他退休的时候通常平均需要花费3万英镑的护理和保障服务，他自己可能需要支付约2万英镑。

原译：Under this approach, the Government predict that 65-year-old will typically require care and support that costs on average £ 30,000 in retirement need to pay about £ 20,000.

改译：

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Should morbidly obese children be taken from their parents? That's the question an

increasing number of countries are grappling with amid the Western world's obesity epidemic.

Removing children from their parents remains a last resort, but obesity experts are increasingly debating whether doing so can boost a child's chances for a healthier life. Childhood obesity can lead to a host of health problems, including Type 2 diabetes, which until recently was primarily a problem seen in adults. Overweight children can also develop insulin resistance, hypertension, high cholesterol, sleep apnea and orthopedic problems and go into early puberty. "Children are vulnerable. If they're given food and told to finish what's on the plate, they'll eat it, and without exercise get bigger and bigger," says Tam Fry, chairman of Britain's Child Growth Foundation, who is lobbying obesity experts to consider overnutrition a form of child abuse.

Yet the parents' share of responsibility in weight gain isn't always easy to judge. "It's unfair to blame solely the parents, when there's a myriad of other factors influencing a child's weight," says Dr. Dana Rofey of the University of Pittsburgh, whose weight-management clinic is regularly called on during custody battles in which one divorced parent blames the other for making a child obese. She says contributing factors include not just genetic predisposition and socioeconomic status but also environmental factors, like whether children have access to parks and playgrounds. Rofey also sees children of all ages sneaking extra food behind their parents' backs.

And then there's the issue of parents, sometimes obese themselves, who can be in denial of their children's weight problems. When parents refuse to address the issue, Fry wants kids to be put in the care of professionals — with the provision that parents may visit — and that steps are taken to alter the family's diet so the child may eventually return to a healthier home. Last year, Fry introduced a motion to that effect at the UK's National Obesity Forum conference but could convince just one-third of the delegates to support it. "I knew that I was running against the tide, but I'm seeing others slowly but surely coming around," he says.

6. Translate the following passage into English.

长期护理保险

家庭护理比疗养院护理便宜得多，疗养院护理平均每天200美元。然而，数以百万计的需要长期护理又付不起钱的美国人只得花掉他们所有的资产，成为穷人，才有资格享受医疗补助，然后到疗养院，该项目覆盖他们的要求。（家庭医疗保健服务的覆盖面在不同的州之间不相同。）这对政府来说不便宜，它要支付60%医疗费，只有约5%的美国人目前有私人长期护理保险。"医疗补助是无价之宝。"乔治敦大学的健康政策专家和美国进步中心的资深研究员朱迪菲德尔说。"但这不是保险，它不保护你免于灾难，只是在灾难之后给予你以照顾。"

虽然大家都同意从财政角度看让美国的老人和残疾人留在家里比较好，《社区生活辅助服务与支持法》的某些细节已成为批评家们易于攻击的目标。对这些批评的优点的

研究提供了一个窗口，既可理解医疗改革的复杂性，也可以明白为什么这些错误描述如此成熟。例如，为了防止那些已经获得需要的人购买长期护理保险，《社区生活辅助服务与支持法》规定，注册者就业后支付五年费用才有资格领取福利。但由于国会预算办公室评估立法成本——就像参议院改革法案需要 10 年时间，《社区生活辅助服务与支持法》如在 2011 年开始收集保险费，但也要等到 2016 年才能支出——在 2010 年至 2019 年期间似乎可产生约 72.5 亿美元的储蓄。从理论上看，这些储蓄用于抵消法案，《社区生活辅助服务与支持法》的支持者也承认它显然是一种预算伎俩。

但反对者也同样在财政上做文章。这是真的，正如图恩指出，国会预算办公室说，《社区生活辅助服务与支持法》将增加长期财政赤字，但这只是用特殊的方式计算的赤字。保险费收入将在联邦证券投资，这时利息将用作信托基金，交易将作为增加的赤字记录。参议院的议案还要求《社区生活辅助服务与支持法》的信托基金在 75 年多找到解决方案，该法案将授予卫生和公众服务部部长权力去提高保险费，减少福利，以保持平稳。

第八单元

信息科技

以效果而论，翻译应像临画一样，所求的不在形似，而在神似。

——傅雷

本单元重点

1. 掌握信息科技基本词汇及相关表述。
2. 学习正反译法的翻译技巧。
3. 了解傅雷的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

信息技术日新月异，影响着人们的生活、工作、学习，以及社会的进步和经济的发展。因而信息科技类文章也是层出不穷。它们一般有以下特点：

1. 文风严谨，词汇意思要求准确唯一，大量使用专业术语，排斥多义性。

2. 出现大量新词难词，构词大多为派生词，动词少，名词、形容词多，以体现科技类文章的严谨客观性。

3. 被动语态大量出现，句式严整，较多使用长句或复句，而且较少变化。因为被动语态的使用正好符合科技英语客观叙事的要求，被动语态将重要的概念、问题、事实或结构置于句首，这使读者把注意力集中在所描述的事物、现象或过程上，并给人一种排除“主观臆断”的感觉；而且被动语态更有利于句子的扩展，可以大量使用名词化短语、定语从句或状语从句。从时态上看，英语科技类文章倾向于使用一般现在时表达科学定义或定理，描述过程或解说方程式、公式和图表，给人以“无时间性”的概念。

翻译信息科技类文章要把握好几点：

1. 遇到专业词汇应多查专业词典及相关资料，切忌望文生义。一旦获得某词的确切含义后，应一以贯之，切忌同一概念、术语前后不一致，引起概念混乱。

2. 科技英语多被动，因而双语互译时要大量使用被动语态与主动语态转换的翻译技巧，而且也要熟练掌握一些常用的被动结构，如 It is believed that …, It is suggested that …等，以及常见的非谓语结构，如 provided that，assuming that，supposing that 等。

3. 翻译科技文章一定要严谨，不懂的地方就要学习相关领域的科技知识。了解科技领域的基本知识，把握最新的科技发展，做到勤查阅、勤校对、勤修改。失之毫厘，谬以千里，在科技翻译中尤其如此。

第一部分 翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

Apollo[1] Landing on the Moon

"In my view, the emotional moment was the landing. That was human contact with the moon, the landing ... It was at the time when we landed that we were there, we were in the lunar environment, the lunar gravity. That, in my view, was ... the emotional high. And the business of getting down the ladder to me was much less significant."[2]

Neil Armstrong's[3] words to me, in a 1988 interview, came as a real surprise. Like most people, I think, I had expected that for Armstrong, the moment when he took humanity's first step onto another world would have been the ultimate high point of his Apollo 11 mission[4]. As one of the 600 million people who witnessed[5] history's first moon walk on live TV and radio, I remembered my own sense of awe[6] seeing Armstrong's "one giant leap for mankind."[7] And so, when I interviewed him as part of my research for my 1994 book, *A Man on the Moon: The Voyages of the Apollo Astronauts*, one of the questions I most wanted to ask was how he felt, taking that incredible step. What I hadn't fully realized was that for a test pilot like Armstrong, compared with[8] landing on the moon, setting foot on it was no big deal[9].

Of all the challenges Armstrong and his crew faced on Apollo 11, the landing itself was far and away the most difficult. Even if there were no malfunctions[10] or other technical problems — an unlikely scenario — the descent would test the abilities of the entire Apollo team, Mission Control, as much as the astronauts themselves. In just 12 minutes, Armstrong and co-pilot Buzz Aldrin had to bring their lunar module Eagle from a height of 50,000 feet, orbiting at a speed of several thousand miles per hour, down to the surface in what amounted to a controlled fall[11]. With no atmosphere, neither wings nor parachutes would have been useful; the only means of controlling the descent was by varying the thrust[12] of Eagle's descent rocket. Adjusting the lander's flight path was especially tricky; with the craft balanced on rocket thrust, changing direction required tilting the entire spacecraft slightly to one side. And as Armstrong and Aldrin were all too[13] aware, there was only enough fuel for one landing attempt. No wonder that before he and his crewmates left for the moon, Armstrong privately concluded that they had a 90 percent chance of returning safely to Earth but only a 50-50 chance of pulling off[14] a successful landing.

And they almost didn't pull it off[15]. The problems began soon after Armstrong and Aldrin began their descent on July 20, 1969. First it was trouble with communications with Earth. Then, alarm tones in the astronauts' headphones signaled something even more serious: the

onboard computer, which was controlling the craft's speed and orientation, was becoming overloaded with tasks. Fortunately, experts in Mission Control soon found a way to work around the problem. But the alarms had diverted Armstrong's attention just at the time when he had planned to be watching for landmarks he'd memorized along Eagle's descent path, and scouting for a good landing spot. By the time the computer trouble quieted down and Armstrong was able to look out the window again, he discovered he had a new problem[16]: Under the control of the computer, the lander was heading directly for a football stadium — size crater. The surrounding area was strewn with boulders[17], some of which were as big as cars. For a moment — and only a moment — Armstrong was tempted by the idea of trying to set down just shy of those boulders, which he knew would be of great interest to scientists on Earth. But they were going too fast; there were just too many rocks. Since he wanted to hunt a safer ground, Armstrong took over from the computer, steering Eagle over the giant crater and the boulder field, and flew onward. While Aldrin read off data on the craft's diminishing speed and altitude, Armstrong scanned the ground ahead. Everyone, in space and on Earth, was very aware that with each passing moment his fuel supply was dwindling.

Finally, Armstrong had found a relatively smooth spot, and with just 100 feet to go he brought Eagle into a final, vertical descent. Armstrong knew it was crucial to land without any sideways motion, lest they risk tipping over at touchdown[18]. But now came one more problem: The blast of the descent rocket was kicking up moon dust, sending it rushing outward in all directions and wrapping the landscape in a fast-moving haze. Armstrong fixed his gaze on rocks sticking up through the blowing dust; using them as reference points, he guided Eagle slowly downward, about as fast as an elevator. Words of warning came from Earth: just 60 seconds of fuel left before[19] he would have to abort the landing. In the back of his mind, Armstrong knew that once they got below 20 feet or so, even if the engine ran out of fuel, in the weaker lunar gravity they would just fall the rest of the way onto the surface and be okay. Now another call from Earth: 30 seconds of fuel left before a mandatory abort[20]. And then, from Aldrin: "contact light." A blue light on the instrument panel signaled that one of three spindly probes at the end of Eagle's landing legs had touched the surface. The craft settled onto the Sea of Tranquility so gently that neither man felt the impact. Armstrong shut down the engine — with about 20 seconds' worth of fuel remaining. Then all was still. Seven hours later he would emerge from Eagle, climb down its ladder, and take the momentous step the world was so excited about.

But for Armstrong himself, the moment of triumph had already come. He keyed[21] his mike and announced, "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."

选自 *Scientific American*

要点解析:

1. 这里是指的"阿波罗计划"(Apollo Project),又称"阿波罗工程",是美国从

1961—1972 年从事的一系列载人登月飞行任务。

2. 这是第一位登上月球的宇航员说的话："在我看来，最激动人心的时刻是降落。这是人类与月球的接触，着陆……正是在降落时刻，我们在那里，在月球的环境里，受着月球重力的影响。那时在我看来，情绪很高昂……反而走下弦梯的那一瞬间并不那么重要了。"

3. 尼尔·奥尔登·阿姆斯特朗(Neil Alden Armstrong)，1930 年 8 月 5 日生于俄亥俄州瓦帕科内塔，1955 年获珀杜大学航空工程专业理学硕士学位，1949—1952 年在美国海军服役(飞行驾驶员)。阿姆斯特朗是第一个登上月球的宇航员。

4. 该句结构较复杂，主句 I had expected …后接宾语从句 that for Armstrong, the moment …，这个宾语从句的主语由 the moment 和修饰它的定语从句 when he took humanity's first step onto another world 构成。其中本句中的词组 Apollo 11 mission 就是指的历史上有名的阿波罗登月计划，这是人类第一次登上月球的历史见证，给全世界留下了深远的影响。句子译为：我想，我和大多数人一样，以为阿姆斯特朗向另外一个星球跨出人类第一步的这个时刻是阿波罗 11 号使命的制高点。

5. witness 译为"见证"。英语中的 see 和 witness 有特殊的句型，翻译时可将主语转换成时间状语或地点状语，相当于是无生命(时间、地点或事物)主语。例如：The year 1962 saw a war between the two countries. 在 1962 年两国之间爆发了一场战争。

6. sense of awe 可以译为"敬畏感，惊叹感"。

7. 这句话的原句是：That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind. 这是一个人的一小步，却是全人类的一大步。

8. compare 在翻译时要注意，compare with 的意思是"把……跟……比较"，一般用于两个同类事物之间，着重区别。而 compare to 的意思是"把……比作……看待"，一般用于两个不同性质的事物比较。

9. 这里的 deal 不可译为"交易"，no big deal 是口语，译为"无关紧要，微不足道"。

10. malfunction 中的 mal-是一个很常见的否定前缀，相当于 badly 的意思，但不能译为"没有功能"，根据前后文应该译为"故障，失灵"。

11. 这句话的主干是 Armstrong and co-pilot Buzz Aldrin had to bring …。此句结构由于句子成分较长，理解起来比较困难。特别是从 from a height …到 down to …这里尤为复杂，它们是宾语 lunar module Eagle 的补充说明部分，其中包含一个非谓语动词引导的短句，也用来说明宾语 lunar module Eagle。这里的 bring 如果直接译成"带到"则不符合中文表达习惯，带登月舱"鹰"到五万英尺的意思其实就是使登月舱"鹰"从五万英尺的高度降落，因而句子可以译为：在短短 12 分钟之内，阿姆斯特朗和副驾驶员巴兹·奥尔德林得把他们的登月舱"鹰"从 50 000 英尺的高度降到月球表面，登月舱的运行时速为每小时数千英里，这等于是控制性降落。

12. thrust 不是"刺"的含义，这里讲的是火箭，可以断定这里 thrust 表示火箭的推动力。vary 也不宜根据字面译为"改变"，译为"调整"更符合意思。因而 varying the thrust of Eagle's descent rocket 应该译为"调整降落火箭的推力"。

13. all too 和 only too 一样表示程度很高，可以译为“太……，完全……”。

14. 根据后面的 a successful landing 可以判断 pull off 可以译为“赢得，努力实现”。

15. 这里的 pull off 表示“推迟，延后”，因而 And they almost didn't pull it off 译为“但他们几乎没有拖延”。

16. 这句话的 and 表示顺承关系，可以译为“以便”，下半句的 discovered he had a new problem 与其译成“发现一个新问题”，不如译成“又发现一个问题”，这样效果更强烈。

17. strew with 表示“点缀，散播”，boulder 是“圆石，巨砾”的意思。因而 strew with boulders 可以译为“布满巨石”。

18. 本句的理解难点在于，主句 Armstrong knew ...之后有一个宾语从句 it was crucial to land without any sideways motion，句子的后半句是 lest 引导的虚拟的条件状语从句，所以句中的动词 risk 采用动词原形，lest 一般译为“以免”。句子翻译为：阿姆斯特朗知道，这是着陆至关重要的一环，不能有任何横向运动，以免在接触地面时出现翻倒的危险。

19. before 不可千篇一律地译为“在……之前”。根据句子的意思，可以译为“……才，仅”、“(一)……就”、“趁”、“趁……还”等。这里的 just 60 seconds of fuel left before he would have to abort the landing 就可以译为：放弃着陆，他仅剩 60 秒的燃料登陆月球。

20. mandatory 译为“义务的，强制的”。

21. 这里 key 作动词，译为“麦克风调音”。

PASSAGE 2

A Working Brain Model

A computer simulation[1] could eventually allow neuroscience to be carried out in silico. An ambitious project to create an accurate computer model of the brain has reached an impressive milestone. Scientists in Switzerland working with IBM[2] researchers have shown that their computer simulation of the neocortical column, arguably the most complex part of a mammal's brain, appears to behave like its biological counterpart[3]. By demonstrating that their simulation is realistic, the researchers say, these results suggest that an entire mammal brain could be completely modeled within three years, and a human brain within the next decade[4].

"What we're doing is reverse-engineering[5] the brain," says, codirector of the Brain Mind Institute at the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne[6], in Switzerland, who led the work, called the project, which began in 2005. By mimicking[7] the behavior of the brain down to the individual neuron, the researchers aim to create a modeling tool that can be used by neuroscientists to run experiments, test hypotheses, and analyze the effects of drugs more efficiently than they could using real brain tissue. The model of part of the brain was completed

last year, says Markram. But now, after extensive testing comparing its behavior with results from biological experiments, he is satisfied that the simulation is accurate enough that the researchers can proceed with the rest of the brain[8]. "It's amazing work," a computational-neuroscience[9] researcher at MIT. "This is likely to have a tremendous impact on neuroscience." The project began with the initial goal of modeling the 10,000 neurons[10] and 30 million synaptic[11] connections that make up a rat's neocortical column, the main building block of a mammal's cortex. The neocortical column was chosen as a starting point because it is widely recognized as being particularly complex, with a heterogeneous structure consisting of many different types of synapse and ion channels. "There's no point in dreaming about modeling the brain if you can't model a small part of it," says Markram. The model itself is based on 15 years' worth of experimental data on neuronal morphology, gene expression, ion channels, synaptic connectivity, and electrophysiological recordings of the neocortical columns of rats. Software tools were then developed to process this information and automatically reconstruct physiologically accurate 3-D[12] models of neurons and their interconnections. The neuronal circuits were tested by simulating specific input stimuli and seeing how the circuits behaved, compared with those in biological experiments. Where gaps in knowledge appeared about how certain parts of the model were supposed to behave, the scientists went back to the lab and performed experiments to identify the kinds of behavior that needed to be reproduced. In fact, about a third of the team of 35 researchers was devoted to carrying out such experiments, says Markram. Through an iterative process of testing, the simulation has gradually been refined to the point where Markram is confident that it behaves like a real neocortical column.

However, none of these results have so far been published in the peer-reviewed literature, says, a professor of biology and engineering at Caltech. And this is by no means the first computer model of the brain, he points out. "This is an evolutionary process rather than a revolutionary one," he says. As long ago as 1989, Koch created a 10,000-neuron simulation, albeit[13] in a far simpler model. Furthermore, Koch is skeptical about how quickly the brain model can progress. Any claims that the human brain can be modeled within 10 years are so "ridiculous" that they are not worth discussing, he says. Rat brains have about 200 million neurons, while human brains have in the region of 50 to 100 billion neurons. "That is a big scale-up," admits Markram. But he is confident that his model is robust enough to be expanded indefinitely. What's more, he believes that the level of detail of the model can also be taken further[14]. "It's at quite a high resolution," he says. "It's still at a cellular level, but we want to look at the molecular level." Doing so would enable simulation-based drug testing to be carried out by showing how specific molecules affect proteins, receptors, and enzymes[15].

"I wouldn't be surprised if they could do it," says Serre. "However, it's not clear what they could get out of it." If you want this model to be useful, you have to be able to understand how the behavior relates to specific brain functions. So far, it is not clear that the Blue Brain

project has done this, he says. One of the few biologists to propose a radically novel approach to these questions is Dr Rupert Sheldrake. In his book *A New Science of Life* Sheldrake rejected the idea that the brain is a warehouse for memories and suggested it is more like a radio receiver for tuning into the past[16]. Memory is not a recording process in which a medium is altered to store records, but a journey that the mind makes into the past via the process of morphic resonance[17]. Such a "radio" receiver would require far fewer and less complex structures than a warehouse capable of storing and retrieving a lifetime of data. The other interesting thing is that they remind us of the mystery of memory. At first it was thought that memory would have some physical substrate in the brain, like the memory chips in a PC. But extensive investigation of the brain has turned up the surprising fact that memory is not located in any one area or in a specific substrate. As one eminent neurologist put it, "memory is everywhere in the brain and nowhere."[18] But if the brain is not a mechanism for classifying and storing experiences and analyzing them to enable us to live our lives, then what on earth is the brain for? And where is the seat of human intelligence? Where is the mind?

选自 *MIT Technology Review*

要点解析:

1. computer simulation 译为"计算机模拟"，这是信息科技里的常见词汇。

2. IBM 即 International Business Machines Corporation，译作"国际商业机器公司"，或"万国商业机器公司"。总公司在纽约州阿蒙克市，1911 年创立，是全球最大的信息技术和业务解决方案公司。

3. 这句话的主干是 Scientists ... have shown that ...此句话在翻译时首先要确定主语为 scientists，in Switzerland 以及 working with IBM researchers 均为 scientists 的定语。句中的 that 分句为宾语从句，作谓语 have shown 的宾语，此从句中的主语为 computer simulation，其后的 of 短语以及 arguably the most ... brain 均为 simulation 的定语。译为：瑞士的科学家们与 IBM 公司的研究人员已经证明，他们的计算机模拟新皮层柱，看上去具有相同的生物功能，新皮层柱可以说是哺乳动物大脑最复杂的组成部分。

4. 这里有个省略句，后面完整的句子是 and a human brain could be completely modeled within the next decade。所以翻译时要注意增词，把后面半句话说完整。

5. 这里的 reverse-engineering 源自动词 reverse-engineer，不宜根据字面意思译作"反向工程"，而要根据前后搭配译为"逆向操控"。

6. Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne 是法语，指的是洛桑联邦理工学院，是瑞士的两所联邦理工学院之一。洛桑理工学院由 8 000 名研究人员和学生组成，是瑞士联邦第二大新型科技高等院校。

7. mimic 表示"模仿"的意思，注意这个词的现在分词形式为 mimicking，类似的词语还有 picnic 变成 picnicking，traffic 变成 trafficking，这主要是为了在动词后加-ing 之后保留/k/这个音。若不在字母 c 后加字母 k 而直接加-ing，字母 c 的发音就不再是/k/，

而是/s/。

8. 此句中 after extensive testing ...为介词短语作状语，主干中包含了两个 that 从句，第一个为宾语从句，补充说明 satisfied 的内容，第二个为结果状语从句，相当于 so ... that 引导的结果状语从句，翻译时要把前后的逻辑关系体现出来。句子可译为：但现在，经过广泛的测试比较生物实验的结果，他感到满意的是该模拟已经足够准确，研究人员可以开始大脑其他部分的仿真。

9. neuro-这个前缀表示"神经学的"，一般译为"神经相关的"，结合不同单词进行恰当的翻译。

10. neuron 是专业词汇，译为"神经元"。

11. synaptic 是生物科技里的词汇，译为"神经元的神经线连接"。

12. 3-D 即 three dimensional，可以译作"三维"。

13. albeit 译作"即使，尽管"，相当于 although 的意思。

14. further 是一个常见词汇，译为"深化，进一步"。

15. proteins，receptors，enzymes 分别译作"蛋白质"，"受体"，"酶"。

16. 这句话的主干是 Sheldrake rejected the idea that ... and suggested ...。主语 Sheldrake 前的部分为状语部分；句中的 that the brain is a warehouse for memories 分句为同位语从句，补充说明 idea；并列谓语 suggested 后的句子为省略了关系词的宾语从句。两个分句之间必然是有语义联系的，这就构成了并句的语义基础。有时，可将其中一个分句转成一个修饰词(副词或形容词)并移到另一个从句之中起到修饰作用。有时则可添加一个介词，将两个分句中的动宾意义连接起来。句子翻译为：在他的著作《生命的新科学》中，谢尔达克否定了大脑是记忆仓库的观点，他认为大脑更像一个调谐到过去的收音机。

17. 这一句长句中包含了两个定语从句，in which a medium is altered to store records 和 that the mind makes into the past via the process of morphic resonance。对于比较长的定语从句，我们更多时候处理为新的短句，这样句子更为顺畅。同时，汉语不便于使用从句，有时句内信息过多，就将补充说明的信息置于括号内。没有经验的译者往往也使用括号。其实，英语中使用括号的情况不多，因为英语可使用从属结构来容纳补充性信息。

18. 这句话省略了 nowhere 后面的 in the brain，翻译时也要补充上去，这样句子看起来才通顺达意。译为：记忆在大脑中无处不在，也到处皆无。

PASSAGE 3

机 器 人

想让[1]电脑和机器人感知周围的环境，并做出迅速、准确的反应，难度之大[2]远远超出人们的预期，这[3]成了科幻与现实之间存在巨大差异的一个原因[4]。事实证明，赋予[5]机器人人的基本能力极端困难——例如，机器人必须能在房间里给自己定位，能对声音做出反应，能理解语言，并分辨物体的大小[6]、纹理和柔韧度[7]。即使是区分打开的门和

窗户这样简单的事，对于机器人而言也是异常复杂。开发机器人的另一个障碍是硬件设备的成本过高，能使机器人确定物体距离的传感器，以及使机器人能够准确适度地操纵物体的电机和舵机[8]都价值不菲。但目前这些器件的售价也在迅速下降。机器人用来测量距离的激光测距仪[9]几年前约值 10 000 美元，现在 2 000 美元就可以买到。而且以超宽带雷达[10]为基础的更新、更准确的传感器[11]可以用更便宜的价格买到。

现在，机器人制造商还可以添加全球定位系统芯片、摄像头、阵列麦克风[12]，它们在区分声音和背景噪声上优于传统的麦克风，也可购买价格合理的附加传感器。这些设备增强了机器人的能力，拓展了机器人的处理能力和存储空间，让今天的机器人能像人一样执行如打扫房间或拆弹[13]的任务，这些是几年前生产的机器不可能完成的任务。

要点解析：

1. 中文里的“让”、“使”等使役动词在翻译成英语时可以根据语境翻译为 make, let 等词，这里使用 enable 比较形象。enable 常使用在“使某人做某事”这种结构上，例如：He invented a machine to enable people in wheelchairs to get up stairs. 他发明了一个机器可以使坐在轮椅上的人站起来。

2. 这里的“难度之大”里的“之大”属于强调，不需要译出，直接说 it has been much harder than expected to 就可以了。

3. 这里的“这”指代上文的情况，英语喜欢用代词来指代前面提到的名词，而汉语较多重复前面的名词，因此有时我们可将英语代词处理为对应的汉语名词。所以这里可以翻译成定语从句，也可以翻译为以形式主语 it 开始的新句子。

4. 注意这句话译成英语的顺序，不是直接按照原句顺译，而是重新梳理了逻辑关系后调整了译文的顺序。原因在于英语句子重心在前，而汉语句子重心靠后。因而原文前面的叙述都是铺垫，最后说“这是原因”才是重点，译成英语一开始就译成 one reason for this gap is that 就更符合英语的表达习惯。

5. “赋予”一词最简单的译法就是 give，但在不同语境下译法不尽相同。

例：上天赋予了他文学的天赋。

He is endowed with literary talent.

赋予他采取行动的一切权力。

He is vested with very power to act.

他日夜祈求上帝赋予他虔敬的心。

He prayed to God night and day to endue him with the spirit of holiness.

除此之外，像 confer, bestow 等词也能表示赋予的意思，要根据具体语境进行选择。

6. 英语句子中往往只有一个主要的动词，而汉语中常有大量的动词。多使用汉语动词符合汉语行文习惯，可使译文简单易懂。

7. “纹理和柔韧度”译为 textures and fragility。

8. “电机和舵机”可以分别译为 motors and servos。科技术语就是在科技方面表示某一专门概念的词语。英语科技术语的特点是词义繁多，专业性强，翻译时必须根据专业

内容谨慎处理，稍不注意就会造成很大的错误。

9. “激光测距仪”是科技词汇，译为 laser range finders。

10. ultra-也是个常见的前缀，表示“极端，过度”之意，因而“超宽带雷达”可以译为 ultrawideband radar。

11. “传感器”译为 sensor。

12. “全球定位系统芯片、摄像头、阵列麦克风”分别译为 Global Positioning System chips, video cameras, array microphones。其中 array 表示“列”的意思。

13. “拆弹”可以译成 defuse a bomb。

第二部分 信息科技词汇精选

英 译 汉

apply high technology to production	高技术产业化
GPS (global positioning system)	全球定位系统
stem cell	干细胞
synaptic	神经元的神经线连接，突触
neuron	神经元
computer simulation	(计算机)模拟
3-D (three dimensional)	三维的
CPU (central processing unit)	(计算机)中央处理器
UFO (unidentified flying object)	不明飞行物
e-business/e-commerce	电子商务
IBM (International Business Machines Corporation)	国际商业机器公司，万国商业机器公司
BBS (bulletin board system)	公告板
WAN (wide area network)	广域网
broadband networks	宽带网
AI (artificial intelligence)	人工智能
cyber space	网络空间
3-G (Generation Three mobile communication system)	第三代移动通信系统
biochip	生物芯片
genetic mutation	基因突变
GM food (genetically modified food)	转基因食品

汉 译 英

科学发展观	concept of scientific development
科教兴国	revitalize China through science and education
产品科技含量	technological element of a product
高科技园	high-tech park
技术产权	technology property right
科技基础设施	science and technology infrastructure
科技是第一生产力	Science and technology constitute a primary productive force.
科技体制改革	reform of the science and technology management system
可持续发展战略	strategy of sustainable development
信息高地	information highland
信息高速公路	information superhighway
信息革命	information revolution
信息含量	information content
信息化	informationization
网上交易平台	online trading platform
转基因生物	genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
卫星导航	satellite navigation
登月舱	lunar module
操作系统	operating system
国家质量技术监督局	The State Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision

第三部分 技巧专题

正译与反译

英译汉和汉译英都可以有正译和反译两种翻译方法。所谓正译，是指把否定表达的句子处理成肯定表达的句子；而反译则是指把肯定句译成否定句的表达方式。英汉互译的过程中，大致有两种情况，一是正译与反译常常具有同义的效果，但反译往往更符合译入语的思维方式和表达习惯；二是两种语言的正反表达形式不能对译，必须进行正反转换，以保证译文的流畅和通顺。

一、英译汉的正反转换

由于英汉两种语言的差异，英译汉过程中，为了既忠实于原文，又符合汉语的表达习惯，正译法和反译法是不可缺少的翻译手段。

1. 正译

1)否定词语的正面翻译。英语中，有很多带有否定前缀或后缀的词语，如名词、动词、副词、形容词等，在翻译时常常需要译成汉语的肯定词语。

Six astronauts are already at the $100-billion space lab to help the capsule latch on, to ***unload*** supplies and then restock the capsule with cargo to take back to Earth.

造价达 1 000 亿美元的太空实验室中已经有 6 名宇航员，他们会帮忙接收飞船、***卸下***供给物，并将要带回地球的东西装进太空船。

The arguments that Nokia will not stay ***independent*** are numerous.

关于诺基亚将再也没有办法**独立**运营的言论此起彼伏。

If problems continue, ***disable*** or remove any newly installed hardware or software.

如果问题依然存在，***禁用***或者卸载最近安装的软硬件。

2)某些带有否定短语的句子和句型常翻译成汉语的肯定形式。

It was ***not until recently*** that scientists know much about lung cancer.

直到最近，科学家才对肺癌有较多的了解。

No sooner had the game started than it began to rain heavily.

运动会***刚***开始，天就下起了大雨。

2. 反译

有些英语词语或句子虽然在形式和内容上都是肯定的，但是汉语一般用否定形式表达。

1)动词

miss(错过)	deny(否认，剥夺)	fail(失败，不及格)
ignore(不顾，不理)	neglect(忽视)	lack(缺乏)
exclude(排除)	refuse(拒绝)	lose(失去)

Greed has driven people to ***ignore*** laws and moral values.

贪婪已经驱使人们***无视***法律和道德观念。

The main impediment to growth is a ***lack*** of capital.

影响发展的主要障碍是***缺乏***资本。

2)名词

absence(缺席)　failure(失败)　ignorance(无知)

You can talk with my deputy during my ***absence***.

我***不在***时，你可与我的代理人谈。

The rise in price was consequent on the ***failure*** of the crops.

物价上涨是由庄稼的收成***不好***引起的。

3)形容词

absent(缺席)　　free(免，无)　　ignorant(不顾，不理，无知)
short of(缺乏)　　few，little(几乎没有)　　far from(远不)

Nowadays we try to keep our rivers ***free*** of town and factory waste.

现在我们努力使河流***不受***城镇和工厂废物的污染。

While our boss was ***absent*** everyone started to take very long lunch breaks.

老板***不在***时，人人都开始延长午餐休息时间。

4)介词

beyond(超出，够不着) but for，but that(要不是)　except(除了)

Some technical terms are ***beyond*** the scope of this dictionary.

有些专门术语***不在***本词典的范围内。

He might have been killed ***but for*** the arrival of the police.

要不是警察来了，他很可能被杀了。

5)连词

rather ... than(宁可……也不) other ... than(不是……而是)

Most countries would prefer to see Barack Obama re-elected as President ***rather than*** Mitt Romney, a global poll has found.

一项全球民意调查发现，多数国家希望看到贝拉克·奥巴马连任总统，***而不是***米特·罗姆尼。

This may be ***other than*** the default language of your browser.

该语言可能***不同于***浏览器的默认语言。

二、汉译英的正反转换

同样地，汉语中有很多表达方式，在英译时也可以根据情况采用正译法或反译法。

1. 正译

1)汉语中规则、制度法令法规等常用否定语气，翻译成英语时使用肯定语气，因为汉语否定语气更显正规严厉，而英语肯定语气更正式。

使用按键，***勿***用力过猛。

Avoid operating the keys roughly.

不准更换车道。

Keep in line.

有严重生理缺陷或者严重残疾不适合服兵役的人，***免服***兵役。

Exemptions from military service shall be granted to persons unfit for it due to serious physical defects or serious deformities.

2)汉语中有些否定表达常译成英语中的肯定表达。

一个人忙于工作时，我***最不愿***打搅了。

I ***hate*** to interrupt a man when he's busy working.

作者应该是***最不喜欢***谈论自己作品的人。

The author should be ***the last man*** to talk about his work.

求人***不如***靠己。

To rely on oneself is ***the best***.

2. 反译

我***完全同意***你的看法，变革军事理论、作战概念及文化是军事革命所面临的最大挑战。

I ***can't agree more***. It is the biggest challenge of the Revolution in Military Affairs to change the doctrine and the concepts and the culture.

量子通信是利用量子位进行信息传送的一种***绝对***安全的通信方式。

Quantum communication is an ***unconditional*** secure communication manner using qubits to transmit information.

诚实***永远***是受欢迎的。

Honesty will ***never*** be at a discount.

很多时候，同一个句子既可以翻译成正面表达的句子，又可以翻译成反面表达的句子，这就需要译者根据语境选用一种能更准确、更忠实地传递原文信息的译文。

这台电脑***坏***了。

The computer is ***broken***. /The computer ***isn't functioning***.

I can ***never thank*** you enough for your generosity.

对您的慷慨大度我永远***感谢不尽***。/***永远感谢***您的慷慨大度。

正译法和反译法在英汉互译的过程中使用比较频繁，一定要根据译入语的表达习惯和语言风格采用合适的翻译方法，忠实、通顺地表达原文。

第四部分 大师纵览

傅 雷



傅雷(1908—1966)，字怒安，号怒庵，中国近代杰出的文艺评论家和翻译家。

傅雷早年曾赴法国学习艺术理论，后来翻译了许多法国主要作家的作品，如伏尔泰的《老实人》、《天真汉》，巴尔扎克的《高老头》、《欧也妮·葛朗台》，罗曼·罗兰的《贝多芬传》、《约翰·克利斯朵夫》，梅里美的《嘉尔曼》、《高龙巴》等。其译文流畅传神，在翻译界独树一帜，备受推崇。

傅雷的翻译理论作品不多，相关的文章只有《翻译经验点滴》和《〈高老头〉重译本序》两篇，一些翻译思想在《傅雷家书》中也有体现，但是丰富的翻译实践和中国的传统美学思想相结合，形成了傅雷完整的、科学的翻译思想。

傅雷主要有以下翻译观点及论述：

（一）翻译态度问题。傅雷视翻译为崇高神圣的事业，认为译者应该深刻理解、体会原作，然后忠实动人地再现原作的思想风貌。傅雷认为译者要善于抑制自己的风格，以再现作者的风格为主，使自己的风格自然流露，而不是让自己的风格盖过作者的风格，因而译者应尽量选择同自己的风格气质相近的作品，以便有更强烈的共鸣，并更好地再现作者的风格。

（二）"神似"观。傅雷采用移花接木的方式，将中国古典美学运用于翻译理论，借助绘画和诗文领域里的"形神论"来探讨文学翻译的艺术问题。他重神似不重形似，认为翻译应像临画一样，所求的不在形似，而在神似。

（三）"神"与"形"的和谐源于译者的再创造。傅雷曾指出："译书的标准应该是这样，假设原作者是精通中国语文的，译本就是他使用中文完成的创作。"傅雷还提倡，再创造的"译文必须为纯粹之中文，无生硬拗口之病"。所谓"纯粹之中文"就是中国规范语文。但当时新文化所推崇的白话文仍处于有待完善的阶段，跟外国语文相比，在丰富、变化上面差得太远，只能达意，不能传情，不足以表达原文的内容和形式。为了再现原作生动的内容、时空的差异和语境的不同，傅雷认为"非杂糅各地方言不可"，同时不妨使用"旧小说套语"和"文言"，关键在于"如何调和，使风格不致破碎"。他创造性地采取了在白话文中加入方言、行话、文言和旧小说套语等办法来传达原文的风格和神韵，使之水乳交融，语言流畅。

当然，傅雷的"重神似而不重形似"，并不是只考虑"神似"，而把"形似"抛在一边。傅雷也曾说道："我并不是说原文的句法绝对不管，译者应该在最大限度内保持原文的句法。"只不过是由于不可译性的存在，译者只有进行再创造，利用现有的目的语的表达方式尽可能好地传神达意。因此，在形和神不可兼得的情况下，不必太拘泥于形式，可以适当做出调整以再现原文的神韵。

尽管"神似、形似"这种提法有着二分法的缺陷，但是"神似"说中的"似"说明了翻译的局限性，而"神"则体现了译者的创造性。傅雷的"神似"说把翻译纳入了文艺美学的范畴，其丰富的内涵将我国传统翻译理论推向了新的发展阶段。

第五部分　优秀经典译文赏析

Stay Hungry, Stay Foolish

When I was 17 I read a quote that went something like "If you live each day as if it was your last, someday you'll most certainly be right." It made an impression on me, and since then, for the past 33 years, I have looked in the mirror every morning and asked myself, "If today were the last day of my life, would I want to do what I am about to do today?" And whenever the answer has been "no" for too many days in a row, I know I need to change something. Remembering that I'll be dead soon is the most important thing I've ever

encountered to help me make the big choices in life, because almost everything — all external expectations, all pride, all fear of embarrassment or failure — these things just fall away in the face of death, leaving only what is truly important. Remembering that you are going to die is the best way I know to avoid the trap of thinking you have something to lose. You are already naked. There is no reason not to follow your heart.

About a year ago, I was diagnosed with cancer. I had a scan at 7: 30 in the morning and it clearly showed a tumor on my pancreas. I didn't even know what a pancreas was. The doctors told me this was almost certainly a type of cancer that is incurable, and that I should expect to live no longer than three to six months. My doctor advised me to go home and get my affairs in order, which is doctors' code for "prepare to die." It means to try and tell your kids everything you thought you'd have the next ten years to tell them, in just a few months. It means to make sure that everything is buttoned up so that it will be as easy as possible for your family. It means to say your goodbyes.

I lived with that diagnosis all day. Later that evening I had a biopsy where they stuck an endoscope down my throat, through my stomach into my intestines, put a needle into my pancreas and got a few cells from the tumor. I was sedated but my wife, who was there, told me that when they viewed the cells under a microscope, the doctor started crying, because it turned out to be a very rare form of pancreatic cancer that is curable with surgery. I had the surgery and, thankfully, I am fine now.

This was the closest I've been to facing death, and I hope it's the closest I get for a few more decades. Having lived through it, I can now say this to you with a bit more certainty than when death was a useful but purely intellectual concept. No one wants to die, even people who want to go to Heaven don't want to die to get there, and yet, death is the destination we all share. No one has ever escaped it. And that is as it should be, because death is very likely the single best invention of life. It's life's change agent; it clears out the old to make way for the new. Right now, the new is you. But someday, not too long from now, you will gradually become the old and be cleared away. Sorry to be so dramatic, but it's quite true. Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma, which is living with the results of other people's thinking. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice, and most important, have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow already know what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.

When I was young, there was an amazing publication called *The Whole Earth Catalogue*, which was one of the bibles of my generation. It was created by a fellow named Stuart Brand not far from here in Menlo Park, and he brought it to life with his poetic touch. This was in the late Sixties, before personal computers and desktop publishing, so it was all made with typewriters, scissors, and Polaroid cameras. It was sort of like Google in paperback form 35 years before Google came along. It was idealistic, overflowing with neat tools and great notions. Stuart and his team put out several issues of *The Whole Earth Catalogue*, and then when it had run its

course, they put out a final issue. It was the mid-1970s and I was your age. On the back cover of their final issue was a photograph of an early morning country road, the kind you might find yourself hitchhiking on if you were so adventurous. Beneath it were the words, "Stay hungry, stay foolish." It was their farewell message as they signed off. "Stay hungry, stay foolish." And I have always wished that for myself, and now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you. Stay hungry, stay foolish.

求知若渴，大智若愚

17 岁那年我读到一则格言，大意是"把每一天都当成生命中的最后一天，有一天这一天真的会到来"，这句话让我印象深刻。从那以后，过去 33 年里每天早上我都会对镜自问："如果今天是生命最后一日，我愿意去做今天我将要去做的事情吗?"每当我连续多日都得到否定的答案时，我就知道我应该有所改变了。当我面临人生中的重大抉择时，提醒自己不久于人世大大帮助了我做出决定。因为几乎每件事——外界的期望、骄傲、对尴尬或失败的恐惧——在死亡面前都微不足道，只有真正重要的才能凸显出来。避免陷入计较得失的陷阱的最好方法就是提醒自己大限将至。生命都快结束了，还有什么理由不顺心而为呢?

约一年前，我被诊断出患有癌症。我在早上 7 点半作了扫描，胰脏部位清楚地查到了肿瘤，那时候我连胰脏到底是什么都不知道。医生告诉我这种肿瘤难以治愈，我大概还能活 3 到 6 个月。医生建议我回家，把事情安排好，言下之意即为准备临终事宜。这意味着你得试着在几个月内把你原打算将来 10 年对孩子的叮嘱都讲完，意味着你得替家人着想，尽量把每件事情都安排妥当，也意味着你跟生活道别。

这个诊断伴随我度过了一整天，那天晚上我做了一次组织活检，医生从我的喉咙伸进内诊镜，穿过胃进到肠子，将探针伸进胰脏，取了一些肿瘤细胞出来。当时我被注射了镇静剂，但我太太在那里，她后来告诉我，当医生们用显微镜看过那些细胞后，不由喜极而泣，因为那是一种非常少见的可用手术治愈的胰脏肿瘤。于是我接受了手术，现在我也很好。

迄今为止那是我最接近死亡的时刻，我希望那也会继续是未来几十年里最接近的一次。经历此事以后，死亡对我来说已经不仅仅是一种有用但纯粹的观念了，我可以更肯定地告诉你们：没有人想死，即使那些想上天堂的人也不愿意。但是死亡是我们共同的归宿，没人能够逃脱。死亡是注定的，因为它很可能就是生命最棒的发明，它是生命交替的媒介，送走老人，给新生代让出道路。现在你们就是新生代，但在不久的将来，你们也会逐渐变老，向生命谢幕。抱歉讲得这么戏剧化，但是道理是真的。你们时间有限，所以不要浪费生命，活在别人的世界里。别被教条所蒙蔽——盲从教条就是活在别人的想法里。不要让别人的意见淹没了你的心声和直觉，其实你自己的心声与直觉已经知道你真正想要成为什么样的人，任何其他事物都可退居次要。

我年轻时，有本很棒的杂志叫做《全球编录》，当年是我们那一代的经典读物。那是住在离这不远的蒙露公园的斯图尔特·布兰特创办的，他用充满诗意的格调把杂志办

得有声有色。那是20世纪60年代末期，个人电脑和电脑出版都还没出现，所有内容都是用打字机、剪刀和宝丽来相机做出来的，有点像Google出现35年前的纸版Google。杂志很理想主义，充满了巧妙的工具和独到的理念。斯图尔特和他的团队出版了好几期的《全球编录》，最后出了停刊号。当时是20世纪70年代中期，我正是你们现在这个年龄。停刊号的封底是一张清晨乡间小路的照片，如果你喜欢探险，你可能搭便车旅行时会经过那种乡间小路。照片下有一行字：求知若渴，大智若愚。那是他们停刊的告别寄语，我总是以此自励。在你们即将毕业开始新生活的今天，我愿意以此与你们共勉：求知若渴，大智若愚。

第六部分 练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1) Like most people, I think, I had expected that for Armstrong, the moment when he took humanity's first step onto another world would have been the ultimate high point of his Apollo 11 mission.

A. 我想，我和大多数人一样，以为阿姆斯特朗向另外一个星球跨出人类第一步的这个时刻是阿波罗11号使命的制高点。

B. 我认为另外一个星球跨出人类第一步的这个时刻是阿波罗11号使命的制高点。

C. 我认为我和大多数人一样跨出人类第一步的这个时刻是阿波罗11号使命的制高点。

D. 我期待阿姆斯特朗向另外一个星球跨出人类第一步的这个时刻是阿波罗11号使命的制高点。

2) In just 12 minutes, Armstrong and co-pilot Buzz Aldrin had to bring their lunar module Eagle from a height of 50,000 feet, orbiting at a speed of several thousand miles per hour, down to the surface in what amounted to a controlled fall.

A. 在短短12分钟之内，阿姆斯特朗和副驾驶员巴兹·奥尔德林得把他们的登月舱"鹰"从50 000英尺的高度降到表面，登月舱的运行时速为每小时数千英里，这等于是控制性降落。

B. 阿姆斯特朗和驾驶员巴兹·奥尔德林得把他们的登月舱"鹰"从50 000英尺的高度降到表面，登月舱的运行时速为每小时数千英里，是控制性降落。

C. 在短短12分钟之内，阿姆斯特朗和驾驶员巴兹·奥尔德林得把登月舱"鹰"从50 000英尺的高度降到每小时数千英里，这等于是控制性降落。

D. 阿姆斯特朗和副驾驶员巴兹·奥尔德林得把他们的登月舱"鹰"从登月舱的运行时速为每小时数千英里，这是控制性降落。

3) Armstrong knew it was crucial to land without any sideways motion, lest they risk tipping over at touchdown.

A. 阿姆斯特朗知道，这是着陆至关重要的一环，不能有任何横向运动，以免在接触地面时出现翻倒的危险。

B. 阿姆斯特朗知道，这是至关重要的一环，没有任何的横向运动，以免在接触出现翻倒的危险。

C. 阿姆斯特朗知道，这是着陆至关重要的一环，不能有任何的运动，以免在接触时出现危险。

D. 阿姆斯特朗知道，这是至关重要的一环，没有任何的运动，以免在接触地面时出现翻倒的危险。

4) Scientists in Switzerland working with IBM researchers have shown that their computer simulation of the neocortical column, arguably the most complex part of a mammal's brain, appears to behave like its biological counterpart.

A. IBM公司的研究人员证明，可以说是哺乳动物大脑最复杂的组成部分，看上去具有相同的生物功能。

B. 瑞士的科学家们与IBM公司的研究人员已经证明，他们的计算机模拟新皮层柱，看上去具有相同的生物功能，新皮层柱可以说是哺乳动物大脑最复杂的组成部分。

C. 科学家们与IBM公司的研究人员已经证明，计算机模拟新皮层柱状支撑结构，可以说是哺乳动物大脑最复杂的组成部分。

D. 在计算机模拟新皮层柱状支撑结构，可以说是哺乳动物大脑最复杂的组成部分，具有相同的生物功能。

5) But now, after extensive testing comparing its behavior with results from biological experiments, he is satisfied that the simulation is accurate enough that the researchers can proceed with the rest of the brain.

A. 现在，经测试结果，他满意是该模拟足够准确，研究人员可以仿真。

B. 但现在，经过广泛的测试比较生物实验的结果，他感到满意的是该模拟已经足够准确，研究人员可以开始大脑其他部分的仿真。

C. 但现在，经过广泛测试结果，他感到研究人员可以开始大脑其他部分的仿真。

D. 但现在，经过测试比较生物实验的结果，感到满意的是该模拟准确，研究人员可以开始大脑其他部分的仿真。

6) In his book *A New Science of Life* Sheldrake rejected the idea that the brain is a warehouse for memories and suggested it is more like a radio receiver for tuning into the past.

A. 在他的著作《生命的新科学》中，谢尔达克否定了大脑的观点，他认为大脑更像一个调谐到过去的收音机。

B. 在他的著作《生命的新科学》中，谢尔达克否定了大脑是记忆仓库的观点，他认为大脑更像一个调谐到过去的收音机。

C. 在他的著作《生命的新科学》中，谢尔达克否定了大脑是记忆的观点，认为大脑像一个收音机。

D. 在他的著作《生命的新科学》中，谢尔达克否定了大脑是仓库的观点，他认为大

脑更像一个过去的收音机。

7）想让电脑和机器人感知周围的环境，并做出迅速、准确的反应，难度之大远远超出人们的预期，这成了科幻与现实之间存在巨大差异的一个原因。

A. One reason for this diffraction is that it is much harder than expected to enable computers and robots to sense quickly and accurately.

B. One gap is that it has been much harder than expected to enable computers their surrounding environment and to react quickly and accurately.

C. One reason for this gap is that it has been much harder than expected to enable computers and robots to sense their surrounding environment and to react quickly and accurately.

D. One reason for this gap is that it has been much harder to enable computers to sense their surrounding environment.

8）事实证明，赋予机器人人的基本能力极端困难——例如，机器人必须能在房间里给自己定位，能对声音做出反应，能理解语言，并分辨物体的大小、纹理和柔韧度。

A. It has proved that humans take for granted — for example, the abilities to orient themselves with respect to the objects in a room, textures and fragility.

B. It has proved extremely difficult to respect to the objects in a room, to respond to sounds and interpret speech, and to grasp objects of varying sizes, textures and fragility.

C. It has proved extremely difficult to give robots the capabilities that humans take for granted — for example, the abilities to orient themselves with respect to the objects in a room, to respond to sounds and interpret speech, and to grasp objects of varying sizes, textures and fragility.

D. It has proved extremely difficult to give robots the capabilities that humans take for granted — for example, the abilities to respond to sounds and interpret speech, and to grasp objects of varying sizes, textures and fragility.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

malfunction
strew with boulder
simulation
albeit
synapse
dimension line
external dimension
further processing

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

科技是第一生产力
科技体制改革
科教兴国
可持续发展战略
信息高地
信息高速公路
信息革命
信息含量

4. Improve the following translations.

1) Neil Armstrong's words to me, in a 1988 interview, came as a real surprise.
原译：1988 年尼尔・阿姆斯特朗的采访确实给了我一个惊喜。
改译：

2) But for Armstrong himself, the moment of triumph had already come. He keyed his mike and announced, "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."
原译：阿姆斯特朗本人说胜利已经到来。他打开钥匙道："休斯敦，这儿是'宁静基地'飞船着陆"。
改译：

3) A computer simulation could eventually allow neuroscience to be carried out in silico. An ambitious project to create an accurate computer model of the brain has reached an impressive milestone.
原译：计算机模拟能最终允许硅片携带神经系统科学。一个雄心勃勃的创造精准计算机大脑模型项目，已经取得令人印象深刻的重大进展。
改译：

4) But if the brain is not a mechanism for classifying and storing experiences and analyzing them to enable us to live our lives, then what on earth is the brain for? And where is the seat of human intelligence? Where is the mind?
原译：但是，如果大脑的机制不具备分类和存储经验、并将其分类使我们能够生活，那么，大脑为什么而存在呢？哪儿是人类的智力所在？心智又在何方？
改译：

5）这些设备增强了机器人的能力，拓展了机器人的处理能力和存储空间，让今天的机器人能像人一样执行如打扫房间或拆弹的任务，这些是几年前生产的机器不可能完成的任务。

原译：The resulting enhancement of capabilities, expanded processing power and storage, allows today's robots to do things such as vacuum a room or help to defuse a roadside bomb — tasks that would have been impossible for commercially produced machines just a few years ago.

改译：

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Food of the Future

Glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising, cloud forests are drying, and wildlife is scrambling to keep pace. It's becoming clear that humans have caused most of the past century's warming by releasing heat-trapping gases as we power our modern lives. Called greenhouse gases, their levels are higher now than in the last 650,000 years. We call the result global warming, but it is causing a set of changes to the Earth's climate, or long-term weather patterns, that varies from place to place. As the Earth spins each day, the new heat swirls with it, picking up moisture over the oceans, rising here, settling there. It's changing the rhythms of climate that all living things have come to rely upon. What will we do to slow this warming? How will we cope with the changes we've already set into motion? While we struggle to figure it all out, the face of the Earth as we know it — coasts, forests, farms and snow-capped mountains — hangs in the balance. But what we concern most is what affects the future of food as global warming alters patterns of temperature.

From the perspective of the plate, the foods we'll eat in the future will likely look and taste a lot like what we eat today. But take a closer peek, and tomorrow's dinner becomes very different indeed. Agricultural scientists shaping the future of food say that, as global warming alters patterns of temperature, rainfall, and carbon dioxide concentrations in the air, farms must evolve. Global warming will affect agriculture in a variety of ways: Some regions and farms will get a boost; others will suffer. To cope with changing growing conditions, farmers will need to reverse decades of crop homogenization and diversify plant strains, agriculture scientists say. Stephen Jones, a plant geneticist and wheat breeder at Washington State University in Pullman, notes that since the mid-20th century, farming has undergone radical homogenization. "It's not just about monoculture of farms, where one farm grows only one

crop, it's also monoculture within those crops and within fields," he said. Jones notes, for example, that just three varieties of wheat comprise 60 to 70 percent of all wheat grown in the Pacific Northwest; a situation he says is similar with other crops in other regions. While homogenization has made it easier to grow huge amounts of food on ever larger plots of land, adapting to global warming-induced changes becomes more difficult, particularly if those changes vary from farm to farm and plant to plant. "There has to be some variation available for the environment to work on. If not, there will be big trouble," he said. Jones and other researchers say global warming could suppress crop yields, increasing food costs in Western countries and worsening food shortages in many developing areas.

6. Translate the following passage into English.

虚拟网络世界

2005年，谷歌地球的推出吸引了众多兴奋的使用者，他们迫不及待地输入自己的家庭地址，像飘在空中一样俯瞰地球，然后快速冲下去，仔细查看自己住处的卫星图。现在，使用者继续用自己制作的照片和三维数字建筑物复制图更新谷歌地球。他们有望未来降落在谷歌地球的大街上，和其他人相遇——甚至交谈。

尽管这种相遇仍要若干年后才能实现，但不再是白日做梦。谷歌、"第二人生"的创造者林登实验室、IBM以及其他一些公司正努力使这一天早日到来，到时候你就可以用自创的虚拟替身在3D互联网络游走——不只是局限在这些公司的网站上。它们还努力制订向所有编程人员开放的技术标准，这些手段将使整个互联网成为连接各个虚拟世界的统一空间。在这个未来的模式中，你可以在午餐休息时间和一帮朋友逛街，即使你们相隔遥远。人们在现实中无法离开工作终端，但在屏幕上可以在购物中心的数字复制模型中流动。当你路过廉价虚拟牛仔裤商店时，真实店面里的网络摄像机引导你观察实际的拥挤情况，以免热销款式抢购一空。根据你的身材订制的网络替身试穿了一条牛仔裤，对着朋友转圈展示效果。你可能在网上买下这条裤子，或是过后亲临现实中的商店。不管哪种方式，你都可以足不出户地度过愉快的午后时光。但这种技术进步需要战胜重重困难。超越"第二人生"或其他虚拟模拟疆界的3D画面和互动模式电脑界面必须对用户实现无缝对接。这就需要从静态文件制作网页到实时更新的动态网页、并通过超链接导航的重大突破。高德纳咨询公司的副总裁史蒂夫·普伦蒂斯认为，"目前的状况感觉就像互联网发展初期"。高德纳咨询公司估计，到2011年，80%的互联网用户和大公司都将拥有网络替身，或他们自己的数字复制模型，在网络上进行工作和娱乐。

第九单元

法律文书

Foreignizing translation signifies the difference of the foreign text, yet only by disrupting the cultural codes that prevail in the target language.

— Lawrence Venuti

异化翻译旨在彰显原文的差异，这种差异只有通过打破目的语中现行的文化准则才能得以保存。

——劳伦斯・韦努蒂

本单元重点

1. 掌握法律文书基本词汇及相关表述。
2. 学习和掌握名词性从句的翻译。
3. 了解劳伦斯·韦努蒂的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

法律是约束人类行为必不可少的强制手段，保障着人们正常的生活和社会的运转。懂法、遵法是每个公民的义务，了解法律文书的相关知识越来越重要。法律文书所用的语言具有特殊性、正式性、保守性、专业性、命令性等特点，因此在翻译此类文章时要注意以下几点：

1. 译者需要具备一定的法律基础知识，对于法律相关流程有一定的了解。

2. 英语法律文书语言严谨，多使用名词，形容词、副词使用较少。法律词汇有其固定的含义，不可随意变更或意译。尤其是一些常见的词语，在法律领域中有特定的含义，如：suit 是“诉讼”的意思，defendant 是“被告”的意思，defense 是“辩护”的意思。遇到这类词语，一定要翻译准确，不能望文生义。

3. 英语法律文书的另一个特点是大量使用长句。长句结构复杂，包含信息量大，表达意思复杂，说理严密，但一般层次分明。另外被动句的使用也很频繁，如：It is agreed that …，It has been stipulated that …等。翻译时要注意句子各成分的划分和理解。

4. 翻译时要使用正式文体，要避免口语化。

第一部分 翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

Bush v. Gore and the Boundary Between Law and Politics[1]

Shortly after the Supreme Court's 5-4 decision in Bush v. Gore, one member of the majority, Associate Justice Clarence Thomas, addressed a group of students in the Washington, D. C. area. He told them that he believed that the work of the Court was not in any way influenced by politics or partisan considerations. This speech was widely reported in the press. Afterwards the question on many legal scholars' minds was not whether Justice Thomas had in fact made these statements. The question was whether he also told the students that he believed in Santa Claus, the Easter Bunny, and the Tooth Fairy[2].

It is no secret that the Supreme Court's[3] decision in Bush v. Gore has shaken the faith of many legal academics in the Supreme Court and in the system of judicial review. It is worth considering why this should be so. Legal academics rationalize bad judicial decisions all the time; that is part of their job description. Likewise, the fact that a few judges occasionally decide cases because they secretly favor one party over another should also come as no surprise; nor should isolated examples of judicial corruption cause one to lose faith in a larger process of legal decision making. The problem with Bush v. Gore, I suspect, was the case was too salient an example of judicial misbehavior for many legal academics to swallow. It was no isolated fender bender[4] in which a local judge helped out the son of a former law partner. Rather, the case decided the outcome of a presidential election and may well have determined who would sit on the Supreme Court and the lower federal courts for decades to come. Moreover, unlike the judge deciding the case of a fender bender in some obscure venue, the Court could not have failed to recognize that all eyes were upon it. That the conservative Justices acted as they did suggested that their partisanship was so thorough and pervasive that it blinded them to their own biases. It seemed as if they had lost all sense of perspective.

In addition, Bush v. Gore was troubling because it suggested that the Court was motivated by a particular kind of partisanship, one much narrower than the promotion of broad political principles through the development of constitutional doctrine[5]. The distinction is between the "high" politics of political principle and the "low" politics of partisan advantage. The same[6] five conservative Justices who formed the majority in Bush v. Gore had been engaged, for over a decade, in a veritable revolution in constitutional doctrines concerning civil rights and federalism. In those decisions, the five conservatives had been promoting a relatively consistent set of ideological positions like colorblindness, respect for state autonomy from federal interference, and protection of state governmental processes from federal supervision. But the decision in Bush v. Gore did not seem to further those values, at least not directly. Rather, the five conservatives seemed to adopt whatever legal arguments would further the election of the Republican candidate, George W. Bush. This is the "low" politics of partisan political advantage. Although few legal academics these days are shocked to learn that Justices' decisions are "political" in the sense that they promote "high politics" — larger political principles and ideological goals — they were quite disturbed by the possibility that Justices would use the power of judicial review in so prominent a case to promote the interests of a particular political party and install its candidates in power[7].

Indeed, the appearance, if not the reality, of this kind of partisanship in Bush v. Gore casts an unsavory light on[8] the constitutional revolution of the last decade. It was widely speculated before and after the election that several of the Justices might retire within the next few years. By intervening in the election, the five conservatives installed a President who would appoint their colleagues and successors and would stock[9] the federal judiciary with like-minded[10] conservatives[11]. Bush v. Gore was troubling because the five conservatives appeared

to use the power of judicial review[12] to secure control of another branch of government that would, in turn, help keep their constitutional revolution going. It is one thing to entrench[13] one's constitutional principles through a series of precedents[14]. It is quite another to entrench one's ideological allies by directing the outcome of a presidential election[15].

Because law professors are perhaps as committed to[16] the legitimacy[17] of the courts and the legal system as anyone else, Bush v. Gore will require them to reduce cognitive dissonance[18] in manifold[19] ways. Many of these forms of dissonance reduction have already begun. In this essay, I discuss five features of the opinion. In Part Ⅰ, I discuss the constitutional issues in Bush v. Gore and explain why so many people thought the Court's opinion was unpersuasive. In Part Ⅱ, I consider the Court's institutional role and whether its choice to intervene in the election dispute was justified. Part Ⅲ discusses the jurisprudential[20] implications of Bush v. Gore — and in particular its relationship to two very well-known theories of jurisprudence, American Legal Realism and Critical Legal Studies. Part Ⅳ considers the place of Bush v. Gore in the "legal canon" — how the case will be understood, taught, and remembered. Finally, Part Ⅴ offers a few suggestions about what the case means for the Court's legitimacy, both in the short term and in the long run. It also argues that, because of important structural features of the American Constitution, party politics provides the best remedy for the Court's actions.

选自 *The Yale Law Journal*

要点解析:

1. Bush v. Gore，布什诉戈尔案，2000 年的美国总统大选上演的一场旷日持久的“世纪司法大战”。

2. Easter Bunny，一般叫做“宾尼兔”或“复活宾尼兔”。传说在复活节前夕，宾尼兔会拿着篮子，内装彩色鸡蛋及糖果，摸到人们的住处，送给孩童，类似圣诞老人。Tooth Fairy，牙仙。牙仙来自美国的一个民间传说，有两个版本。一个是说小孩子在换牙的时候，把换下的牙齿放在枕头底下，当他们睡着的时候，牙仙就会把牙齿收走，并给他们一点零花钱。另一个是说牙仙专门杀害换乳牙的小孩子，并带走他们的牙齿。

3. Supreme Court，最高法院，是美国最高审判机构，其判例对全国有拘束力，享有特殊的司法审查权，即有权通过具体案例宣布联邦或各州的法律是否违宪。美国是英美法系国家。独立前，原 13 个殖民地基本沿袭英国的法律传统，又根据各自需要自立法令，自成司法体系。独立后，1787 年美国宪法对司法权作了原则性规定，1789 年美国国会颁布的《司法条例》规定了联邦法院的组织、管辖权和诉讼程序，逐步形成了现有的司法制度。

4. fender bender 此处可译为“小车祸，擦撞”。结合语境，此处用这个词意在突出该司法审判的重要性，本应是最严格、最公平的司法审判。在翻译中，隐喻的用法要结合具体的语境，有时候可以保留原来隐喻的用法，但有时则需要将具体意思翻译出来，

当然，也可以在译出隐喻意思后再加上具体意思。

5. 在这句话中 one 指代的是前面所说的党派偏见这个在审判时依据的“潜原则”，此处介词 than 后面跟的成分比较复杂，而 through 所管辖的范围仅限于 than 后的成分，因此不应该将其看成是整个句子的状语。

6. 这里 same 要根据文章意思放到后面去翻译，因为这里的意思是这五个人同样也是参加了宪法改革的那五个人，在后面翻译，和后面的成分组成一个语块，表述更加清晰，符合中文表达习惯。

7. in the sense that 一般译为“就……意义而言，按这种意义来说”。在这句话里有两个破折号，第一个是对前面的 high politics 的解释，而后面的破折号则是承接前面部分的意思来说的，说明学者们真正感到震惊的是什么。install 原意为“安装，安顿”，in power 是“执政的，当权的”的意思，但不能根据字面去对译，在这里指的是法官通过法律将候选人推向总统位子，掌握权力。

8. cast unsavory light on 中 unsavory 的意思是“难吃的，没有香味的，令人讨厌的”，在此处用来修饰美国宪法的改革，应该译成“令人反感的”或者“令人失望的”。cast light on 通常是“阐明，使明白，理解”的意思，但是在此处却要使用其本身的字面意思“蒙上光彩”，而舍弃其经常意义上的引申意义，因此这里要直译为：给过去十年的宪法改革蒙上了令人反感的色彩。

9. stock 作为动词其本意是“囤积，装把手于……”，在这里指的是“任用保守主义者组成司法机关的主干力量”。

10. like-minded 本身表示的意思是“志趣相同的，有相似意向或目的的”，这里指“也同样是保守主义的”。

11. 这句话要注意定语从句的翻译。who 连接一个表示人物的定语从句，并且其本身也是一个由 and 连接的并列句，因此 who 管辖了 and 前后两个分句。很显然，这里定语的成分太过冗长，按照惯常方法将定语译至中心词前的做法肯定不合适，因此我们要将定语拆分出来，独立成句。此句译为：通过干涉选举，这五个保守主义者安顿好了总统人选，总统会任命他们的同事和接班人，并且会用和他们一样的保守主义者组建司法机关。

12. judicial review 应译为“司法审查”，亦称“违宪审查”，是西方国家通过司法程序来审查、裁决立法和行政机关是否违宪的一种基本制度。

13. entrench 的本意是“挖掘壕沟”，后引申为“挖掘壕沟以保护或者巩固”。文中可以译为“维护宪法原则”。

14. precedents 是法律专用术语，译为“判例”。

15. 此处要注意“it's ... to ...”句型的翻译，一般说来要反过来，将 it's 后的成分译到句子的最后。此句可译为：通过操纵总统选举的结果来巩固自己的意识形态同盟又是另外一回事。ideological allies，“意识形态同盟”，这里指的是保守主义者一方的同盟。

16. committed to 可以译为“致力于，决心从事”。

17. legitimacy 可译为“合法性，正当性，正统性”。

18. cognitive dissonance 译为“认知失调，认知冲突”，源于美国心理学家费斯汀格

提出的认知失调的理论。认知失调是指一个人的行为与自己先前一贯的对自我的认知（而且通常是正面的、积极的自我）产生分歧，从一个认知推断出另一个对立的认知时而产生的不舒适感、不愉快的情绪。费斯汀格认为，失调是决策不可避免的结果。在文中的认知失调指的是人们对此次总统选举产生的认知上的冲突，对选举结果不能完全认同的情绪。

19. manifold 不宜译为其动词含义"复写，增多，使多样化"，在这里作为形容词应译为"多方面的，有许多部分的，各式各样的"。

20. jurisprudential 是法律专业术语，应译为"法律学的，法律学上的，法理的"。

PASSAGE 2

Criminal Justice: Doubts about Miranda[1]

Critics who accuse the Supreme Court of pampering criminals[2] often cite the case of Ernesto Miranda, a confessed[3] rapist whose conviction was reversed by the court in 1966. Miranda, say the critics, got an undeserved break[4]. Worse, his appeal led the court to lay down[5] ridiculously strict rules on confessions, and those rules are helping other criminals while they hamper[6] police.

It seems to be an empty complaint. Miranda himself only won a retrial — and he was reconvicted. More important, according to studies made in New Haven and Washington, D. C., most of the criminal suspects whose constitutional rights Miranda forced the court to define, are not much better off than they were before[7]. Surprisingly[8] few have even tried to take advantage of the new rules, while the police have often gotten around[9] them.

Aggressive Questioning[10]. Before any interrogation can take place, said the court in Miranda, police must advise a suspect in "clear and unequivocal[11] terms" that 1) he has a right to remain silent, 2) anything he says "can and will" be used against him, 3) he has a right to counsel before and during questioning, and 4) if he cannot afford a lawyer, he is entitled to[12] have one provided by the state. Soon after the decision was handed down, the *Yale Law Journal* stationed student observers at New Haven police headquarters to watch the police in action. While the students were present, police advised only 25 out of 118 suspects of all their rights. Paradoxically, the detectives got a greater percentage of confessions and incriminating[13] statements from those who were given thorough warnings. What the police were doing, said the *Law Journal*[14], was making certain[15] to warn people who were accused of serious crimes, then questioning those suspects very aggressively.

Recently, a similar study was carried out by the Georgetown University Law Center and published in the latest issue of the *Michigan Law Review*. Out of 85 suspects interviewed by Georgetown researchers, 70% claimed that they had not been properly advised of all their rights. Some 40% of those who were warned of their right to remain silent made incriminating

statements anyway[16]. Even more surprising, only 1,262 out of 15,430 persons arrested for serious crimes during the year requested the volunteer attorneys[17] who were available to them.

The Georgetown team found that the police were violating the rules by questioning a suspect on the street before reaching the station house. All told, half of those who asked for lawyers were interrogated either on the way or at the station house before an attorney arrived. In a second article to be published early next year, the Georgetown team shows that those who took most advantage of the warnings had a negative attitude toward the law. Men who were less suspicious and less cynical tended to be more willing to confess.

Crisis-Laden Situation. In both New Haven and Washington, Miranda warnings were presented to suspects in a wooden[18], unsympathetic manner. Some suspects got the impression that if they took advantage of their rights police might get angry and throw the book at them. As the Yale study points out, a man brought in for questioning is in a "crisis-laden situation" and must make quick decisions that may affect his freedom for years. Often, he may decide to cooperate rather than provoke. Any confession obtained from such a man could hardly be said to result from a voluntary waiver[19] of his rights, as required by Miranda.

The reports from New Haven and Washington clearly suggest that police are violating both the letter and the spirit of Miranda. And they are under little pressure to change their ways. Last spring, reacting to the politics of "law and order," Congress passed an Omnibus Crime Control Act[20] that contains a direct attack on Supreme Court doctrine. Never mind Miranda's strict rules in federal prosecutions[21], says one section of the law; now judges need only consider "all the circumstances" in which a confession was obtained before they rule on whether it was voluntary. That was, in effect, the formula before Miranda. When the first test case reaches the Supreme Court, the justices are likely to find the new law as unacceptable as Miranda's confession.

选自 *Time*

要点解析:

1. Miranda:"你有权保持沉默。如果你不保持沉默，那么你所说的一切都能够用来在法庭作为控告你的证据。你有权在受审时请律师在一旁咨询。如果你付不起律师费的话，法庭会为你免费提供律师。你是否完全了解你的上述权利?"这句话就是著名的"米兰达警告"，也称"米兰达告诫"，即犯罪嫌疑人、被告人在被讯问时，有保持沉默和拒绝回答的权利。

2. pampering criminals 应译为"纵容罪犯"。

3. 本句中 confessed 作为一个形容词表示"供认不讳的"，但在翻译的时候，我们此处翻译为动词比较合适，本句译为：一个强奸犯对自己的罪行供认不讳，但是他的审判却在 1966 年被法院驳回。英语中形容词用得比较多，在翻译时要酌情处理，特别当形容词是由动词变化而来的时候就需要考虑是否能翻译成动词。

4. get a break 是固定搭配，译为“交好运，时来运转”。undeserved 意思是“不应得的，不该受的”，这里也要用到上一条说的，将形容词译成动词。

5. lay down 这里不能译为“放下”，而要译为“制定”。

6. hamper 一般译为“妨碍，束缚，使困累”，要根据所修饰的名词选择合适的译法。

7. criminal suspects 是“犯罪嫌疑人”。这里 whose 引导的定语从句修饰前面的名词，Miranda forced the court to define 是省略了 that 的定语从句，修饰的是 constitutional rights。在这种情况下，可以按照因果逻辑顺序来翻译，译成“……的”来修饰名词在大多数情况下是不符合汉语表达方式的。因此这里可以翻译成：米兰达促使法院确定了犯罪嫌疑人的宪法权利，然而他们大多数的情况较之从前并没有多大的改观。

8. surprisingly 这里应译为“令人惊讶的是”。翻译中有一类这样的副词放句首或者词组都可以这样翻译，例如：amazingly，令人惊奇的是；most importantly，最重要的是。

9. get around 是固定搭配，有“到处走走，逃避，说服，传开来(等于 get round)，有办法应付”等意思。结合语境，这里应该是“警察有办法应付犯罪嫌疑人”的意思。

10. Aggressive Questioning，应译为“咄咄逼人的讯问”。下句中的 interrogation 译为“审问”，它和 question 是近义词，只是 interrogation 更加正式，常用于法律中。

11. unequivocal 可译为“明确无误的”，适用于比较正式的文体或场合中，比如本文中就用于法律条文中。

12. be entitled to 译为“有权，有……的资格”。entitle 与 title 是同源词，其意思是“称作……，定名为……，给……称号，使……有权利”。在翻译中掌握一些基本的词根词缀知识有利于翻译，可以猜测一些词的意思，前缀 en-一般有“使……”的意思，由此我们可以猜测 entitle 的意思。

13. incriminating 译为“归罪的”。这句话里的定语从句阐明的是主句的限定条件，因此在翻译时应该移至句首。本句译为：自相矛盾的是，那些给予了充分警告的犯罪嫌疑人，反而给法官提供了比例更高的供认和认罪陈述。在翻译时，根据句子的具体意思，将宾语与主语的位置调换是常见的翻译手法，以使表达更加自然，符合逻辑，尤其是在定语从句的翻译中。

14. 本句中的 said the *Law Journal* 是插入成分，插入成分的翻译可以根据情况放在句子不同的地方。一般来说，在插入成分前后两部分联系紧密或者插入之前的部分过于短而难以成句的情况下，可以把插入成分放在句首，有时候为了突出主题部分的重要性也可以将其移至句尾。当然，保持其原来的位置也不是错误的翻译，直译是最基本的译法，也是出错率最小的译法。本句的参考译文：《法学期刊》称，警察所做的就是明确地警告犯了严重罪行的嫌疑人，然后咄咄逼人地审问他们。

15. make certain 译为“弄清楚”，此外，在这里这个短语可以翻译成副词“明确地”。

16. anyway 作为状语可以置于句首或句尾，翻译的时候，可以将其置于句首，也可以将其与限定成分放在一起，比如这句就可以译为：大约 40% 的犯罪嫌疑人虽然被警告有权保持沉默，但还是做了认罪陈述。

17. volunteer attorneys 译为"志愿律师，免费律师"。指的是如果犯罪嫌疑人请不起律师，有权要求国家为其提供免费服务的律师。

18. wooden 不宜译为"木制的"，这里指的是米兰达警告的实施缺乏人情味、冷漠无情。这也是一个隐喻的用法，此处可以译成一个隐喻，保留原来的文体风格。

19. waiver 一般译为"弃权，放弃，弃权证书"。tuition waiver 译为"学费减免"。翻译时 as required by Miranda 要移至句首，could hardly be said 亦需要放在前面作状语，因此本句译为：正如米兰达要求的那样，我们很难说，任何取自这样一个人的供认是由于对自我权利的自愿放弃。

20. Omnibus Crime Control Act 译为《综合犯罪控制法》。

21. 本句翻译为：法案的其中一部分表示，不管米兰达法则在联邦诉讼方面的严格规定是怎样的……

PASSAGE 3

大陆法的法律体系

"罗马日耳曼法"或"大陆法"[1]是世界上主要的法律制度。大陆法作为一个法律体系，经常被用来与普通法系做对比。两个体系的主要区别在于，普通法系通常从具体案件中提取抽象法则，而大陆法系始于抽象的规则，然后法官必须将其应用于各种各样的具体案件之中[2]。

大陆法系基于罗马法，尤其是皇帝查士丁尼的《罗马民法法典》[3]得到了后来的中世纪的法律学者们的推广。

不同的国家采用罗马法时表现出不同的特点。其中有些国家从立法上确立了它的效用，也就是说，它成为了一种实在法。而在另外一些国家，它的适用性体现在法律理论家对其的处理方式[4]。

因此，罗马法并没有完全主宰欧洲。罗马法是一个第二性的法律，人们只是在当地习俗及当地法律缺乏对特定问题的相关规定时启用罗马法[5]。然而，当地的规则也主要是根据罗马法(它具有各种欧洲法律的共同传统)来解释，所以它也在影响着第一性的法律。

除了将罗马法作为基础之外，大陆法的第二个特性是采用罗马法做延伸的法典编纂，即将其纳入民事法典。法典化概念可以追溯到古巴比伦的汉谟拉比法典[6]。

法典化概念作为自然法和启蒙运动的思想呈现，在17世纪和18世纪得到了进一步的发展[7]。那个时代的政治理想是通过民主、财产保护和法治的概念来表达的。这一理想需要通过法律记录及其本身的一致性来创造法律的确定性[8]。因此，罗马法与习惯法和地方法的上述混合已不复存在，为法律法典化开辟了道路，这也有助于实现上述提到的政治理想目标[9]。

要点解析:

1. “罗马日耳曼法”，译为 Romano-Germanic law，大陆法系是 civil law system，该词中的“大陆”两字指欧洲大陆，故又被称为欧陆法系。

2. “普通法”可以译为 common law，“具体案件”译为 specific cases。本句中的“而……”表示对比的意思，可以用 while，whereas，however 等表示。

3.《罗马民法法典》，Corpus Juris Civilis。

4. 首先这两个句子是一个对比，在翻译成英文的时候我们可以译成一个并列句，用连词 whereas 或者 however 连接。比较难译的是几个短语和词的表达：“从立法上确定其效用”译为 to assure its effect from legislative act/its effect resulted from legislative act;“实在法”译为 positive law；法律的“适用”用 accept 来表达。因此整句的翻译：In some of them its effect resulted from legislative act, i. e. it became positive law, whereas in other ones it became accepted by way of its processing by legal theorists.

5. 从整个句子结构上来看，可以把逗号前面的部分译为一个状语 as a secondary source，当然也可以直接将后面部分译成一个同位语从句。主句部分有“当……时候”，因此要使用一个状语从句。“第二性的法律”应该译为 a secondary source，而不能译为 secondary law，因为后者是“二级立法”的意思，这里的意思是罗马法是欧洲立法的第二个依据源头。因此整句翻译为：Roman law was a secondary source that was applied only as long as local customs and local laws lacked a pertinent provision on a particular matter.

6. 这句话有几个比较难以翻译的法律专有词汇。“法典化”译为 codification，“汉谟拉比法典”译为 the Code of Hammurabi。

7. “作为……”这个短语一般译为 as …，而且在句子中的位置比较灵活。作为插入语，既可以放在句首，亦可置于句中或句末。“启蒙运动”翻译为 the Enlightenment.

8. “通过……”这一搭配的翻译，一般用介词 through，并且在通常情况下，汉语和英语在这个表达上句子的语序不同。汉语中这一介词短语通常紧跟主语，而英语中句子主要成分紧跟主语。本句翻译为：That ideal required the creation of certainty of law, through the recording of law and through its uniformity.

9. “上述的”在法律翻译里可处理为 aforementioned，“开辟道路”可译为 open a road for。这句话按照汉语语序直译即可，注意定语要翻译成 of 结构。“这”通常译成非限制性定语从句。

第二部分　法律文书词汇精选

英　译　汉

jurisprudence	法律体系，法律知识
precedent	判例

judicial review	司法审查
volunteer attorney	志愿律师，免费律师
appellee	被上诉人，被告
submission	辩护意见
statement of case	案情陈述书
losing party	败诉方
application for protective measures	保全措施申请书
rejoinder	被告向原告第二次答辩
victim	被害人
principal action	本诉
jurisdiction by accord	变通管辖
exculpatory evidence/defense evidence	辩护证据
stage of court debate	辩论阶段
pleadings/defense	辩护词
private prosecution	自诉
dismiss an action/suit	驳回诉讼
counterclaim	反诉
property tenancy	财产租赁

汉 译 英

大陆法系	civil law system
法典化	codification
案件受理费	court acceptance fee
案子	case
案由	cause of action
被告	defendant/respondent/the accused
辩护律师	defense lawyer
辩护要点	point of defense
裁定书	order/ruling/determination
裁决书	award/verdict
案件发回(至下级)	remand/remit a case (to a low court)
案件名称	title of a case
案卷材料	materials in the case
办案人员	personnel handling a case
报案	report a case
被告人最后陈述	final statement of the accused

驳回上诉，维持原判	reject/dismiss the appeal and sustain the original judgement/ruling
补充答辩	supplementary answer
补充判决	supplementary judgement
必要共同诉讼人	party in necessary co-litigation

第三部分　技巧专题

名词性从句的翻译

名词性从句(Nominal Clauses)相当于名词词组，在句中充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语、介词宾语等。根据它在句中不同的语法功能，名词性从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。翻译的时候，大多数可以按照原文的句子顺序来翻译。但是有时候，可以采用其他翻译方法来灵活处理。

一、主语从句

1．以 that，what，whatever，whoever，whether，when，where，how，why 等词引导的主语从句，一般可以按照英语原文顺序来翻译。

What was happening in Britain during the Industrial Revolution was not an isolated phenomenon.

工业革命期间英国发生的一切并不是孤立的现象。(选自第五单元 The Earth's Learning Curve)

Whoever ate the fewest numbers of peppers had to pay the bill.

辣椒吃的最少的人买单。

2．用 it 作形式主语的主语从句，可以有两种处理方法。

1)将主句先翻译成独立成分，然后再把从句部分翻译出来。

It is no secret ***that the Supreme Court's decision in Bush v. Gore has shaken the faith of many legal academics in the Supreme Court and in the system of judicial review.***

众所周知，***最高法院对布什诉戈尔案的裁定已经动摇了许多法律学者对最高法院和司法审查制度的信仰***。(选自第九单元 Bush v. Gore and the Boundary between Law and Politics)

Since we know that water is the key to fat metabolism, it follows ***that the overweight person needs more water to metabolize excess fat.***

水是脂肪新陈代谢的关键，因此，***体重过重的人需要较多的水来代谢脂肪***。

2)先翻译从句，然后再翻译主句。

Both he and Rhodes Cook say it is unclear ***whether the comments will have an effect on the elections in November.***

这番言论是否会对 11 月的大选产生影响，他和罗德·库克都说尚不清楚。

It is inevitable ***that nationality clothing would be bound to be of fashion.***

民族服装走向时装化，已是一个不可避免的趋势。

3. It …(被动态)… that 句型，翻译时通常翻译成汉语的主动句，并增加"大家"、"我们"、"有人"、"人们"等主语，或者是"据……"等无主句形式。

It is universally acknowledged ***that dogs have an acute sense of smell.***

大家都知道***狗的嗅觉敏锐***。

It is believed ***that the term "a shoo-in" is derived from horse racing when, during a corrupt or "fixed" race, a slower horse would be encouraged to finish ahead of the others.***

据信***术语"十拿九稳"来自赛马。在一个腐败的、"有内定"的赛马比赛中，较慢的马会通过某种手段使其超越其他马赢第一***。

It is expected ***that the report will suggest some major reforms.***

预计***这个报告会提出一些重大的改革***。

二、宾语从句

1. 一般情况下，宾语从句直接按照原句中的顺序翻译。

Medical authorities say ***there are greater risks for mothers and babies when mothers are over 35, and older parents face a greater chance of ill-health or disability while their children are still young.***

医学权威称，***超过 35 岁生孩子对产妇和宝宝都存在着较大的风险，而且年龄较大的父母在孩子尚年幼时，健康出状况的可能性更大***。

The project explored ***whether 6-month-olds look to their parents for emotional guidance during absurd events, a phenomenon known as "social referencing."***

该项目探讨***六个月大的婴儿在看到可笑事情时是否向父母寻求情感引导，这种现象叫做"社会参照"***。

2. 用 it 作形式宾语的句子，一般可按英语原文顺序翻译；it 不用翻译。

Machines make it possible ***that people do more work with less energy.***

机器使人们有可能***用较小的气力做较多的工作***。

We take it for granted ***that everyone should have the chance of being educated.***

我们把***每个人都应该有受教育的机会***视为理所当然。

三、表语从句

英语的表语从句一般可以按照英语原文顺序直接翻译。

Smith's basic idea was ***that business owners seeking to lure customers away from rivals have powerful incentive to introduce improved product design and cost-saving innovations.***

斯密的基本观点是，***从对手那里吸引顾客的商家有强烈的动机引进改良的产品设计和节约成本的创新***。（选自第六单元 The Invisible Hand）

The central theme of Darwin's narrative was ***that competition favors traits and behavior***

according to how they affect the success of individuals, not species or other groups.

达尔文论述的中心主题是，*竞争偏爱那些影响个人成功的特性和行为，而非物种或其他群体*。(选自第六单元 The Invisible Hand)

The question now is ***whether central bank liquidity has left financial markets disconnected from reality.***

现在的问题是，*央行的流动性是否让金融市场与现实脱节*。

四、同位语从句

同位语从句主要是说明名词的具体内容，和先行名词的语法功能相同，起名词作用。常接同位语从句的名词有：belief(相信)，fact(事实)，hope(希望)，idea(想法，观点)，news(新闻，消息)，rumor(传闻)，conclusion(结论)，evidence(证据)，suggestion(建议)，order(命令)，decision(决定)，opinion(意见，观点)，truth(真理，事实)，promise(承诺)，report(报告)，statement(声明)等。

1. 一般情况下，同位语从句可以直接按主从句顺序翻译。

It is a function of the left's deeply held view ***that reform must involve wholesale reinvention from scratch, so that every last detail can be subjected to rational control and centralized expertise.***

左派根深蒂固的一个观点是，*改革必须包括从零开始的大规模重新发明，因此，任何终级细节都必须服从于理性控制和集中指导*。(选自第七单元 Health Care Reform)

I have finally come to conclusion ***that a good reliable set of bowels is worth more to a man than any quantity of brain.***

我最后得到的结论是，*正常而可靠的五脏六腑较诸任何分量的脑子对人更为重要*。

2. 有时候可以翻译成前置定语的形式。

He won't face up to the truth ***that he's old.***

他不愿面对*自己已老的*事实。

He quarreled with my suggestion ***that television caused violence.***

他反对我对于*电视会引起暴力事件*的看法。

3. 使用“即”或冒号、破折号分译。

This leads to the rational statement ***that morality must be a public system.***

这就导致了一个合理的结论，即*道德必须是一个公共体系*。

But extensive investigation of the brain has turned up the surprising fact ***that memory is not located in any one area or in a specific substrate.***

但是对大脑的大量研究却揭示出一个令人惊讶的事实：*记忆没有存储在大脑的任何区域或者特别的物质中*。(选自第八单元 A Working Brain Model)

The most popular answer was the fact ***that your career becomes more important than your sex life.***

最为人所接受的答案就是一个事实——*你的事业比你的性生活更重要*。

第四部分 大师纵览

劳伦斯·韦努蒂



劳伦斯·韦努蒂(Lawrence Venuti, 1953—),费城坦普尔大学的英文教授,是20世纪80年代、90年代以来美国翻译理论界最活跃、最有影响的人物之一,美国翻译研究领域在"归化"与"异化"问题上发言最多也最响亮的翻译理论家。韦努蒂属于翻译研究中的解构学派,即"后结构主义学派",主张文学翻译不应以消除异族特征为目标,而应在目标文本中设法把文化差异表现出来。

在其代表作《译者的隐身:一部翻译史》(*Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*)中,韦努蒂提出了"异化"(foreignization)和"归化"(domestication)两个概念。异化法要求译者向作者靠拢,采取相应于作者所使用的源语表达方式来传达原文的内容;而归化法则要求译者向目的语读者靠拢,采取目的语读者所习惯的目的语表达方式来传达原文的内容。在翻译原则和方法上,提倡"存异"而不是"求同"。

韦努蒂认为在翻译中要求译者隐身是错误的;译者在译文中不能隐身,而应当有形可见。韦努蒂认为造成译者隐身的原因是由于归化翻译是英美翻译作品的主流翻译方法,不应该在翻译中消除语言和文化上的差异,而是要在翻译中表达这种语言和文化上的差异。韦努蒂主张"异化"翻译,号召译者采取抵抗翻译策略(resistant translation),以显示自己在翻译中的存在。这就是说,翻译应当采用"异化"的原则和策略,使译文保持异域风貌、异国情调,读起来像译文,而不是"归化"的原则和策略,使译文完全按照目标文化的意识形态和创作规范进行改造,读起来不像异族作品。

韦努蒂认为必须把"归化"与"异化"放在一个更大的社会政治、文化和历史的范围里来考察。他对以我族文化为中心的归化翻译提出质疑和批评,认为把异族的东西归化为我族的东西,这是一种"文化侵略"。异化翻译则相反,它能抑制民族中心主义对源文本的篡改,特别是在当今处于强势地位的英美语言文化环境里,异化翻译"可以成为抵御民族中心主义和种族主义,反对文化上的自我欣赏和反对帝国主义的一种形式,以维护民主的地缘政治的关系"。

韦努蒂提倡的"异化"翻译具有相当的积极意义。他超越了传统翻译研究只停留在语言文字层面上的归化和异化,而考虑到了文化因素上的归化与异化,考虑到了强势文化和弱势文化之间的交际交流问题。当然,韦努蒂的翻译观也有很明显的局限性,那就是只适用于从弱势文化到强势文化,所以他的理论一问世,就遇到很多争议和质疑。但是不论如何,韦努蒂的翻译思想让我们从新的角度和视野探讨翻译的意识形态和权力关系。

第五部分　优秀经典译文赏析

Two Strands of Thought Within Economic Analysis of Law

The vast literature of economic analysis of law is not easily characterized. Two distinct strands of thought within economic analysis of law is identified. One strand is policy analysis and the second strand political economy. These two strands may be differentiated along a number of dimensions.

First, policy analysis generally focuses on analysis of the effects of legal rules and institutions on outcomes. An outcome usually consists of the "objective" effects of the rule or institution on the behavior of "private" individuals. By contrast, political economy generally investigates the operation of political institutions such as courts, legislatures, the executive and administrative agencies; it usually focuses on the behavior of the public officials within those institutions. Ideally, one would trace the effects of different institutional rules and structures through the behavior of public officials to the effects on the behavior of private individuals. In practice, however, tracing effects of changes in institutional rules to final outcomes is too difficult and too uncertain. A change in the structure of legislative institutions, for example, would likely affect the content of the legislative programs enacted in the jurisdiction. To trace effects to final outcomes in terms of the behavior of private individuals would thus require the analyst to predict the set of statutes that would be enacted within various legislative structures.

Second, and related to the first, policy analysis generally assumes that public officials in general and judges in particular, are conscientious. Judges thus enforce the legal rules as they are announced, regardless of the judge's own view of the desirability of the legal rule or its impact on her personally. Political economy, by contrast, assumes that public officials have the same motivation as private individuals; they are self-interested. In the context of adjudication, as will be elaborated below, the political economist interprets self-interested judicial behavior as decisions that promote the policy preferences of the judge.

法律经济分析的两种思维方式

关于法律的经济分析的大量文献是不容易描述的。有两种不同的法律经济分析的思想。第一种为政策分析，第二种为政治经济分析。这两种分析方式在多个维度上有所不同。

第一，政策分析一般侧重于法律规则和机构对结果影响的分析。结果通常由规则或机构对个人行为的客观影响组成。相比之下，政治经济分析通常调查机构行政和管理的政治运作机构，如法院、立法机构、执行和管理机构，它往往着重于那些机构内的公职

人员行为。理想的情况下，人会通过对公共政府对个人行为的影响跟踪不同机构制度和结构的影响。然而在实践中，追查制度规则的变化影响到最后的结果太困难，太不明朗。例如，立法机构的结构改变，将可能影响司法的立法程序的内容。要跟踪个人行为对最终结果的影响，需要分析师预测各种立法机构内会实行何种法律制度。

第二，与第一点相关，政策分析说认为公职人员，特别是法官，是尽职的。法官执行法律规则，像他们宣布的那样，不会考虑到法官个人对法律规则是否喜欢，也不会受到法律规则对其个人的影响。政治经济学，相比之下，设定政府官员与个人一样有个人动机，那他们就是自私的。在裁决内容中，作为将在以下阐述的那样，政治经济分析师把心存私利的司法行为，诠释为如何制定法官保护政策的相关决定。

第六部分 练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1）This speech was widely reported in the press. Afterwards the question on many legal scholars' minds was not whether Justice Thomas had in fact made these statements. The question was whether he also told the students that he believed in Santa Claus, the Easter Bunny, and the Tooth Fairy.

A. 这次讲话却被媒体大肆报道，以至于在许多法律学者心中的疑问不再是法官托马斯是否说过那些话，而是托马斯是否也告诉学生他相信世上有圣诞老人、复活节兔子和牙仙一样。

B. 这次讲话被媒体广泛报道。之后，在许多法律学者心中的疑问不再是法官托马斯是否做出声明，而是托马斯告诉学生法院不受政治或党派的影响，就如他相信世上有圣诞老人、复活节兔子和牙仙一样。

C. 这次讲话却被媒体广泛报道，以至于在许多法律学者心中的疑问不再是法官托马斯是否做出声明，而是托马斯告诉学生法院不受政治或党派的影响，就如他相信世上有圣诞老人、复活节有兔子和牙仙一样荒谬。

D. 这次讲话却被媒体大肆报道，之后，在许多法律学者心中的疑问不再是法官托马斯是否做出声明，而是托马斯告诉学生法院不受政治或党派的影响，就如他相信世上有圣诞老人、复活节有兔子和牙仙一样荒谬。

2）In addition, Bush v. Gore was troubling because it suggested that the Court was motivated by a particular kind of partisanship, one much narrower than the promotion of broad political principles through the development of constitutional doctrine.

A. 此外，布什诉戈尔案引发如此大的骚动，因为它向人们揭示，法院是由一种特定的党派偏见推动着运行的。这比随着宪法原则的发展而改进的宽泛政治原则要狭窄得多。

B. 此外，布什诉戈尔案之所以引发如此大的骚动，是因为它向人们揭示，法院是

由一种特定的党派偏见推动着运行的，比随着宪法原则的发展而改进的宽泛政治原则要狭窄得多。

C. 此外，布什诉戈尔案之所以引发如此大的骚动，是因为它向人们揭示，法院是由一种特定的党派政治推动着运行的。这种党派政治比随着宪法原则的发展而改进的宽泛政治原则要狭窄得多。

D. 此外，布什诉戈尔案之所以引发如此大的骚动，是因为它向人们揭示，法院是由一种特定的党派偏见推动着运行的。这比随着宪法教义的发展而改进的宽泛政治原则要狭窄得多。

3) Indeed, the appearance, if not the reality, of this kind of partisanship in Bush v. Gore casts an unsavory light on the constitutional revolution of the last decade.

A. 的确，如果只看表面，不看现实，布什诉戈尔案的党派之争蒙上了一层对过去10年宪政改革令人讨厌的色彩。

B. 的确，如果只看表面，不看内在，布什诉戈尔案的党派之争给过去10年的宪法改革蒙上了令人讨厌的色彩。

C. 的确，如果只看表面，不看内在，布什诉戈尔案的党派之争蒙上了一层对过去10年宪政革命令人讨厌的色彩。

D. 的确，如果只看表面，不看现实，布什诉戈尔案的党派之争对过去10年宪政改革蒙上了一层令人讨厌的色彩。

4) More important, according to studies made in New Haven and Washington, D. C., most of the criminal suspects whose constitutional rights Miranda forced the court to define, are not much better off than they were before.

A. 更重要的是，根据华盛顿和纽黑文的研究结果，大部分的犯罪嫌疑人认为米兰达案迫使法院阐释的他们的宪法权利并没有比之前好得多。

B. 更重要的是，根据华盛顿和纽黑文的研究结果，米兰达迫使法院确定了犯罪嫌疑人的宪法权利，他们大多数的情况较之从前并没有多大的改观。

C. 更重要的是，根据华盛顿和纽黑文的研究结果，大部分的犯罪嫌疑人认为米兰达案迫使法院确定的他们的宪法权利并没有比之前好得多。

D. 更重要的是，根据华盛顿和纽黑文的研究结果，米兰达促使法院确定了犯罪嫌疑人的宪法权利，然而他们大多数的情况较之从前并没有多大的改观。

5) Any confession obtained from such a man could hardly be said to result from a voluntary waiverof his rights, as required by Miranda.

A. 任何从这样的人那里得到的供词很难说是他对权利的自动放弃所带来的结果，正如米兰达要求的那样。

B. 正如米兰达要求的那样，我们很难说，任何取自这样一个人的供认是由于对自我权利的自愿放弃。

C. 我们很难说，任何取自这样一个人的供认是由于对自我权利的自动放弃，正如米兰达要求的那样。

D. 任何从这样的人那里得到的供词可能很难说是他对权利的自动放弃，正如米兰

达要求的那样。

6) When the first test case reaches the Supreme Court, the justices are likely to find the new law as unacceptable as Miranda's confession.

A. 当第一个测试案例到达最高法院，法院可能会发现新的法律像米兰达供词那样令人不可接受。

B. 当第一个测试案例到达最高法院，法官们可能会发现新的法律像米兰达供词那样令人不可接受。

C. 当第一个测试案例到达最高法院，法院可能会发现新的法律和米兰达供词一样令人不可接受。

D. 当第一个测试案例到达最高法院，法官们可能会发现新的法案像米兰达供词那样令人不可接受。

7) 大陆法系基于罗马法，尤其是皇帝查士丁尼的《罗马民法法典》得到了后来的中世纪的法律学者们的推广。

A. The civil law system is based on Roman law, especially the Corpus Juris Civilis of Emperor Justinian, later developed by medieval legal scholars.

B. The civil law system is based on Roman law, especially the Corpus Juris Civilis of Emperor Justinian, which later developed by medieval legal scholars.

C. The civil law system is based on Roman law, especially the Corpus Juris Civilis of Emperor Justinian, as later developed by medieval legal scholars.

D. The civil law system based on Roman law, especially the Corpus Juris Civilis of Emperor Justinian, as later developed by medieval legal scholars.

8) 罗马法是一个第二性的法律，人们只是在当地习俗及当地法律缺乏对特定问题的相关规定时启用罗马法。

A. Roman law was a secondary source that was applied only as long as local customs and local laws lacked a pertinent provision on a particular matter.

B. Roman law, a secondary source that was applied only as long as local customs and local laws lacked a pertinent provision on a particular matter.

C. Roman law was a secondary law that was applied only if local customs and local laws lacked a pertinent provision on a particular matter.

D. Roman law, a secondary source, was applied only as long as local customs and local laws lacked a pertinent provision on a particular matter.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

defendant
cause of action
appellee
pleadings
submission

losing party
victim
stage of court debate
supplementary answer

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

裁定书
辩护律师
案件
报案
本诉
辩护
驳回请求
补充答辩
案情陈述书
案件名称
裁决书

4. Improve the following translations.

1) The problem with Bush v. Gore, I suspect, was the case was too salient an example of judicial misbehavior for many legal academics to swallow.

原译：在布什诉戈尔案中，我怀疑的问题是许多法律学者过分突出了司法不当行为。

改译：

2) It also argues that, because of important structural features of the American Constitution, party politics provides the best remedy for the Court's actions.

原译：它还争论到，由于美国宪法的结构特征很重要，政党政策提供了最好的治疗方案给法院的行动。

改译：

3) The Georgetown team found that the police were violating the rules by questioning a suspect on the street before reaching the station house.

原译：乔治敦小组发现，警察违反了规则，他们在还没有到达派出所之前就在街道上讯问嫌疑人。

改译：

4）The reports from New Haven and Washington clearly suggest that police are violating both the letter and the spirit of Miranda. And they are under little pressure to change their ways.

原译：华盛顿和纽黑文的报告清楚地表明，警方违反了米兰达的意思和精神，并且他们也没有压力去改变自己。

改译：

5）不同的国家采用罗马法时表现出不同的特点。

原译：Different countries adopted Roman law with different characteristics.

改译：

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Mass Media and Law Enforcement — A Time for Reflection

In the last fifty years, the impact that the mass media has had on our culture has been overwhelming! Upon reflection, the influence of advertising, motion pictures, television, radio, newspapers, books, and magazines have replaced families, schools, and religion as the primary influence in our lives. Whether or not the overall influence of the mass media has been good or bad is a question which will, eventually, be better answered by philosophers, theologians, and historians. However, while acknowledging the mass media has made many tremendous contributions to our culture, there is more than enough evidence to conclude overall that their influence has not been all that healthy!

These characteristics — profit and influence — are the two fundamental objectives of the mass media industry. These goals are not inherently evil. They only lead to evil consequence when the rules of law and common decency are ignored. If profit is your only objective, and all other rules and consequences are ignored, then there is no barrier to the generation of evil consequence, whether intended or not! For example, the producers of pornography intend for their product to have evil consequences. Unfettered by either law, or decency, these producers rely on the fact that trash sells. On the other hand, a movie director who creates a scene in which the star is smoking a cigarette is probably not intending to promote smoking by children per se, rather the director may be trying to achieve a certain degree of realism. However, the unintended consequence of the scene may be that young children think smoking is cool, which by the way, does not qualify as an evil consequence, just a stupid one.

6. Translate the following passage into English.

中华人民共和国教师法

第一章　总　　则

第一条　为了保障教师的合法权益，建设具有良好思想品德修养和业务素质的教师队伍，促进社会主义教育事业的发展，制定本法。

第二条　本法适用于在各级各类学校和其他教育机构中专门从事教育教学工作的教师。

第三条　教师是履行教育教学职责的专业人员，承担教书育人、培养社会主义事业建设者和接班人、提高民族素质的使命。教师应当忠诚于人民的教育事业。

第四条　各级人民政府应当采取措施，加强教师的思想政治教育和业务培训，改善教师的工作条件和生活条件，保障教师的合法权益，提高教师的社会地位。全社会都应当尊重教师。

第五条　国务院教育行政部门主管全国的教师工作。

国务院有关部门在各自职权范围内负责有关的教师工作。

学校和其他教育机构根据国家规定，自主进行教师管理工作。

第六条　每年九月十日为教师节。

第十单元

名人访谈

我探讨翻译问题，评论翻译作品，首先就是看它信不信，也就是，看它是否忠实于原文。如果这一点做不到，那就不叫翻译，什么“达”，什么“雅”，就如无根之木，无本之草，无所附丽。

——季羡林

本单元重点

1. 熟悉名人访谈英文文体特点，了解中华文化相关词汇。
2. 学习定语从句的翻译技巧。
3. 了解季羡林的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

谈话是人类社会生活中的一种重要的沟通方式。访谈是一种特殊的谈话方式，一般由采访者向被采访者就某个话题提出问题开始。因此，这类文章有以下特点：

1. 访谈类文章一般都是围绕某一话题展开的，因此译者首先要对该话题的相关知识有所了解，或要充分理解文章内容，且翻译时要注意前后一致性。

2. 访谈中有许多口语化的语言，正式书面语使用较少，翻译时要尽量使译文接近中文访谈的一般文体的习惯。有些表达中英文并不一致，因此翻译时需注意，多运用翻译技巧。

3. 访谈类文章中长难句一般较少，多为简短明确的句子，因此翻译时也要尽量保持简短精练。

4. 在访谈类文章中会出现不完整的句子，这也是口语化的现象。谈话者可能出现未说完一句话就接另一句话的情况，这时译者可以根据这类句子的内容进行选择性翻译，对于没有说完的或无关紧要的话可以减译或不译。

5. 在词语方面，由于口语化，名词的使用会减少，日常用词或俚语会增多，因此译者应注意常用词语、词组和俚语的积累，并结合西方文化进行翻译，且不可只以中华文化为依据。

第一部分　翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

Obama's Speech in Fudan University[1]

President Obama: So thank you very much. And I look forward now to taking some questions from all of you. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

So — I just want to make sure this works[2]. This is a tradition, by the way, that is very common in the United States at these town hall meetings[3]. And what we're going to do is I will just —[4] if you are interested in asking a question, you can raise your hands. I will call on you.

And then I will alternate between a question from the audience and an Internet question from one of the students who prepared the questions, as well as I think Ambassador Huntsman may have a question that we were able to obtain from the Web site of our embassy.

So let me begin, though, by seeing — and then what I'll do is I'll call on a boy and then a girl and then — so we'll go back and forth, so that you know it's fair. All right? So I'll start with this young lady right in the front. Why don't we wait for this microphone so everyone can hear you? And what's your name?

Q: My name is (inaudible) and I am a student from Fudan University. Shanghai and Chicago have been sister cities since 1985, and these two cities have conduct a wide range of economic, political, and cultural exchanges. So what measures will you take to deepen this close relationship between cities of the United States and China? And Shanghai will hold the World Exposition[5] next year. Will you bring your family to visit the Expo? Thank you.

President Obama: Well, thank you very much for the question. I was just having lunch before I came here with the Mayor of Shanghai, and he told me that he has had an excellent relationship with the city of Chicago — my hometown — that he's visited there twice. And I think it's wonderful to have these exchanges between cities.

One of the things that I discussed with the Mayor is how both cities can learn from each other on strategies around clean energy, because one of the issues that ties China and America together is how, with an expanding population and a concern for climate change, that we're able to reduce our carbon footprint[6]. And obviously in the United States and many developed countries, per capita[7], per individual, they are already using much more energy than each individual here in China. But as China grows and expands, it's going to be using more energy as well. So both countries have a great interest in finding new strategies.

We talked about mass transit[8] and the excellent rail lines that are being developed in Shanghai. I think we can learn in Chicago and the United States some of the fine work that's being done on high-speed rail.

In the United States, I think we are learning how to develop buildings that use much less energy, that are much more energy-efficient[9]. And I know that with Shanghai, as I traveled and I saw all the cranes and all the new buildings that are going up, it's very important for us to start incorporating these new technologies so that each building is energy-efficient when it comes to lighting, when it comes to heating. And so it's a terrific opportunity I think for us to learn from each other.

I know this is going to be a major focus of the Shanghai World Expo, is the issue of clean energy, as I learned from the Mayor. And so I would love to attend. I'm not sure yet what my schedule is going to be, but I'm very pleased that we're going to have an excellent US pavilion[10] at the Expo, and I understand that we expect as many as 70 million visitors here.

So it's going to be very crowded and it's going to be very exciting. Chicago has had two world expos in its history, and both of those expos ended up being tremendous boosts for the

city[11]. So I'm sure the same thing will happen here in Shanghai. Thank you. (Applause.)

Q: I want to pose a question from the Internet. I want to thank you, Mr. President, for visiting China in your first year in office, and exchange views with us in China. I want to know what are you bringing to China, your visit to China this time, and what will you bring back to the United States? (Applause.)

President Obama: The main purpose of my trip is to deepen my understanding of China and its vision for the future. I have had several meetings now with President Hu. We participated together in the G20[12] that was dealing with the economic financial crisis. We have had consultations about a wide range of issues. But I think it's very important for the United States to continually deepen its understanding of China, just as it's important for China to continually deepen its understanding of the United States. In terms of what I'd like to get out of this meeting, or this visit, in addition to having the wonderful opportunity to see the Forbidden City and the Great Wall, and to meet with all of you — these are all highlights[13] — but in addition to that, the discussions that I intend to have with President Hu speak to the point that Ambassador Huntsman made earlier, which is there are very few global challenges that can be solved unless the United States and China agree.

So let me give you a specific example, and that is the issue we were just discussing of climate change. The United States and China are the world's two largest emitters[14] of greenhouse gases, of carbon that is causing the planet to warm. Now, the United States, as a highly developed country, as I said before, per capita, consumes much more energy and emits much more greenhouse gases for each individual than does China[15]. On the other hand, China is growing at a much faster pace and it has a much larger population. So unless both of our countries are willing to take critical steps in dealing with this issue, we will not be able to resolve it.

There's[16] going to be a Copenhagen conference[17] in December in which world leaders are trying to find a recipe so that we can all make commitments[18]. That are differentiated so each country would not have the same obligations — obviously China, which has much more poverty, should not have to do exactly the same thing as the United States — but all of us should have these certain obligations in terms of[19] what our plan will be to reduce these greenhouse gases.

So that's an example of what I hope to get out of this meeting — a meeting of the minds between myself and President Hu about how together the United States and China can show leadership. Because I will tell you, other countries around the world will be waiting for us. They will watch to see[20] what we do. And if they say, ah, you know, the United States and China, they're not serious about this, then they won't be serious either. That is the burden of leadership that both of our countries now carry. And my hope is, is that the more discussion and dialogue that we have, the more we are able to show this leadership to the world on these many critical issues. Okay? (Applause.)

All right, it's a — I think it must be a boy's turn now. Right? So I'll call on this young man right here.

选自 www.whitehouse.gov

要点解析:

1. 2009 年 11 月 16 日，美国总统奥巴马在上海科技馆发表演讲，并与中国青年对话，共回答了 8 个提问，其中 5 个问题来自现场大学生，3 个问题来自网友。

2. So — I just want to make sure this works. 这一句话不需要译出来。在访谈中有许多的口语化语言，在翻译的时候，要尽量使译文接近中文访谈的一般文体习惯，有些表达中英并不一致，需要增译或者减译，此处则采用减译的方法。

3. town hall meeting：一般译为“市政厅会议”。市政厅会议是美国的议员、州长或市长等政府官员每年定期举行、回答公众对各种社会问题提问的一种市民座谈会，是美国民主的一种方式。

4. And what we're going to do is I will just — ，访谈类的文本有许多类似这样的情况，一句话没有说完整，接着就是另一句话。在这种情况下，没有说完的或者是无关紧要的话则可以不译。

5. World Exposition：世界博览会，简称世博会，是一项由主办国政府组织或政府委托有关部门举办的有较大影响和悠久历史的国际性博览活动。参展者向世界各国展示当代的文化、科技和产业上正面影响各种生活范畴的成果。2010 年的世博会在上海举办。World Expo 是其英语简称。

6. Carbon footprint 译为“碳足迹，碳排放量”，是由企业机构、活动、产品或个人引起的温室气体排放的集合，标示着一个团体或个人的“碳耗用量”。“碳足迹”越大，表明制造的导致地球变暖的二氧化碳也就越多。

7. per capita，译为“人均，每人，按人口计算”。例如：per capita income，“人均收入”；per capita energy consumption，“人均能源消费”。

8. mass transit 译为“大众捷运”，是上海有名的物流服务集团。

9. energy-efficient 的意思是“节能的，高能效的”。这是一个复合词，-efficient 表示“效率高的，充分利用的”，又如：cost-efficient，“有成本效益的，合算的”。

10. pavilion 的意思有“亭子，大帐篷，展览馆”，在这里根据语境译为“展览馆”。

11. end up doing 意思是“以……结束，告终”，但这句话不宜直接译为“以对城市极大的促进结束”，而应译为“这些博览会结果都极大地促进了城市发展”。

12. G20 译为“20 国集团”，是一个国际经济合作论坛，由原八国集团以及其余 12 个重要经济体组成，是全球经济合作的主要论坛。

13. highlight 在本文中作为名词应译为“最精彩的部分，最重要的事情”。

14. emitter 来自动词 emit，emit 意思为“散发，放出（气味、热、粒子等），排出（液体、气体等）”，因此 emitter 在这里译为“排放（气体、液体等）者/国”。

15. 本句是一个比较句，as a highly developed country 和 as I said before 都是插入语，

本句理解的关键在最后，than 后的 does 是代替前面的 consumes 和 emits。因此本句译为：如我在前面所说，美国作为一个高度发达的国家，人均能源消耗量和温室气体排放量比中国高得多。

16. 在遇到 there+be 句式的时候，一般将 there+be 译为"有"，然后根据句子顺序，接着往下翻译。当然"有"不一定非要出现在译文中，要根据具体语境进行调整。本句可以译为：哥本哈根世界气候大会将在十二月份召开。

17. Copenhagen conference 译为"哥本哈根世界气候大会"，该大会于 2009 年 12 月 7 至 18 日在丹麦首都哥本哈根召开，来自 192 个国家的谈判代表召开峰会，商讨《京都议定书》一期承诺到期后的后续方案，即 2012 年至 2020 年的全球减排协议。

18. recipe 的意思是"食谱，配方，秘诀"，这里译为"方法，秘诀，方案"。commitment 根据不同搭配可以译为"承诺、保证"、"委托"、"承担义务"、"献身"，这里是"承诺，保证"的意思。

19. in terms of 译为"依据，按照，在……方面"。

20. watch to see 是固定搭配，可译为"留心看，注意，观察"。因此本句译为：他们会密切关注我们的行动。

PASSAGE 2

I'd Come Back and Get My Degree[1]

I've been waiting more than 30 years to say this: "Dad, I always told you I'd come back and get my degree[2]."

I want to thank Harvard for this timely honor. I'll be changing my job next year ... and it will be nice to finally have a college degree on my resume.

I applaud the graduates today for taking a much more direct route to your degrees[3]. For my part, I'm just happy that the *Crimson*[4] has called me "Harvard's most successful dropout." I guess that makes me valedictorian[5] of my own special class ... I did the best of everyone who failed.

But I also want to be recognized as the guy who got Steve Ballmer[6] to drop out of business school. I'm a bad influence. That's why I was invited to speak at your graduation. If I had spoken at your orientation, fewer of you might be here today[7].

Harvard was just a phenomenal[8] experience for me. Academic life was fascinating. I used to sit in on lots of classes I hadn't even signed up for. And dorm life was terrific. I lived up at Radcliffe, in Currier House. There were always lots of people in my dorm room late at night discussing things, because everyone knew I didn't worry about getting up in the morning. That's how I came to be the leader of the anti-social group. We clung to each other as a way of validating[9] our rejection of all those social people.

Radcliffe was a great place to live. There were more women up there, and most of the guys

were science-math types. That combination offered me the best odds[10], if you know what I mean. This is where I learned the sad lesson that improving your odds doesn't guarantee success.

One of my biggest memories of Harvard came in January 1975, when I made a call from Currier House to a company in Albuquerque[11] that had begun making the world's first personal computers. I offered to sell them software.

I worried that they would realize I was just a student in a dorm and hang up on[12] me. Instead they said: "We're not quite ready, come see us in a month," which was a good thing, because we hadn't written the software yet. From that moment, I worked day and night on this little extra credit project[13] that marked the end of my college education and the beginning of a remarkable journey with Microsoft.

What I remember above all about Harvard was being in the midst of so much energy and intelligence. It could be exhilarating, intimidating, sometimes even discouraging, but always challenging. It was an amazing privilege — and though I left early, I was transformed by my years at Harvard, the friendships I made, and the ideas I worked on.

But taking a serious look back ... I do have one big regret.

I left Harvard with no real awareness of the awful inequities in the world — the appalling disparities[14] of health, and wealth, and opportunity that condemn millions of people to[15] lives of despair.

I learned a lot here at Harvard about new ideas in economics and politics. I got great exposure to the advances[16] being made in the sciences.

But humanity's greatest advances are not in its discoveries — but in how those discoveries are applied to reduce inequity. Whether through democracy, strong public education, quality health care, or broad economic opportunity — reducing inequity is the highest human achievement.

I left campus knowing little about the millions of young people cheated out of[17] educational opportunities here in this country. And I knew nothing about the millions of people living in unspeakable poverty and disease in developing countries.

It took me decades to find out.

You graduates[18] came to Harvard at a different time. You know more about the world's inequities than the classes that came before. In your years here, I hope you've had a chance to think about how — in this age of accelerating technology — we can finally take on these inequities, and we can solve them.

Imagine, just for the sake of discussion, that you had a few hours a week and a few dollars a month to donate to a cause — and you wanted to spend that time and money where it would have the greatest impact in saving and improving lives[19]. Where would you spend it?

For Melinda and for me, the challenge is the same: how can we do the most good for the greatest number with the resources we have.

During our discussions on this question, Melinda and I read an article about the millions of children who were dying every year in poor countries from diseases that we had long ago made harmless in this country. Measles, malaria, pneumonia, hepatitis B, yellow fever[20]. One disease I had never even heard of, rotavirus, was killing half a million kids each year — none of them in the United States.

We were shocked. We had just assumed that if millions of children were dying and they could be saved, the world would make it a priority[21] to discover and deliver the medicines to save them. But it did not. For under a dollar, there were interventions that could save lives that just weren't being delivered[22].

If you believe that every life has equal value, it's revolting to learn that some lives are seen as worth saving and others are not. We said to ourselves: "This can't be true. But if it is true, it deserves to be the priority of our giving."

选自 news. harvard. edu

要点解析:

1. 本文是比尔·盖茨作为嘉宾应邀在哈佛毕业典礼上的演讲。

2. degree 文中不应译为"程度"，而应译为"学位"。

3. applaud 这里不宜译为"鼓掌"，而应翻译为"祝贺"。盖茨之所以说"a much more direct route"是因为他自己经过了很多年才拿到了这个学位。因此整句翻译为：我祝贺今天在场的毕业生们，你们拿到学位的方法比我直接多了。

4. *Crimson* 要译为"《红色哈佛》"，这是哈佛大学的校报。

5. valedictorian 的意思有"告别演说者，致告别辞者，第一名"等，结合本文语境，在这指的是可以代表一类人的典型。因此这句翻译为：我想这大概使我有资格代表我这一类学生发言……在所有的失败者里，我做得最好。

6. Steve Ballmer：史蒂夫·鲍尔默，微软公司的首席执行官，毕业于哈佛大学，获得了数学和经济学学士学位。

7. orientation 这里和前一句中的 graduation 对应，因此应译为"欢迎仪式"。这里比尔·盖茨说"fewer of you might be here today"是幽默的说法，因为他很早就辍学了，他认为自己是不好的例子，如果大家效仿他就都不会出现在今天的毕业典礼上了。

8. phenomenal 译为"显著的，异常的，能知觉的"。just 在这里仅仅是一个口语中的程度副词，相当于 such。因此这句应译为：对我来说，哈佛的求学经历是一段非凡的经历。

9. as a way of 在此处应该译为一个独立的状语，validate 是"证实，确认，使生效"的意思。这句话译为：我们团结在一起，通过这种方法来证实我们对那些社交人士的抵制。

10. odds 有"几率，可能性"的意思，根据语境在这里译为"胜算"。

11. Albuquerque 译为"阿尔布开克(美国新墨西哥州中部一城市)"。

12. hang up 的意思是“搁置，挂断电话”。翻译这一句时采取直译方法即可，但是要注意的是汉语中一般状语出现在主题句前面。本句译为：我很担心他们会发觉我只是一个住在宿舍的学生，从而挂断电话。

13. work 不要死译成“工作”，在这里用“忙于……”更加合适。extra credit project 意思是“课外项目”。that 从句在翻译成中文的时候一般译成一个独立的句子，而不按英语中作为定语来译。本句译为：我日夜忙于这个小小的课外项目，这个项目标志着我大学教育的结束，开始了与微软不可思议的美妙旅程。

14. appalling 的意思是“可怕的”，disparity 表示“不同，不等”。翻译成汉语时，可将英文中的定语置后，例如此处可翻译为：人类在健康、财富和机遇上的不平等大得可怕。

15. condemn to 的意思是“判决”，但“把人们判决给绝望的生活”这样的译法太生搬硬套，译为“使得，导致”比较好。因此译为：这种不平等导致无数人生活在绝望之中。

16. get exposure to 是“使暴露于……”的意思，在这里意译为“接触到……”。advance 是个比较抽象的名词，在翻译的时候要具体化。本句可译为：我也接触到了最前沿的科学技术。

17. knowing 作伴随状语，在译成汉语的时候可以译成时间关系句。millions 数词可以翻译成概数。cheat out of 是“骗取，非法剥夺”的意思，以过去分词形式修饰 young people，这里可意译为“无法获得”。本句可译为：当我离开校园的时候，我还不知道，在这个国家，有成千上万的年轻人无法获得受教育的机会。

18. graduate，通常只指本科毕业生，硕士研究生的英语表达是 postgraduate，博士研究生则是 doctoral candidate，博士后可以用 post doctor student 来表达。

19. for the sake of 是一个插入成分，在翻译的时候可以放在句首，有时也可以按原来句子的语序翻译。另外，后半句 where 引导的状语从句，翻译时后面的介词短语有时要译至前面。本句译为：为了讨论的方便，请想象一下，假如你每个星期可以捐献一些时间、每个月可以捐献一些钱——你希望这些时间和金钱，可以用到对拯救生命和改善人类生活有最大作用的地方。

20. 本句有几个医学名词：measles 是“麻疹，风疹”；malaria 是“疟疾”；pneumonia 是“肺炎”；hepatitis B 是“乙型肝炎”；yellow fever 是“黄热病”。下句中的 rotavirus 是“轮状病毒”。

21. make it a priority 意思是“设……为优先级”。

22. under a dollar 译为“不到一美元”，intervention 在文中指救命的药剂。

PASSAGE 3

中华文明[1]

中华文明历来注重自强不息，不断革故鼎新。“天行健，君子以自强不息。”[2]这是

中国的一句千年传世格言。

中国人民在改革开放中表现出来的进取精神，在建设国家中焕发出来的创造热情，在克服前进道路上的各种困难中表现出来的顽强毅力，正是这种自强不息精神的生动写照[3]。

中华文明历来注重社会和谐，强调团结互助。中国人早就提出了"和为贵"[4]的思想，追求[5]天人和谐、人际和谐、身心和谐，向往"人人相亲，人人平等，天下为公"[6]的理想社会。

今天，中国提出构建和谐社会，就是要建设一个民主法治、公平正义、诚信友爱、充满活力、安定有序、人与自然和谐相处的社会[7]，实现物质和精神、民主和法治、公平和效率、活力和秩序的有机统一。

要点解析:

1. 这篇文章通篇有许多成语，不少汉语成语不一定有非常对等的英语成语，但按照它们的字面意义翻译也能使译文读者得到正确且形象的意义，我们应该根据成语的实际意义寻找对应的英语表达。

2. "天行健，君子以自强不息"是一句古文，要正确理解语句含义，将语句所要表达的意思译出来即可。这句话的意思是：上天不断运动以保持活力，君子亦要不断自我敦促以自我改进。"君子"可用 gentleman 来表示，"自强不息"就是不断努力奋斗，完善自我，可以用名词来表示：unceasing/unremitting self-improvement。

3. 在翻译排比句时，要注意汉语和英语排比修辞上诸多的不一致。(1)汉语中的排比句往往语气连贯，工整有序，翻译成英语并非如此。例如：这里气候温和，四季分明，雨量充沛，日照充足，适合多种农作物的生产。It enjoys a temperate climate with well-marked seasons and has plenty of rainfall and sunshine, favorable for growing crops. (2)汉语没有像英语那样严谨的空间构架。例如：江中多滩，易阻行舟，然急湍澎湃，惊涛轰鸣，气势磅礴。There are many hidden shoals in the river, presenting of a challenge to navigators, and the surges of the swift current and the roars of the terrifying waves achieve great momentum. (3)汉语重"意合"，英语重"形合"。例如：在过去的一年，全国人民按照"抓住机遇、深化改革、扩大开放、促进发展、保持稳定"的方针，团结奋斗、开拓进取，在社会主义现代化事业中取得巨大成就。In the past, guided by the principle of "seizing the current opportunity to deepen the reform and open China wider to the outside world, promoting development and maintaining stability," Chinese people worked hard with a united and pioneering spirit, achieving great success in the drive for socialist modernization. 但是，由于汉英排比修辞存在共同点，以及语言文化共性的存在，有些汉语并列结构完全可以译成英语相应的并列结构。例如：充分发挥市场机制的作用，使经济活动遵循价值规律，适应供求变化，体现竞争原则。We should bring the role of market mechanisms into full play in order to ensure that economic activities follow the law of value, adapt to changes in supply and demand, and reflect the principles of competition. 综上所述，汉语排比句式在译成英文时，不可机械地直译，而应当首先弄清组成词组或句子之间的内在逻辑关系，按

照英语并列句式的组句特点来翻译。在符合英语句子表达习惯的前提下追求排比句式上的对等。

4. “和为贵”出自《论语》，意思是人与人关系和谐是最重要的。因此可以翻译为：Harmony is the most valuable.

5. “追求”可以译为很多动词或词组，例如：pursue, seek, strive for, go for 等。

6. “人人相亲，人人平等，天下为公”出自康有为的《大同书》，“天下为公”的意思是天下是公众大家的，也就是说天下一家、社会和谐。因此可以译为：The world belongs to all the people. /The whole world is one community.

7. 本句中“社会”一词前有许多个形容词，如按汉语形式进行对照翻译则不合适。遇到这种情况，可以将众多形容词转换成名词，跟在被修饰名词后，用 of 连接。“人与自然和谐相处的社会”可译为：a society of harmony between man and nature.

第二部分 中华文化词汇精选

英 译 汉

Sinomania	中国热
Confucius	孔子
Mencius	孟子
The Doctrine of the Mean	《中庸》
cursive script	草书
ink and wash painting	水墨画
six classical arts	六艺
stroke	(汉字)笔画
cheongsam	旗袍
embroidery	刺绣
calligraphy	书法
pictographic characters	象形文字
acupuncture	针灸
Peking opera	京剧
The four treasures of the study (brush, inkstick, paper, and inkstone)	文房四宝(笔、墨、纸、砚)
cotta warriors/terracotta army	兵马俑
Mogao caves	敦煌莫高窟
radical	偏旁
geomantic omen	风水
human pyramid	叠罗汉

汉 译 英

汉学家	Sinologist/Sinologue
华夏祖先	The Chinese ancestors
武术	martial art
中国结	Chinese knot
皮影戏	shadow play/leather-silhouette show
四合院	quadrangle/the traditional Chinese single-story houses with rows of rooms around the four sides of a courtyard
八股文	eight-part essay/stereotyped writing
武侠小说	tales of roving knights/kungfu novels
《史记》	*Historical Records/Records of the Grand Historian*
《红楼梦》	*Dream of the Red Mansions*
《三国演义》	*Three Kingdoms*
《水浒传》	*Heroes of the Marshes/Tales of the Water Margin*
《西游记》	*Journey to the West/Pilgrimage to the West*
《诗经》	*The Book of Songs/The Book of Odes*
中山装，唐装	traditional Chinese garments/Tang suit
剪纸	paper cutting
对联	(Spring Festival) couplets
农历	lunar calendar
唐三彩	tri-color pottery of the Tang Dynasty/the Tang tri-colored pottery
中国特色社会主义	socialism with Chinese characteristics

第三部分 技巧专题

定语从句的翻译

英语中多用修饰性定语从句(Attributive Clause)，而汉语中修饰性定语通常放在中心词前面，因而往往结构比较简单，在翻译时一定要考虑汉语的表达习惯，注意语序的调整。大致说来，定语从句的翻译有融合翻译、拆分翻译和混合翻译。

一、融合翻译

融合法通常用于比较简单短小的定语从句，即在翻译时将主从复合句合并成一个简单句，一般可译成前置定语"的"字结构，或将定语从句部分译成谓语、兼语句的一部分或连动式简单句。

1. 译成带"的"的定语

The scientific revolution ***that began 300 years ago*** has accelerated exponentially.

始于300年前的科学革命已呈指数的增长速度。（选自第五单元 The Earth's Learning Curve）

One of the best company presidents ***that I've known*** was easily the most introverted person among his executive team, but he was very successful and his colleagues admired his "quiet reserve and confidence."

我所知道的一个最好的公司总裁在他的经营团队中无疑是最内向的那个人，但是他很成功，同事们都很钦佩他的"谨慎和自信"。

2. 译成谓语

当定语从句的谓语在意义上也是整个主句的谓语时，尤其是存在句的翻译，可将其译为主谓结构的简单句。

Since in reality there is nothing ***to which growth is relative save more growth***, there is nothing ***to which education is subordinate save more education***.

既然现实中***除了更快地成长***什么都与成长无关，那么***除了更多的教育就没有教育应该服从***的事物。（选自第五单元 The Educational Process）

This is the falsely reassuring statement ***which formed part of the case against them***.

这种错误的、让人放心的声明，***构成了他们所受指控的重要部分***。

3. 译成并列谓语或兼语句的一部分

当先行词在逻辑上与定语从句中的动词构成主谓或动宾关系时，可将两个分句融为并列谓语或兼语句。

How often have you wished during a hot hike in the mountains ***that you could step to the edge of a stream, kneel and have yourself a bellyful of cold, clear snowmelt***?

你肯定特别希望在一次炎热的山中徒步旅行过程中，***驻足溪边，汲取清澈凉爽的雪融水，一饮而尽***。（将 that 引导的定语从句翻译为主句的主语 you 的部分谓语）

He has a bad fall, ***which put his shoulder out of joint***.

他重重地摔了一跤，***肩膀脱臼了***。（which 引导的定语从句译成并列谓语）

4. 译成连动式的一部分

为了让句子连贯，符合汉语的表达习惯，有时候可在英译汉时把主句、从句中的动词连起来一起翻译，形成连动式谓语或其他成分结构。

Yet scientists still have no experimental evidence ***that proves the correctness of string theory***.

但到目前尚没有实验证明***弦理论是正确的***。

It was that thought ***which made me*** ask an unquiet question calmly.

是那个想法***使我***平静地问了一个让人不平静的问题。

二、拆分翻译

拆分法是指将主句和从句分开翻译，主要用于比较长或比较复杂的定语从句中。采用这种方法可避免句子的冗长和累赘，同时也可使译文通顺流畅。拆分法一般采用后置式翻译，即主句在前、从句在后的翻译形式，将句子翻译成两个或两个以上的小分句。

1. 译出关系代词或关系副词

1)重复先行词。定语从句的先行词通常在定语从句中充当了句子成分，翻译时，有时需要重复先行词来把定语从句翻译成一个相对独立的分句或句子。

Smith is celebrated for his "invisible hand" theory, ***which holds that when greedy people trade for their own advantage in unfettered private markets, they will often be led, as if by an invisible hand, to produce the greatest good for all.***

斯密因其理论"看不见的手"而名扬天下。该理论认为，***在不受约束的私有市场，贪婪的人为自身的利益而交易，他们好像常常被一只看不见的手牵引着，利益最大化就是一切***。(选自第六单元 The Invisible Hand)

In other parts of the world, similar illnesses strike tourists, ***who may be told they've got Delhi Belly.***

在世界其他地方，相似的病情也在困扰着旅行者们。***有人也许会告知这些旅行者，他们患上了德里痢疾***。

2)用"这、那"或"其、它"指代先行词。有的时候需要用"这、那"或"其、它"等代词来指代先行词，尤其是关系代词指代前面整个句子的内容时。

The first lady is essentially a subordinate role ***whose main aim is to tell a husband's story.***

第一夫人扮演的角色永远都只是总统的附属品，***其主要任务就是告诉大家关于丈夫的故事***。

There is also some cause for concern in the report, ***which seems to reflect the slowdown in industrial activity related to global economic weakness.***

同时，该报告也有令人担忧之处，***它似乎反映出工业活动的减速与全球经济衰弱有关***。

Britain is facing a new wave of Eastern European immigration, ***which will put British workers' jobs at risk***, experts have warned.

有关专家说，英国正面临新一轮的东欧移民潮，***这会给英国工人的工作带来风险***。

2. 省略关系代词或关系副词

有些定语从句在翻译时，为了使句子通顺连贯，必须省略引导定语从句的关系词。

There's going to be a Copenhagen conference in December ***in which world leaders are trying to find a recipe so that we can all make commitments.***

哥本哈根世界气候大会将在十二月份召开，***世界各国的领导人都在努力寻找一个方案***，使我们大家都能做出承诺。(选自第十单元 Obama' Speech in Fudan University)

I'm sitting with Google's former maps chief John Hanke in the company's San Francisco offices looking out at the Bay's islands and bridges, ***which feel close enough to touch***.

现在我正和谷歌地图的前任总负责人约翰·汉克坐在他们公司位于旧金山的办公室里。放眼窗外是湾区的岛屿和大桥，***近得好像伸手就能触摸到***。

3. 译成状语或状语从句

英语中有些定语从句尽管从语法上讲是定语，但实际上具有状语的职能，在意义上与主句或谓语有表明原因、结果、目的、让步、假设等关系。翻译时，要把英语中的这些定语从句译成相应的状语、状语从句或类似关系的独立句子。

The split between Gaza and the West Bank goes back to 2007, when Hamas — ***which had won an overwhelming victory in 2006 parliamentary elections*** — violently ousted its secular rival Fatah from the Gaza Strip following a year of rocky relations as the two parties tried to govern together.

加沙与约旦河西岸的分裂可以追溯到2007年，***当时哈马斯在2006年议会选举中赢得了压倒性胜利***，由于双方都在试图获得领导权，在经过一年无情的争斗之后，哈马斯采用暴力手段将长期的竞争对手法塔赫从加沙地带驱逐出去。(翻译成时间状语从句)

We could not pull apart two plates ***which enclosed a vacuum***.

如果两个盘子间是真空，我们就无法将它们分开。(翻译成条件状语从句)

No one knows how to create words and pictures ***that are meant to be consumed out there in the world***.

谁也不知道该创造些什么形式的文字与图片***以供他们在外面那个世界里消费***。(翻译成目的状语)

These are things ***which can not be staled*** by repetition.

这些东西不会因为重复***而失去新意***。(将主句译为原因状语，which 引导的定语从句成为表结果的独立句子。)

It's a process ***in which your senses are hyperactive and yet your self-awareness is strangely diminished***.

在这个过程中，***你的感觉极度活跃，但是你的自我意识却不可思议地削弱了***。(主句翻译成时间状语，which 引导的定语从句翻译成独立句。)

Early in the recovery ***where industrial recovery and trade helped compensate for domestic economic weakness***, they now seem to be preventing domestic resilience from adding more to output.

在经济复苏初期，***工业复苏和贸易有助于抵消国内经济的衰弱***，但现在它们似乎正在阻止国内经济反弹进一步扩大产值。(翻译成表示时间的并列句)

三、混合翻译

混合法常用于比较复杂的定语从句，尤其是有多个定语从句的长而复杂的复合句中。翻译时，需要准确理解英语原文，弄清逻辑关系，然后根据汉语的表达习惯灵活处理，常常需要将前面提到的融合法和拆分法混合使用。

Critics ***who accuse the Supreme Court of pampering criminals*** often cite the case of Ernesto Miranda, a confessed rapist ***whose conviction was reversed by the court in 1966.***

批评者在指责最高法院纵容罪犯时经常提到埃内斯托·米兰达案，在这个案件中，他对强奸罪供认不讳，***然而法院在1966年推翻了他的判决***。（选自第九单元 Criminal Justice：Doubts about Miranda，第一个由 who 引导的定语从句翻译成了时间状语，而第二个由 whose 引导的定语从句翻译成一个表转折关系的并列句。）

Something ***which might be highlighted*** here is that it's not just Wikipedia ***that's bad for representing important women*** — the classic British historians' reference for individuals is the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, ***which has plenty of well-documented holes***, and has a tendency to prioritize eighteenth-century clergymen over pioneering women.

这事并不仅仅***表明***只有维基百科***忽视了展现女性的重要地位***。《牛津国家人物传记大辞典》是英国史学家编制的人物参考书，***这本书有许多显而易见的漏洞***，而且趋向于把十八世纪牧师的地位放在女性先驱之上。（which 引导的定语从句合并译成句子的谓语，that 引导的定语从句翻译成兼语句的一部分，而由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句则分译为一个重复先行词"这本书"的单句。）

英汉语言在句法结构上的差异，在定语从句的翻译上是比较明显的，在英译汉的过程中，首先要弄清原文意思，确定句子各部分之间的逻辑关系，然后再根据汉语的表达习惯灵活处理，务必做到忠实原文，同时又符合汉语的句法规则和表达习惯。

第四部分　大师纵览

季　羡　林



季羡林(1911—2009)，男，山东临清人，字希逋，又字齐奘。中国著名文学家、语言学家、教育家、翻译家，精通12国语言。季羡林一生所获荣誉与头衔非常多，但他自己乐于接受并承认的只有两个，一是教授，一是翻译家。

季羡林的翻译观，综合起来主要体现在以下几个方面：

（一）尊崇"信、达、雅"三字标准。季羡林赞同严复在翻译上提出的信、达、雅的标准。他认为信是忠于原著，达是忠于读者，雅则是对于文学语言的忠诚，即译者需要同时忠于作品、读者和语言。同时做到这三个字，就是上等，可以说是尽翻译之能事了；若是能信而达、雅不足，则是中等；不信、不达、不雅则为下等。他认为信是翻译的基础，如果不能做到忠实于原文，就不叫翻译。

（二）主张忠实于原文的直译观。中国翻译史一直存在着直译和意译之争。季羡林在对中国古代至近现代的翻译史进行了一番简要的梳理后得出结论说，在近现代中国翻

译史上，直译是压倒一切的原则。他主张直译原则，如果原文体裁是诗体，就必须忠实于原文，"以诗译诗"，不能译成散文。

（三）反对文学作品重译。所谓重译，指不通过原文，而是通过某国译文进行的二次翻译，即转译，在20世纪初至三四十年代的中国曾风行一时。季羡林反对重译，认为文学作品经翻译已经变了形，换了味，认为科学和哲学类著作必要时可以重译，但是文学作品则不行。

（四）强调翻译和文化交流的重要性。翻译是一种至为重要的跨文化的交流活动。季羡林在不同场合都强调过翻译工作的必要性和重要性。他在为《中国翻译词典》所写的序中明确指出："只要语言文字不同，不管是在一个国家或民族（中华民族包括很多民族）内，还是在众多的国家或民族间，翻译都是必要的。否则思想就无法沟通，文化就难以交流，人类社会就难以前进"。季羡林认为，中华文化从未枯竭的原因是因为不停地有新思想注入，而最大的两次思想注入，一次是来自印度，一次是来自西方。这两次大注入依靠的都是翻译，因此翻译之为用大矣哉。

（五）翻译的生态平衡观。季羡林借用生态平衡这个术语，提出翻译生态平衡的崭新理念。意指在翻译、介绍外国文学时，必须避免偏食现象，即古与今、东方与西方、高雅与通俗乃至不同门类、不同题材，都应择优翻译，协调介绍。不光外国文学的翻译和介绍需要注意生态平衡，其他类型的翻译同样需要注意生态平衡，文学翻译和其他类型翻译之间的平衡也需予以关注。

严格来说，季羡林并不是一个翻译理论家，他对翻译的思考多半是感触式的，没有形成一套系统而严密的理论，但是他在长期的翻译实践当中积累的翻译经验和翻译观点，丰富了中国的传统译学理论，为传播先进思想文化、研究古代中外历史文化关系以及促进东西方文化交流方面，作出了突出贡献。

第五部分　优秀经典译文赏析

What I Have Lived for

Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind. These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither, in a wayward course, over a deep ocean of anguish, reaching to the very verge of despair.

I have sought love, first, because it brings ecstasy — ecstasy so great that I would often have sacrificed all the rest of life for a few hours of this joy. I have sought it, next, because it relieves loneliness, that terrible loneliness in which one shivering consciousness looks over the rim of the world into the cold unfathomable lifeless abyss. I have sought it, finally, because in the union of love I have seen, in a mystic miniature, the prefiguring vision of the heaven that saints and poets have imagined. This is what I sought, and though it might seem too good for

human life, this is what — at last — I have found.

With equal passion I have sought knowledge. I have wished to understand the hearts of men. I have wished to know why the stars shine. And I have tried to apprehend the Pythagorean Power by which number holds sway above the Flux. A little of this, but not much I have achieved.

Love and knowledge, so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But always pity brought me back to earth. Echoes of cries of pain reverberate in my heart. Children in famine, victims tortured by oppressor, helpless old people a hated burden to their sons, and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be. I long to alleviate the evil, but I cannot, and I too suffer.

This has been my life. I have found it worth living, and would gladly live it again if the chance were offered me.

(Bertrand Russell)

我为何而生

三种单纯然而极其强烈的激情支配着我的一生：那就是对于爱情的渴望，对于知识的追求，以及对于人类苦难痛彻肺腑的怜悯。这些激情犹如狂风，把我在伸展到绝望边缘的深深的苦海上东抛西掷，使我的生活没有定向。

我追求爱情，首先因为它叫我销魂，爱情令人销魂的魅力使我常常乐意为了几小时这样的快乐而牺牲生活中其他的一切。我追求爱情，又因为它能减轻孤独感——那种一个颤抖的灵魂望着世界边缘之外冰冷而无生命的无底深渊时所感到可怕的孤独。我追求爱情，还因为爱的结合使我在一种神秘的缩影中提前看到了圣者和诗人曾经想象过的天堂。这就是我所追求的，尽管人的生活似乎还不配享有它，但它毕竟是我终于找到的东西。

我以同样的激情追求知识，我想理解人类的心灵，我想了解星辰为何灿烂。我还试图弄懂毕达哥拉斯学说，它认为数是高居于感性流变之上的永恒力量。我在这方面略有成就，但不多。

爱情和知识只要存在，总是向上导往天堂。但是，怜悯又总是把我带回人间。痛苦的呼喊在我心中反响、回荡。孩子们受饥荒煎熬，无辜者被压迫者折磨，孤弱无助的老人在自己的儿子眼中变成可恶的累赘，以及世上触目皆是孤独、贫困和痛苦——这些都是人类应该过的生活的嘲弄。我渴望能减少罪恶，可我做不到，于是我也感到痛苦。

这就是我的一生。我觉得这一生是值得活的。如果可能再给一次机会，我将欣然重活一次。

第六部分 练习精选

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1) Because one of the issues that ties China and America together is how, with an expanding population and a concern for climate change, that we're able to reduce our carbon footprint.

A. 因为有一个问题将中美连接在一起，那就是怎样，随着人口扩张和气候变化，我们才能降低二氧化碳排放量。

B. 因为美中两国共同面对的问题就是我们如何在人口增长的过程中，又解决气候变化的问题，同时减少我们的二氧化碳排放量。

C. 因为连接中美关系的问题是，随着人口增长和气候恶化，怎样才能降低二氧化碳足迹。

D. 因为中美两国面对的共同问题是，如何在人口扩张和气候恶化的时候，关心气候变化，能够降低能耗。

2) That is the burden of leadership that both of our countries now carry.

A. 这是领导者的负担，我们两个国家都要承担。

B. 这是我们两个国家领导者要负担的责任。

C. 我们两个国家要承担做领导的责任。

D. 我们两个国家承担着领导的责任。

3) I applaud the graduates today for taking a much more direct route to your degrees.

A. 我为今天的毕业生鼓掌，你们拿到学位可比我简单多了。

B. 我祝贺今天在场的毕业生们，你们拿到学位的方法比我直接多了。

C. 我为今天的毕业生鼓掌欢迎，你们直接拿到了毕业证。

D. 我为今天在座的各位同学感到高兴，你们拿到学位可比我简单多了。

4) ... the appalling disparities of health, and wealth, and opportunity that condemn millions of people to lives of despair.

A. 人类在健康、财富和机遇上的不平等大得可怕，这种不平等导致无数人被迫生活在绝望之中。

B. 健康、金钱和机遇之间的差异十分巨大，上百万人生活在绝望之中。

C. 可怕的是金钱、健康和机遇上存在很大差异，人们有上百万活在痛苦中。

D. 人类在健康、财富和机遇上的不平等大得可怕，把无数人推向绝望的生活。

5) For under a dollar, there were interventions that could save lives that just weren't being delivered.

A. 因为低于一美元，挽救生命受到干预，没有被发送。

B. 因为不到一美元的救命的干预措施没有发送出去。

C. 那些价格还不到一美元的救命的药剂，并没有送到他们的手中。

D. 因为价格不到一美元的预防死亡的救命药，仅仅没有发送出去。

6）中华文明历来注重自强不息，不断革故鼎新。

A. Chinese people always put the spirit of self-improvement, reform and creativity in the most important place.

B. The Chinese civilization always put the spirit of self-improvement, reform and creativity in the most important place.

C. Chinese people has always given prominence to unremitting self-improvement, reform and innovation.

D. The Chinese civilization has always given prominence to unremitting self-improvement, reform and innovation.

7）"天行健，君子以自强不息。"这是中国的一句千年传世格言。

A. There was an old saying in Chinese: "The heaven moves health, the good people struggle to be strong."

B. As an old Chinese motto says, "The heaven keeps energetic through sports, a gentleman should unceasing practice self-improvement."

C. As an ancient Chinese motto puts it, "As Heaven keeps vigor through movement, a gentleman should unremittingly practice self-improvement."

D. There is an ancient saying in Chinese: "As Heaven keeps vigor through movement, a gentleman should continue to practice self-improvement."

8）中华文明历来注重社会和谐，强调团结互助。

A. The Chinese civilization has always given prominence to social harmony, unity and mutual assistance.

B. The Chinese civilization has been emphasizing social harmony, unity and mutual helping.

C. The Chinese culture has always given prominence to social harmony, unity and mutual assistance.

D. The Chinese culture has been emphasizing social harmony, unity and mutual helping.

2. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

the four great inventions of ancient China

Mencius

The Doctrine of the Mean

cursive script

ink and wash painting

six classical arts

radical

Sinomania

Dream of the Red Mansions

3. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

武侠小说
《西厢记》
八股文
四合院
中国结
木偶戏
叠罗汉

4. Improve the following translations.

1) From that moment, I worked day and night on this little extra credit project that marked the end of my college education and the beginning of a remarkable journey with Microsoft.

原译：从那一刻起，我日日夜夜在这个小小的课外项目上工作，这标志着我大学生活的结束和我开始了与微软不寻常的经历。

改译：

2) What I remember above all about Harvard was being in the midst of so much energy and intelligence.

原译：以上我记得有关哈佛的是被包围在能量和智慧的中间。

改译：

3) I got great exposure to the advances being made in the sciences.

原译：我被很大地暴露在科学所取得的进步里。

改译：

4) I left campus knowing little about the millions of young people cheated out of educational opportunities here in this country.

原译：我离开了校园，没有知道一点关于无数的年轻人被欺骗，失去了在这个国家受教育的机会。

改译：

5）中国人早就提出了“和为贵”的思想，追求天人和谐、人际和谐、身心和谐。

原译：Chinese people carried out the thinking of “harmony is precious” a long time ago, and they pursued harmony between Heaven and people, among people and between physical and mental condition.

改译：

5. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

This is an excellent point. The United States, one of our strengths is that we are a very diverse culture. We have people coming from all around the world. And so there's no one definition of what an American looks like. In my own family, I have a father who was from Kenya; I have a mother who was from Kansas, in the Midwest of the United States; my sister is half-Indonesian; she's married to a Chinese person from Canada. So when you see family gatherings in the Obama household, it looks like the United Nations.

And that is a great strength of the United States, because it means that we learn from different cultures and different foods and different ideas, and that has made us a much more dynamic society. Now, what is also true is that each country in this interconnected world has its own culture and its own history and its own traditions. And I think it's very important for the United States not to assume that what is good for us is automatically good for somebody else. And we have to have some modesty about our attitudes towards other countries.

I have to say, though, as I said in my opening remarks, that we do believe that there are certain fundamental principles that are common to all people, regardless of culture. So, for example, in the United Nations we are very active in trying to make sure that children all around the world are treated with certain basic rights — that if children are being exploited, if there's forced labor for children, that despite the fact that that may have taken place in the past in many different countries, including the United States, that all countries of the world now should have developed to the point where we are treating children better than we did in the past. That's a universal value.

6. Translate the following passage into English.

莫言诺贝尔奖获奖致辞

我记忆中最早的一件事，是提着家里唯一的一把热水壶去公共食堂打开水。因为饥饿无力，失手将热水瓶打碎，我吓得要命，钻进草垛，一天没敢出来。傍晚的时候我听到母亲呼唤我的乳名，我从草垛里钻出来，以为会受到打骂，但母亲没有打我也没有骂我，只是抚摸着我的头，口中发出长长的叹息。

我记忆中最痛苦的一件事，就是跟着母亲去集体的地里拣麦穗，看守麦田的人来

了，拣麦穗的人纷纷逃跑。我母亲是小脚，跑不快，被捉住，那个身材高大的看守人扇了她一个耳光，她摇晃着身体跌倒在地。看守人没收了我们拣到的麦穗，吹着口哨扬长而去。我母亲嘴角流血，坐在地上，脸上那种绝望的神情我终生难忘。多年之后，当那个看守麦田的人成为一个白发苍苍的老人，在集市上与我相逢，我冲上去想找他报仇，母亲拉住了我，平静地对我说："儿子，那个打我的人，与这个老人，并不是一个人。"

我记得最深刻的一件事是一个中秋节的中午，我们家难得包了一顿饺子，每人只有一碗。正当我们吃饺子时，一个乞讨的老人来到了我们家门口，我端起半碗红薯干打发他，他却愤愤不平地说："我是一个老人，你们吃饺子，却让我吃红薯干。你们的心是怎么长的?"我气急败坏地说："我们一年也吃不了几次饺子，一人一小碗，连半饱都吃不了！给你红薯干就不错了，你要就要，不要就滚!"母亲训斥了我，然后端起她那半碗饺子，倒进了老人碗里。

《情景笔译教程——英汉互译》参考译文与参考答案

第一单元　时事政治

I. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

荒谬的伪装

保守党和工党之间的真正区别不在于投资，而在于诚实与欺诈。

1984年温斯顿·史密斯就曾意识到，“工党最终将宣布二加二等于五，而你将不得不相信这一点……他们立场的逻辑要求如此”。上周三，工党终于迎来了这一时刻：英国首相戈登·布朗宣布，他计划削减公共服务的实际开支以及将资本支出减半，这相当于更多的“工党投资”。本周末，他又重申了这一点，强调将部门预算开支削减百分之十可能产生的弊端——就等着财政研究所指明，如果他像我们保守党一样承诺保护医疗开支，这正是他自己计划中的一部分。

也许我们不应对这么直白的谎言感到惊讶，正如温斯顿·史密斯所说，这种不诚实是党领导人参加竞选的逻辑需求。但理性上对工人运动来说却是致命的。英国政坛对可预见的未来进行的大讨论，是谋求如何在开支紧缺的情况下解决债务危机和提供优质公共服务。而布朗首相和他所领导的工党对这一讨论采取了观望态度。相信我，我看到过政党拒绝面对现代世界的现实时将会发生什么。他们对一代人的忽视必将受到谴责。

尽管如此，这并不意味着保守党就能够逃脱自身的挑战。正如工党政客一样，我们也努力避免使用“C”字——削减(cuts)。我们全都在名誉扫地的戈登·布朗分界线上徘徊太久。两党间真正的分界线不是“削减开支与投资”，而是诚实与欺诈。我们应该敢于告诉公众真相：英国面临债务危机；现有的计划表明，无论谁当选，都必须削减实际支出；飙升的失业率账单和剧增的国家债务巨额利息成本意味着许多政府部门面临预算削减。这些陈述都是事实，否认事实极其荒谬。

保守党诚实谈论削减的信心应来自其他三个“C”字：背景(context)、品格(character)和信誉(credibility)。首先，辩论背景发生了翻天覆地的变化。我们不再像2005年的选举那样讨论未雨绸缪的事件，因为我们已经身陷危机。根据国际货币基金组织提供的数据，英国将成为20国集团中拥有最大预算赤字的国家，数目远远超过了我们在和平历史时期的任何时候。有史以来第一次，英国面临着失去“3A”国际信用评级的前景，因为我们的国家债务可能超过国家收入。这将是一次声誉和金融上的双重危

机。每个英国人在更高的借贷成本和更高的债务中都将付出沉重的代价。

其次，这是一个品格问题。人们无休止地反省如何把政治制度与已经对其失去所有信心的市民重新团结起来。良好的开端不正是要告诉公众真相而不是把他们当傻瓜吗?戈登·布朗声称工党领导下的实际开支将上涨，与其声称税收上调10便士不会触及穷人、阿利斯泰尔·达林是他最中意的大臣等如出一辙——都是谎言。这就解释了为什么英国人不再听他的。大卫·卡梅伦对公共开支直言不讳，赢得了公众的关注和尊重——正如他在金融风暴中直言议会费用。2008年，他就曾说到我们担负不起工党之前的开支计划，并特别陈述了今年的开支应当更低。

最后，我们告诉人们真相的信心来自我们已经赢得的信誉。通过不断把稳健的货币作为我们经济政策的核心，拒绝承诺在好年景对短期资金减税，在艰难时期支持对无法提供和无效的增值税减负，我们已经赢得财政责任上的信誉。结果是国际市场的眼光已经跳过下次大选，展望保守党执政前景，以确保英国上下能行动一致。

我们用了过去四年的时间进行政党改革，兑现我们对公共服务价值观的承诺。我们保护医疗开支，因为我们优先考虑英国国民医疗保健系统。我们保护海外援助的开支，因为我们履行对最贫穷的国家许下的千年目标道德承诺。这些公共服务的价值观将指导我们解决债务危机。我们已经完成的改革是为了提高一线服务的质量和选择权，以及工作人员的职业自由。值得注意的是，20世纪90年代中期成功巩固加拿大财政的专家日前在政府研究机构举办研讨会时，我的团队成员和影子内阁成员与高级公务员一起，来听听他们的高见。但是没有一个现政府成员现身。

迄今为止，我们已经提出一些具体的削减开支项目：如身份证费用，半官方机构开支和政治花销。我们宣布了既要改善结果、又要使资金获得更高价值的整体领域——如教育和福利。我们将在适当的时候宣布更多的细节。当然，当我们有机会查看政府公文时，有些削减费用才会清楚显现。世界各地的最重要的教训或许是，如果你说实话，让公众了解采取了哪些开支决议，他们就会尊重你、支持你。现在是(我们)保守党与英国人民在这方面交心谈心的时候了。

Passage 2

图谋东山再起

约翰·麦凯恩的竞选总管麦克·杜海墨此前曾在这里。10个月前，他还在设法策划命运多舛的鲁迪·朱利安尼竞选总统，抵御日趋下降的民调数字和暗淡的前景。随着支持率向南部的转移，杜海墨从未在其公众预测中显得悲观。“我们对目前的处境感觉出奇地好，”他一而再、再而三地反复强调，尽管朱利安尼疲软的竞选表现使其失去了一州又一州的选民。杜海墨声称新英格兰地区的某些州“势头受阻”，认为朱利安尼终将丧失该地区的选民，而对其他各州，如佛罗里达，则感觉“良好”。在某种程度上，记者对竞选报道不再可能一味地板着面孔。

现在，杜海墨被认为是共和党竞选运动中最具管理才干的明星之一，他发现自己对不同的候选人扮演着相同的角色。“我们对形势感觉良好，”杜海墨在上周的一次电话会议上告诉记者，麦凯恩竞选班子决定放弃其在密歇根的运作，因为那里的民调落后于贝

拉克·奥巴马。他说他对麦凯恩赢得佛罗里达州仍然"有信心"，更不用说共和党曾经的票仓弗吉尼亚州和北卡罗来纳州的胜利。

如果杜海墨说话算数，他将本人算进了逐渐减少的少数共和党战略家之中，他们对目前的竞选状态要么是"有信心"，要么感觉"良好"。在过去的两个星期，因为金融危机和衰退的经济占据了中心舞台，选情地图已经大幅远离麦凯恩而转向对奥巴马。美国总统乔治·布什在2004年赢得的各州，如俄亥俄州、佛罗里达州和弗吉尼亚州，在党代表大会后似乎倾向共和党，但民意调查显示目前正在转向奥巴马。布什统领的其他各州，如新墨西哥州和爱荷华州，似乎已安全转移到奥巴马麾下。最近几天来，佛罗里达州和弗吉尼亚州的共和党领导人已经表示对这个两州竞选情况的关注，而密歇根活动分子表示了对麦凯恩已经逐步放弃该州选战的困惑和沮丧。

甚至连帮助美国总统布什2004年赢得胜利的策划师卡尔·罗夫现在也说，奥巴马已经有足够的选举团票赢得白宫。根据罗夫对各州民意调查的解读，只有七个州在这一点上难以定夺——内华达州、密苏里州、印第安纳州、俄亥俄州、弗吉尼亚州、北卡罗来纳州和佛罗里达州——2004年布什赢得所有七州的选票。罗夫周日在他的博客上宣布："如果今天举行大选，奥巴马能够赢得约翰·克里2004年获胜的各州，还将把新墨西哥州、爱荷华州和科罗拉多州拉入他的联盟。"

奎尼匹克大学专门研究摇摆州选情的独立的民意调查专家彼得·布朗，上周公布佛罗里达州、俄亥俄州和宾夕法尼亚州的民意调查时，把麦凯恩问题纳入极端的历史凸显状态，所有数据皆展示麦凯恩下滑的颓势。布朗认为："如果参议员约翰·麦凯恩打算赢得总统职位，就必须停止工作。过去的半个世纪，尚未出现这种东山再起的先例。"

尽管只剩一个月的时间，麦凯恩仍然有时间扭转最近的趋势，在大选之夜咸鱼翻身。毕竟仅在几个星期前，麦凯恩的全国民调选票曾扶摇直上，奥巴马之流惊慌失措。但是，麦凯恩的竞选在现阶段处于防守。上周末，他的竞选搭档萨拉·帕林在共和党的传统安全地带内布拉斯加州举行了一次集会，但这一次该地区选票的分布由国会选区决定。奥巴马希望窃取这样一个在投票中更自由的奥马哈地区。星期二，帕林预定出现在共和党的另一个传统地区北卡罗来纳州的集会上，共和党人曾希望他们不用在该地区投入时间和资源。为扭转恶化的形势，麦凯恩的竞选班子已经开始转变策略，希望改变经济灾难的话题，转而质疑奥巴马的性格和自以为胜券在握。上周末，竞选团队对奥巴马发起了新的猛烈进攻，包括上周六帕林断言奥巴马是那种会"与恐怖分子交友"的人，直指奥巴马与前暴力反战激进分子、现任芝加哥教授威廉·艾尔斯有限的交情。这种说法由竞选广告"谁是奥巴马"支持，后续的攻击计划被竞选活动以外的一些共和党人称之为"满族候选人"战略。通过质疑奥巴马过去的交往，麦凯恩的竞选班子正在努力提升人们的怀疑：民主党候选人是否是他自己所表白的那类人。

相比之下，奥巴马竞选团队继续大量投资以正面议题为导向的广告，包括描述奥巴马的经济和医疗保健计划等热点问题。与此同时，奥巴马一直在抨击麦凯恩的要害，指控他的竞选团队正在远离实质性的问题，发起"快捷船式"的诽谤。在近期的一个广告上，奥巴马竞选团队引用了一篇社论，指责麦凯恩在过去两周表现出"飘忽不定"的领导路线。

候选人在选举日到来之前尽其能表现所有的姿态，他们面对仅剩的两个重大事件：星期二在田纳西州的总统辩论和10月15日在纽约举行的联合论坛。与此同时，无论民意调查的数字显示什么，杜海墨之流的竞选助手将被迫大肆鼓吹他们的乐观言论，一直到竞选的最后日子。上周四，麦凯恩的高级顾问格雷格·斯瑞普勒试图强调这样一个事实：奥巴马也不得不降低选举开始时的目标。斯瑞普勒认为："奥巴马在竞选开始时实施50州战略，我们已经看到他退出格鲁吉亚州和北达科他州。而且我听说他在蒙大拿州的支持率跌了9个点。"然而，这种微小的变化并没有改变这一事实，因为按照目前的状况，奥巴马似乎有望赢得大选，可能赢面很大。若奥巴马总统入主白宫，佐治亚州、蒙大拿州和北达科他州的胜利不能给麦凯恩提供一丝安慰。

Passage 3

China Plays an Important Role in the Six-Party Talks

In the Six-Party Talks, all of the regional stakeholders including our allies — Japan and the Republic of Korea, including Russia as well — are at the table putting our common interests forward.

Some said it wouldn't work. Some said it couldn't be done. Some said that President Bush should abandon the desire for a multi-party arrangement and just talk bilaterally with the North Koreans. They said North Korea would never agree to anything else and that China would not play a role in expanding the dialogue. But they were wrong. China did play a role.

In March of this year I met with my Chinese counterpart, at that time Foreign Minister Tang, and I reinforced President Bush's message that China needed to rise to its responsibilities in dealing with this regional problem. The very next day the Vice Premier, who is here with us today, flew to North Korea and delivered that message, that there would be no alternative to multilateral talks in which all countries of the region would be fully involved, China included. I want to thank the Vice Premier again for the important contribution that he made in bringing those talks about.

A China that works constructively with us in this manner, along with other regional partners such as Japan, the Republic of Korea, Russia, is a China that inspires confidence in its own people and gains trust from the rest of the world.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)D 2)B 3)D 4)D 5)A 6)C 7)B 8)D

2.

保守党(人)

可预见的未来

工党

自由民主党
相似的
踮起脚尖走路
以微弱多数票获胜的
使……变糟
摇摇欲坠的经济
摇摆州

3.
the Six-Party Talks
millennium goals of the UN
Sino-US ties/China-US relations
bilateral cooperation
China-US joint communiqué
common interests
the normalization of US-China relations
constructive strategic partnership
overall strategic partnership
strategic and economic dialogue

4.
1)世界各地的最重要的教训或许是，如果你说实话，让公众了解采取了哪些开支决议，他们就会尊重你、支持你。

2)尽管只剩一个月的时间，麦凯恩仍然有时间扭转最近的趋势，在大选之夜咸鱼翻身。

3)相比之下，奥巴马竞选团队继续大量投资以正面议题为导向的广告，包括描述奥巴马的经济和医疗保健计划等热点问题。

4)候选人在选举日到来之前尽其能表现所有的姿态，他们面对仅剩的两个重大事件：星期二在田纳西州的总统辩论和10月15日在纽约举行的联合论坛。

5)I reinforced President Bush's message that China needed to rise to its responsibilities in dealing with this regional problem.

5.

科拉松·阿基诺

死亡有它的陈词滥调，包括那句标示著名人物科拉松·阿基诺去世的“一个时代的结束”。科拉松·阿基诺是菲律宾非暴力“人民的力量”运动的领袖，曾经推翻了费迪南·马科斯在菲律宾的独裁统治。她于2009年8月1日在马尼拉去世，终年76岁。阿基诺夫人的一生见证了一个新纪元的开始，那就是亚洲的民主变革——这场变革仍在继

续。然而，说来遗憾，她的名字在马科斯 1986 年下台后，从世界的记忆中消失得似乎太快。在回忆阿基诺一生之前，今天的许多菲律宾之外的人或许会记得马科斯夫人伊梅尔达奢华的鞋柜。她的风范仍然与美国和国际政治相关联，透过她身后的历史舞台展示的抵抗和政权的更迭形式，就可以洞悉她的某种精神——包括目前的伊朗危机。

科丽·阿基诺在里根总统的第二个任期内开始在菲律宾执政。阿基诺的丈夫小贝尼尼奥·阿基诺或“尼诺”，1983 年在马尼拉国际机场走下乘坐的美国飞机时遇刺，世界上大多数人实际上并不知道这个人。马科斯在 1972 年逮捕了尼诺，1977 年由行刑队判处死刑，后来将患有心脏病的尼诺关进牢房。1980 年，他获准到美国治疗。异常多疑的马科斯指控尼诺和他的同伴在美国境内制造恐怖主义。一些记者密切关注菲律宾局势，尤其是菲律宾移民和后裔聚集的加利福尼亚州。我们相信尼诺从离开他在马萨诸塞州的流放地那一刻起，必然会回到菲律宾本土。后来，他被刺杀的那个机场应该以他的名字重新命名，但是他死的那一刻，菲律宾好像不知不觉地陷入了暴乱，阿基诺一家也一跃成为世界注目的焦点。尼诺·阿基诺经常引用美国诗人阿奇博尔·马克雷什在哈佛大学一面墙上的题字，他在马赛诸塞州流放时常去拜访：“该如何捍卫自由？它被武力袭击时，用武力捍卫；它被谎言攻击时，用真理捍卫；它被专制主义的教条攻击时，用民主信仰捍卫；永远捍卫，直至最后时刻——用决心和信仰捍卫。”科丽·阿基诺被推举为民主力量的领袖。在她成功的道路上，负责东亚和太平洋事务的助理国务卿保罗·沃尔福威茨、负责东亚和太平洋事务的特别项目局主任 I. 刘易斯·利比以及理查德·阿米蒂奇功不可没。

6.

On this and many other matters, you have been candid, constructive, and you have sought cooperative relationships, and that is precisely what we seek with China: a candid, constructive and cooperative relationship.

We need such a relationship because we have a responsibility to future generations to deepen and expand the peace.

I applaud your contributions in working for a denuclearized North Korea, in helping to reconstruct Iraq, and in bringing stability to your neighbor Afghanistan. I applaud your help and cooperation in fighting the scourge of terrorism.

We also have a responsibility to future generations to use the wealth that we generate to educate people, to give them an opportunity to better their lives and the lives of their children.

As you said in your interview, we must liberate the creativity and enterprising spirit of our people. We all know that, in the long run, it is their efforts that will achieve our common goal of prosperity and peace, at home and abroad.

To help our people we must also work together to ensure that our markets remain open, and that our expanding economic and trade relationship remains transparent and fair.

And so I would like to propose a toast to the Premier, and to our Chinese colleagues: Toast to the continued advancement of relations between the United States and China, to a

bright future for our nations and our neighbors, and to the work ahead of us to build a secure, prosperous and peaceful world! Cheers!

第二单元　文学艺术

Ⅰ. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

目的论的宇宙：上帝为什么没有应许我们"来生"——神学

在某个地方，有一块墓地等待着接纳你的躯体。不管你是谁，也不管你身在何处，总归有寿终正寝的一天。一百年后，很可能不再有人会记得你的名字，即使是那些和你有血缘关系的人也会将你忘却。我们从一切事物中看到人类的未来，大自然的力量使我们的发鬓变了颜色，细菌最终将吞噬我们的身体，使之腐烂生蛆。宇宙围绕着我们疯狂转动，任何一种情况都会导致我们丧命。

这并不仅仅是个人的命运。老实说，我们周围的世界看起来倒是完美地证明了福音不是真理。那么，宇宙不正是就像虚无主义者们所描述的那样，是一台冷酷嗜杀的机器，其根本原则是力量，而非善和美？那么，生活的意义是什么，历史又意味着什么？如果这一切都无目的、无方向，那我存在与否又有何区别呢？

天国的福音不会回避这种问题，我们的布道就是围绕着福音给我们的答案。基督徒传福音通常以战胜罪恶为开头。公正地说：基督的福音的确是罪恶、死亡和地狱的逆反。但是如果没有更大的背景，这样的教导会把基督看成是走向终结的途径——从伊甸园的阿尔法到天堂的欧米茄的一步。然而，在真正的基督徒对于天国的想象中，拿撒勒人耶稣不是我们为延长生命直到永生而必须经受的磨难。耶稣本身就是天国。同样，他就是生活的意义，历史的目标，未来的样板。天国福音以上帝的宣言开始和终结，他宣告立耶稣为王，并会使宇宙万物都屈服于耶稣的目标，而不是反过来。

耶稣和他的使徒们宣讲的福音，均以天国开始，这是一个公开的"奥秘"，它解释了宇宙万物存在的原因。希伯来文《圣经》中揭示世界是借上帝的话而成的。但是，天国的奥秘告诉我们这"道"成了肉身，是有血有肉的，并且住在我们中间。(《约翰福音》1：1-18)。每种文化都经历过野蛮无忌的性欲时期，以及试图用某种婚姻形式来保障这种欲望的时期。《创世记》告诉我们这是"起初"，天国的奥秘却展示出为什么这种成为"一体"的欲望是这么野蛮，这么有生命力。这是先于时间，先于基督与教会合一之前的标记和图景。(《以弗所书》5：21-33)

天国的宣告

我们对这个世界进行的探索让人头脑发怵，然而不管我们是用着望远镜还是显微镜去探索，天地间仍有很多的奥秘。但是，这个世界似乎是有某种节奏的。基督教的福音声称我们所生活的宇宙是按照耶稣基督心目中"上帝的旨意"这个蓝图来设计的。保罗告诉哥罗西教会时提及耶稣，"万有一概都是借着他造的，是为他造的"，"万有也靠他

而立"(《哥罗西书》1：16-17)。

因为有耶稣身处上帝旨意的基础上，我们才明白为什么《圣经》常常被视为一个讲述天国被毁的令人沮丧的故事。亚当和夏娃本应是世界之王与王后，但是他们却将自己管理的职分拱手送给了卑贱的爬虫入侵者。以色列人本应成为"万民之光"，但他们却再三地掉进死亡的陷阱。以色列国王前进的步伐充满着力量与恩泽，但即使他们中最优秀的人也屈服于死亡。当故事讲到伯利恒的时候，大卫的宝座已经被异教徒帝国的傀儡所占据。也难怪天上的那颗星会让曾经的权贵们如此困扰。

每种文明都猜想生命具有意义，历史会走向某个方向。无论宗教和发展程度如何，各处的文化都有相似的乌托邦和天启未来的想象。在上帝与以色列的契约中，揭示了几千年的先知预言，上帝承诺在大卫的国土上建立一个天国，恢复人类秩序。有错必纠，咒诅逆转，上帝的子女们将取代侵犯上帝美好造物的异类。

当拿撒勒人耶稣站在家乡的会堂，宣读天国福音的时候，这个概念对于众人来讲并不新鲜。新鲜的是，耶稣宣称天国已经呈现，上帝的日子已经来临。(路加福音 4：16-30)这就太新了，新到完全可以导致一场骚乱。耶稣把自己看作是上帝新秩序到来的标志，听众们却把这些话理解成疯癫、狂妄之语。他们想得到荣耀、权柄和天国的保障，但是耶稣不过是实现那个目的的一种手段。

但是耶稣并没有让步。他到哪里，天国的福音就传到哪里，耶稣用各种方式逆转诅咒来展示天国的来临。他面对妖魔鬼怪、自然之力与身体衰朽时也丝毫不受侵扰——它们听到他的声音后都退却了。为什么？因为他说："我若靠着神的灵赶鬼，这就是神的国临到你们了。"(《马太福音》12：28)。作为君王，耶稣使人类按照自己的天命而活，这是沉沦的祖先们被迫放弃的天命，重新建立了超越神灵和自然法则的人类秩序。他用超越自己欲望的治理，用借着父神而不是"地上的君王"而来的使命、慈爱与公义，证明了自己是一个睿智的统治者。邪恶的灵魂能越过上帝设置的形象障碍而看到上帝——这就是他们的罪名(《约翰福音》14：30)——耶稣不受这种力量的控制，他将历经世人的痛苦和诱惑，以及当他从控告者(死神)手中夺回人性时，死神对他的诅咒。

长久以来，我们都在召唤那些非信徒"邀请耶稣走进你的生活。"但耶稣并不想成为你生活的一部分，因为你的生活是残缺的，耶稣在召唤你进入他的生活。耶稣能够实现深植人心各处的愿望，也能实现上帝应许给以色列人的天国。他把整个民族的意象——关于庙宇、葡萄树、牧羊人、万民之光等意象，运用到自己身上，之后是那些信仰他的人身上。上帝创世的意旨，以及对信仰耶稣的人的意旨是：将那些被咒诅、被谴责以及被撒旦掳去的人从死亡中拯救出来，并拥有圣灵的印记。(《以西结书》37：1-14；《罗马书》1：4)他开始通过故事、图画和符号教导他的门徒，作好在新国度里生活的准备。他用"死者的新生"，上帝新的造物规划之"最初果实"的说法昭示了它的来临。

Passage 2

文学批评成为电影

有些电影，改编自文学作品(听说正在拍摄《失乐园》)；有些电影，是文学大家的传记片(《明亮的星》，《时时刻刻》)；有些电影，带有些许文学批评色彩(《动物之家》，

《死亡诗社》，《历史系男生》）；还有些电影——纪录片——是关于文学批评家的（齐泽克和德里达偶尔是文学批评家）。但是，就我所知，文学批评电影没有一部能和《嚎叫》相提并论。这部由詹姆斯·弗兰科主演的关于艾伦·金斯堡的新片，不仅是以文学评论为题材的电影，同时也是文学批评的演绎，文本解释的延伸。

从某种程度上讲，这也可以算是一部叙事电影。影片可分为4个时段画面：(1)金斯堡用一台老旧的黑色打字机写他的《嚎叫》（影片中唯一让人产生怀旧感的画面——如果说有的话）；(2)金斯堡慷慨激昂地将《嚎叫》朗诵给一位"时髦"的听众听，这名听众很欣赏这首诗，这似乎是《嚎叫》第一次公开朗诵；(3)金斯堡被采访，回答关于《嚎叫》的问题和其他一些事，但是我们基本上既看不到也听不到采访者；(4)书店老板劳伦斯·弗林盖蒂的审判，他因出版和传播某部淫秽作品（译者注：金斯堡的《嚎叫》）而被起诉，换句话说，就是那部作品只会吸引淫秽之徒，只能让人产生淫荡的想法，毫无救世赎世的社会意义和文学价值。

虽然影片在这4个时段镜头之间的切换毫无征兆，但是由于审判过程是顺序展开，影片的连贯性也就得到了保障。审判结束之时，也是电影结束之时。但是这部电影的真正目的——努力找出《嚎叫》的真正意义所在——却并未因电影的结束而停止，因为尽管每个观众都在试着理解，这种尝试也只能说才刚刚开始。这其中也包括金斯堡的观众们，他们的脸色随着剧情（或审判）的发展而变化，就像现场实况报道一样。

金斯堡本人就是最主要的诠释者，他采用了好几种批评方式来诠释自己的诗作。金斯堡在接受采访时，应用了传记描述和精神分析的批评方法。他说自己在写作时，一直都处在父亲会怎么想的阴影下，脑中也不时地浮现母亲被收容并被施以脑白质切断术的画面（"唉，我母亲现在在精神病院"）。他给出了创作建议，解释了他的创作方法，并坚称你对朋友的倾诉应和你对灵感女神的倾诉毫无二致（极度纯真的友情是诗的主题之一）。

在审判场景中，由于金斯堡不在场（他没有参加审判），律师、证人甚至法官就承担起了诗歌的解释任务。这场审判变身为一次文学批评研讨会，主持人是那位糊里糊涂的原告（大卫·斯特雷泽恩扮演），他声称自己代表普通大众，要勇敢地探究这些如同咒语般的语言可能具有的含义——如果有的话。他的方法（其实很合理）是让一连串的文学批评者作为专家证人来解释这行诗是什么意思，或者为什么这个词是相关的，又或者为什么这段文字具有文学价值。

那些答案有时和主题相关（这首诗有"四处漂泊、无家可归的人们"，马克·肖热这样说，20世纪60年代初，他曾是我的系主任）；有时涉及政治（这首诗有"二战"后人们的绝望反应）；有时又牵涉到意识形态问题（这首诗有对资本主义掠夺的抗议）；有时是关于诗歌形式（一个充满敌意的批评者说这首诗压根就没有格律，而另一位更友善的批评者则说诗歌所用的语言表达了作者的意图）；有时是对这首诗的评价（一个证人说这不是文学，另一个证人说它经得起时间的考验，而且将会导致类似诗作产生）。在影片一个延长镜头中，有一场关于《嚎叫》和沃尔特·惠特曼的《草叶集》之间联系的激烈讨论。影片中甚至有辩护律师（乔·汉姆扮演）和一位相当浮夸的英文教授（杰夫·丹尼尔斯扮演）间关于原创的本质和文学借鉴问题的争执——对于一部电影来说相当具有学

术性的内容。

影片从头到尾都在朗诵这首诗，审判时对个别诗行和段落的分析不时打断这个过程（或者说诗歌朗诵不时打断审判时对诗行和段落的分析），因此我们有可能会2次甚至3次听到同一行诗或同一个段落。结果就好像在课堂上，老师围绕着同一首诗提供各种背景信息和不同角度的分析，我们对诗歌就会有更深的理解一样。

令人惊叹的动画制作为我们提供了另一种方式的诗歌解读——有一点传记色彩，有一点隐喻手法，有一点意象派风格，大部分是迷幻体验——这一切似乎都随着金斯堡的朗诵从他口里向你奔流而来。虽然“教学时刻”这个词现在用得太滥，但是这部电影应该用这个词，它让你想要知道更多，不是关于弗兰科（他绝对很棒），也不是关于情节（这部电影几乎没有情节），更不是关于那场审判（你已经知道够多的了），而是关于文学批评。你说怪不怪！

通常看完一部电影，你总会谈论一下演员、导演或者电影的拍摄手法，但是看完这部电影，你就想径直奔向一家书店，买上一本《嚎叫》，自己来进行解读。然后，你就想回头再看一遍这部电影（就像我一样），心里希望，这一次你可以提出自己的观点。那么，我们电影院再见吧！

Passage 3

Don't Get Lost When Dancing under Spotlights

Lessing in *Laokon*: *Or The Limits of Poetry and Painting* and Plekhanov in *On Arts*: *Letters Without Address* have both come to the allegation that modern dances or dances of modern people are a kind of "rudimentary arts," compared to the dances in primitive tribes. The reason is that the motion perception of modern people is degenerating and that "body language" which once was predominant in daily communication has given way to the sophisticated "vocal language." But in fact, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, and especially since the entrance to the new era of Reform and Opening, dancing arts in China have made great advances. It is just because of their close link with the times and the people that performing arts including dancing so far are the most lively, popular and vigorous among all stage entertainments.

Some people are still trying to reconstruct today's dancing though its instrumental attributes are having been reinforced and generalized: large-scale ballets, though, can not avoid themselves from the influence of social atmosphere of the time to be large dances, they make obvious progresses in the means and capacity of dancing narration; experimental dances have greatly conformed the exploration of dancing itself to the meditation of creating subjects, and thus open its mind to contemporary China as well as its subjects of forgiveness and acceptance; what is more, there are a lot of dancers who are taking root again in the versatile soils of the country arts, and refreshing their tensions of emotion and power of life in dancing by turning back to the so-called "original primitive cultures."

Dancing is a kind of culture with rich content. It has cultural yet inartistic functions of

self-entertainment, exercise, companionship and catharsis, but artistic expression, spiritual appeal and aesthetic creation are definitely its ideal to strive for. Even in today's time where devices of cultural diffusion are being updated constantly, and forms of art performance are being renovated ceaselessly, dancing still has its unique cultural quality and strengths which can not be replaced. For example, its expression in the way of body language will never be an obstacle in intercultural diffusion; its rhythm has great penetrative power in feeling; its directness and dynamics enrich and enlarge the cultural understanding in the Era of Picture ... In order to rebuild the cultural ideal of dancing in such a dancing context which is excessively rampant and pervasive, (1) the culture of historic dances created by the people should be inherited; (2) the creation of dancing culture should be carried on in the social practice of the people; (3) the channels of distributions should be widened to meet people's increasing needs of dancing culture; (4) the people should be cultivated to grow into the subjects of dancing creation ... Only in this way can our dancing realize its cultural ideal in the process of enriching the exploration of dancing itself and promoting its cultural quality, and perform its instrumental function as well.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)D 2)A 3)C 4)C 5)B 6)A 7)D 8)A

2.

目的论的宇宙
福音书
从阿尔法到欧米茄，从头至尾
《圣经》
万民之光
传记片，生活故事片
由……主演
实况报道
精神分析的批评方法
围绕

3.

rudimentary arts
body language
to make great advances
the people
stage entertainments

instrumental attributes
open one's mind to
original primitive cultures
penetrative power
the Era of Picture

4.

1)耶稣把自己看作是上帝新秩序到来的标志，听众们却把这些话理解成疯癫、狂妄之语。他们想得到荣耀、权柄和天国的保障，但耶稣不过是实现那个目的的一种手段。

2)邪恶的灵魂能越过上帝设置的形象障碍而看到上帝——这就是他们的罪名(《约翰福音》14 章 30 节)——耶稣不受这种力量的控制，他将历经世人的痛苦和诱惑，以及当他从控告者(死神)手中夺回人性时，死神对他的诅咒。

3)但是，就我所知，文学批评电影没有一部能和《嚎叫》相提并论。这部由詹姆斯·弗兰科主演的关于艾伦·金斯堡的新片，不仅是以文学评论为题材的电影，同时也是文学批评的演绎，文本解释的延伸。

4)但是这部电影的真正目的——努力找出《嚎叫》的真正意义所在——却并未因电影的结束而停止，因为尽管每个观众都在试着理解，这种尝试也只能说才刚刚开始。这其中也包括金斯堡的观众们，他们的脸色随着剧情(或审判)的发展而变化，就像现场实况报道一样。

5) The reason is that the motion perception of modern people is degenerating and that "body language" which once was predominant in daily communication has given way to the sophisticated "vocal language."

5.

小妞文学式微?

就像所有爱情小说一样，故事的开端总是美好的。但是十年过去了，“小妞文学”的花期也快过去了。女性小说已呈日薄西山之势，这点或多或少得到了小说界的官方认可。大西洋两岸的报道铺天盖地：出版社拒绝新书；超市极少将之上架；作家挣钱不易。索菲·金赛拉，都市爱情轻喜剧小说界的女王，一定对马克·吐温的心情感同身受。她尚未被波及，而她的新书《我有你的号码》已雄踞英国小说销量榜的榜首。

《BJ 单身日记》和《一个购物狂的自白》曾掀起了一场高跟鞋风暴。十年后，小妞文学为了继续发展不得不开始转变，题材更加具有深度和广度。到底是什么造成了这一瓶颈呢？许多出版界的女性认为，正是业内最早对小妞文学的错误定位导致了它目前的困境。

“一提到这个概念人们就觉得小说的主题肯定非常浅薄，但是这太以偏概全了。女性文学也是可以深沉和严肃的。”詹妮·弗雷泽表示。这位英国作家的新书《圈子》探讨了几代人之间的关系。连金赛拉笔下的购物狂女主角都已经是孩子的妈了，她的编辑，环球图书的琳达·伊文思指出。“小妞文学”这一概念无法真正公平地概括这类小说所

表现的女性生活的全貌，而且也无法用于定义现今出版的这些作品。

“我们的故事已经不是关于‘年轻姑娘的感情问题和发型问题’的了。2012 年我们没有出版任何一本这样的小说。”伊文思女士表示，“一本真正好的小说绝不仅限于感情生活，还会涉及金钱和财产等问题，比如《傲慢与偏见》。”

最初，“小妞文学”的卖点多是一些强势的单身职业女性故事，现在也是。这些女性颇具喜剧色彩，时常出糗。“我偶尔会想看看轻松的故事，不用动脑子。”伦敦读者安迪这样说。“这就好像是选择了吉百利而放弃歌帝梵巧克力；它们各有各的好，选哪个全凭个人喜好。”面对目前的困境，两位美国作家挺身而出，建立了网站“小妞文学不死”，以捍卫自身地位。

虽然如此，根据《书商周刊》统计，从 2010 年到 2011 年，英国女性商业小说销量下降了 20% 也是不争的事实。对某些作者来说，这个数字相当于她们有一半的书都没有卖出去。但是各种题材的书籍销量都有所下降，而且电子书的销量并未纳入统计。有人认为，小妞文学很可能会像她的表亲浪漫爱情小说那样在网络读者中有更多受众，因为电子书没有会透露书中情节的封面包装。

也有舆论认为，是利润吸血鬼导致了“小妞文学”的衰落。但是最主要的原因是滥发过度。出版界很容易一窝蜂地流行某一种题材，于是市场极快便会饱和，北欧犯罪小说如今就已饱和。“全世界打算写出另一部《BJ 单身日记》式的小说的女性没有几万也有几千，而出版商则毫无节制地出版这类小说。”作者代理人特蕾莎·克里斯表示。在出版商们看来，这事儿要怪那些零售商，都是他们盲目遵循着旧有的成功模式，尤其是他们还给小说配上一些甜腻小家子气的包装。很多作者都不好意思走到放有自己作品的书架前面去，哪怕她们写的其实是一些很严肃的题材。宝莉·科特尼就是一个例子，去年，她因为哈博科林斯出版社把她的小说包装得“浅薄又庸俗”而与之解约。

6.

Hou's struggle to find a receptive audience beyond the festival circuit prior to *Three Times* has much to do with his aesthetic sensibility and approach to subject matter which are inexorably intertwined. Although Hou's films are steeped in political context the director is less interested in the key events that have shaped the social-economic structure of Asia than he is in the people on the periphery; his stories are often set in the build-up to or the come-down from periods of critical change rather than at the peak of the political climate and his characters are treated as people rather than as mouthpieces. Sex is a recurrent subject but although this is one of the most marketable elements of world cinema Hou's films are not particularly explicit; an emphasis is instead placed on physical longing — beautifully conveyed by the subtle behavior of his actors — as emotions are frequently confused or repressed due to issues of personal and political identity. Most pertinently, Hou also favors takes of almost ten minutes in length which may make his films infuriating experiences for those viewers who have neither the patience to follow his meticulously detailed mise-en-scène nor the willingness to surrender to his cinematic rhythm.

第三单元 自然环境

Ⅰ. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

红崖国家保护区

带一张躺椅和一把遮阳伞——当然也要带够水——到亚利桑那州的89A号高速公路南面，獾峡入口不远的长满了鼠尾草平原上。把椅子朝北，面向犹他州，然后坐下。在你后面，科罗拉多河在从格兰峡谷大坝到大峡谷的深谷中蜿蜒而行；而在你面前，突耸而起的是一片高达3 000英尺的凌乱不堪的岩石——红崖。这片悬崖基本上不能说是只有一个崖面。它们有无数崖面，支离破碎，犬牙交错，东倒西歪，那些巨大的垂直裂缝让你感受到惯性的力量。岩石层层堆叠，如同多层婚礼蛋糕，堆积在下层的碎石，就像沙漏的底座一样。

现在的问题是：你要等多长时间，红崖才会崩解成为一辆校车大小的巨石，说说看？答案：这可能就发生在你坐下的那一天。但是更可能的是，你的子孙的子孙，直至几百代后，仍然坐在那张椅子上，等待着悬崖崩塌更多一点。岩石很久远，侵蚀的痕迹同样久远。

亿万年前，你坐的那片地方说不定还深埋地下，被埋在那些如今叫做孟科匹、秦里、蒙纳夫、凯彦塔和纳瓦霍的岩层之下。这些岩层如今都裸露出来，每一层的颜色不同，耐侵蚀程度也不同。亘古以来，帕里亚高原向西北方极缓地崩塌消减，姿态生动的悬崖便是迄今为止的进度标记。

很难相信一个国家保护区会被高耸入云的悬崖所包围——随着时间的流逝，它们益发色泽如火，红透半边天——并且如此不为人所知。然而，很少有人听说过这个地方，除了知道这个地方的一两个著名之处之外。一个原因是，红崖国家保护区被它的邻居抢了风头，其中包括一些美国最著名的国家公园和保护区：大峡谷，锡安，布莱斯峡谷，等等。

另一个原因是地形的险峻。虽然距离鲍威尔湖以及它的如云游艇只有几英里，这片纵横达300 000英亩的保护区是绝不适合心性软弱或毫无准备的人进入的。“下了车，你就进入了食物链。”一位负责管理这片保护区的土地管理局官员语带双关地说。这里的“捕食者”是太阳、酷热、干渴、无知和孤立无援(以及白尾蛇和蝎子)。这里几乎没有明显的道路，只有少数的指示牌，至于一般国家公园里常有的提示或警告的标志，以及巡林员，这里是一样也找不着。在这里，你的手机打不通，你能在哪儿露营就在哪儿露营，你所带的水是你唯一的水源。

1984年迄今，这片悬崖一直都受到保护，完全处在荒蛮状态之中。它们的形状就像一个不规则的倒置的马蹄铁，在东面靠近科罗拉多河处陡峭突兀，然后向南极度弯曲，而后在西部顺着楼岩谷路进入犹他州时变得低矮，这一段是美国西部风景最美丽的土路之一。顺着马蹄铁的弧形走，峭壁悬崖一路都对你森然俯视，既令人敬畏又让人

着迷。

但在穿越在马蹄铁顶部的北部台地时，就是从亚利桑那州的佩吉到犹他州的卡纳普那一段，你绝不会想到悬崖会在那出现。在帕利亚高原上徒步旅行，你觉得就像走在天上的一个岛上。你看不见脚下的悬崖，但却能感觉到它们的存在。如果世界是扁平的，并且会在空间的某一边突然结束，那么世界就是这个样子的。但是当你到达高原的尽头——红崖顶上——你发现世界仍在延续，一级级下降直到大峡谷甚至更远。

2000年，总统正式宣告帕利亚高原及其周边的悬崖成为国家保护区，主要是因为它就像是一个完备的侵蚀地形档案馆——时间侵蚀景观，风蚀景观，重力侵蚀景观，水蚀景观，最重要的是，沙蚀景观。当你顺着高原中部的沙山的道路前进时，你嘴里、陷进去的鞋子里、打滑的轮胎陷坑里有今天的沙子。那沙子(一粒一粒，足够古老)来自史前——形成高原和那片悬崖的纳瓦霍砂岩。而这种砂岩，是一个风吹而成的大沙丘的遗址，数百万年来覆盖的地区，如今大部分都成为科罗拉多高原。它的地质状况难以想象。如果你有幸到达石涛谷，这个地方躲在保护区西北角一个名叫狼丘的地方，这里的地质情况会更加复杂。

石涛谷是一片层层堆叠的化石状的沙丘，喧嚣的样子看起来就像石化了的海浪，永远上涌，永远呈弧形，好像在短暂的停顿后要再形成下一波浪头。长期的侵蚀所遗留下的——由光滑的片状砂岩组成的凶猛的海浪——是砂岩在演化过程中发生了化学反应的记录，方式是氧化铁和其他矿物质的漂白和沉积。与此同时，石涛谷又形成了风力的虹吸管，就像一个高高的弧形跑道给滑滑板的人加速一样，其地质形态加速了风的运动。

当石头在闪烁发光时，试着说说有多少种颜色。你还没来得及说出来，它们的颜色就已经变了。太阳如风车般在空中转过，云起云灭，石涛谷却永远都没有改变过。

为了保护这种超凡的地形，国土管理局每天只允许20人到石涛谷，所以你几乎是独自待在旷野中，与这个地质意义的“蒙娜丽莎”相伴。这不是大峡谷南部边缘的一个景点，可以有成千上万人来欣赏。这里是感官的亲密接触：石头的磨蚀，雨打在石头上的味道，以及如万花筒般千变万化的光线，一直独自面对着漫长如冻结的岁月，在你出现时的短短一瞬间，就迷惑了你。

Passage 2

墨西哥湾漏油事件的最新影响：援助资金如波浪般涌向沿海地区

南帕德里岛——在一片多风的荒凉海滩上，隆起一堆堆沙丘，这里距离大多数游客会冒险一游的地方有数英里远。偶尔可见成群的褐鹈鹕呈弧形飞过水面上的天空。

“我最喜欢看它们飞，”索尼斯·佩乐芝说，他是拉古那·阿塔斯科萨国家野生动物保护区的经理，这片保护区包括一些偏远的南帕德里北部地区。“就像小轰炸机似的呼啸而过。”

在未来几年里，占地97 000英亩的保护区可能会增加更多的岛上土地归其管理。2010年墨西哥湾的“深水地平线”钻井平台发生石油泄漏事件后，作为石油清理资金的一部分，英国石油公司将会给德克萨斯注入至少1亿美元，可能更多。到目前为止，对于该如何花这笔钱，德州官方已经收到150多条建议，包括扩大公园面积、恢复牡蛎礁

和发起减少将垃圾最终排入海湾的活动。

对参与沿海恢复的环保团体来说，这笔目前还没有动用的钱，意味着一个巨大的机会。除了英国石油公司拨给墨西哥沿岸的五个州的各 1 亿美元外，德克萨斯还可以从英国石油公司的专项基金中获得多达 5 亿美元的巨额资金，这是联邦政府支付给墨西哥湾沿岸各州的。所有资金总额达到 10 亿美元，已被指定为“前期修复”费用。环境保护基金会的资深顾问詹姆斯·特里普说，资金数额还有可能会进一步增加。在法庭和议会判决的过程中，会对英国石油公司和牵涉进漏油事件的其他一些公司（英国石油公司美国分公司是《德克萨斯论坛报》赞助商之一）进行评估，这些公司可能因违反《清洁水法案》而受到处罚，德克萨斯则会又获得上亿美元。

“对于德克萨斯沿海地区而言，这些肯定是恢复资金的绝佳来源，”加尔维斯湾基金会的总裁鲍勃·斯托克斯说。这个基金会申报了几个项目提议。我们很欢迎这笔钱，他说，因为用于恢复沿海地区的州财政投入大幅缩水，而与此同时，持续的人口增长给脆弱的沼泽地、水道以及野生生物的栖息地增添了极大压力。

德克萨斯会从漏油事件中得到这么多钱似乎令人惊讶。“深水地平线”号钻井平台发生爆炸，11 名工作人员身亡，3 个多月里近 500 万桶石油喷涌了入海湾，这桩事故发生在离德州海岸数百英里外的地方。不像其他墨西哥湾诸州，德克萨斯并没有受到泄漏石油的直接伤害，只除了加尔维斯顿海岸线一带一星半点的沥青球外。

但是德克萨斯州还是间接地受到影响。例如，受到石油伤害的鸟类和海龟会在德克萨斯度过一段时间。两年前，浑身沾满油污的褐鹈鹕的照片成了漏油事故的象征。这种鸟儿每年定期飞到德克萨斯海滩，它们直到 2009 年才从联邦濒危物种名单中除名。同样，濒临灭绝的海龟每年春天会游到墨西哥湾，并在像南帕德里岛这样的岛屿上筑巢。

“这里是非凡的野生生物的栖息地，”美国土地资源保护委员会代表蒂姆·理查德森在谈及委员会所辖的南帕德里岛 186 英亩的土地时如是说。他希望联邦政府会用英国石油公司的钱买下那块地，并将其加入到拉古那·阿塔斯科萨国家野生动物保护区去。

据英国石油公司的发言人汤姆·穆勒说，在漏油事故之后，有公司同意资助“前期恢复”项目这还是第一次。一些资金看起来可能会用于治理漏油事故之前就产生的问题，比如说湿地的萎缩问题。

州政府官员说，德克萨斯在寻求项目方面略滞后于其他各州，是因为希望有更多的时间来评估他们的选择。路易斯安那、密西西比、阿拉巴马和佛罗里达都各支持两个项目，包括在佛罗里达州用 440 万美元建造和维修船用坡道，花 1 320 万美元在路易斯安那州建造一片沼泽，不一而同。这些提议——其中第一个——正在一系列公共会议上进行评估，其中一个会议上周在加尔维斯顿举行。他们也在等待英国石油公司、各州政府和联邦政府的最终批准。

英国石油公司将“期待这些项目得以实施”，穆勒先生在一封电子邮件中这样写道。

理查德·塞勒是德克萨斯州环境质量委员会的一名官员，他说他期望德克萨斯在夏末或更早些时候提出一小部分项目计划。

除了英国石油公司的钱之外，其他联邦政府的钱也可以用来帮助保护海湾。作为美国农业部得力助手的自然资源保护署，把高达 5 000 万美元的农业法案融资支付给海湾

各州的农场主和牧场主，鼓励他们采取保护措施，让更干净的水流入海湾。根据保护署在科珀斯克里斯蒂基地的联络官索尼·维拉的说法，在德克萨斯，该项目的目标是治理圣安东尼奥河及其海湾河口，即圣安东尼奥海湾。他还说这笔钱应该在3月左右开始到账。

另一个获得联邦资金的渠道是通过《受影响沿海地区救助方案》，该方案发放联邦政府近海石油和天然气特许开采权的租约，多年前就开始付钱了。其他计划还包括堵住杰斐逊县废弃的水下石油和天然气井，以及休斯敦公园董事会预备购买一个哈里斯县的河口。

大笔金钱将来自对这次漏油事故负有责任的公司，但是最后的金额仍不清楚。2月27日在新奥尔良一家联邦法院将会进行审判，并依据《清洁水法案》，裁定那些公司（包括英国石油公司和“深水地平线”钻井平台的所有者瑞士越洋钻探公司）必须支付多少罚金。最后的数字可能高达200亿美元。

德州共和党参议员凯·贝利·哈钦森和其他八名海湾各州参议员共同提出《恢复法案》的立法建议，提议将至少80%的《清洁水法案》罚款用于沿海恢复。唯一的反对者是德州共和党参议员约翰·科林，由于担心资金划拨的多头管理结构过于官僚主义，他希望考虑其他替代方案，比如现有的《墨西哥湾联盟法案》。

“不幸的是，德克萨斯人非常了解联邦政府微观管理灾难资金时会发生什么，”科林先生在一封电子邮件中通过他的发言人如是说。

特里普先生说，即使《恢复法案》未能得到通过，联邦政府和漏油事故被告依然可能达成协议，在沿海恢复过程中投入资金。

加尔维斯湾基金会的斯托克斯先生估计，德克萨斯州能从《清洁水法案》罚金中获得5亿美元至10亿美元甚至更多。

沿海各种组织都声称他们能够很好地利用这笔钱。

“你当然不希望漏油事故发生，”斯托克斯先生说，“但是，漏油事故可以为这类工作制造收入。”

Passage 3

Chasing My Dream in Huizhou

What I longed most in my life is Huizhou, but I never even dream about it.

These are the two lines written by Tang Xianzu, the author of *The Peony Pavilion*. Although there are some disputes about the interpretations, it is quite certain that Mr. Tang has never been to Huizhou, so it is the reason why he used "long most" to describe his deep regret.

Therefore, we went to Huizhou, following the strong emotion of Mr. Tang. Again and again, we wandered through the houses with white walls and grey tiles in the country, through the luxurious mansions and ancestral temples left by the Huizhou merchants, and through the gorgeous leaves and the gloomy old trees. However, I was filled with a feeling that can not be made clear.

Was it not vivid? No, it shouldn't be. The courtyard, the hall, the pool and the stone path still remained fresh, and even the smell of the erratic smoke could be smelt so distinctly.

Was I amazed? Maybe I was in some way. The beauty of the red leaves in Tachuan, the warmth of the setting sun in Hongcun Village, the grandness of the memorial archway in Tangyue, and the mist of the morning smoke in the Stone City, all were like an endless movie which was played all the year round.

When I finished with the farm-flavored food full of the Huizhou tastes, I packed my camera and walked in the night which was once noisy but now quiet. I suddenly had a feeling of chasing a dream, apart from shooting. The regret of Mr. Tang was that he had never been to Huizhou, not even in his dream. In fact, it was not hard to explain because Huizhou itself was a dream, a secretive dream full of beauty and conflict. The dream I was chasing was the traditional culture that was covered by the modern life and seemed to have faded out from the present pictures one night. Just like the stars I had not seen for so long, as soon as I raised my head, I saw them.

Huizhou is different in the over-exploited areas in the south of Changjiang River. The ancient land, located on the foot of the Yellow Mount, has kept quiet for 800 years, and it still keeps the last charm of "the pure land on earth."

Indeed, the beauty of Huizhou is independent of the world, with its delicate gracefulness. Tao Xingzhi once said only Swiss in the world could be compared to his hometown, while grey-haired Hushi grieved over his once home in his poem: When I look east at my hometown, it is a long way back; Though my sleeves are already wet, I still can not stop weeping.

In Hushi's last memory, I believe Huizhou is a dream too.

Therefore, I was a little relieved, because, as for me, the feeling which can not be made clear must be a desire to explore something which seems tangled by the dream and soul, and a desire of self-exile which is incompatible with the daily life. Sometimes, I was foolish to think that, maybe, my previous life belonged there, in the messuage by Yuezhao, on the cargo in Yuliang Dam, by the courier route in the Dahui Mount ...

Then I would go back to Huizhou again, going on the chase of my dream.

The autumn is so nice, and I wish I was a bird hovering over the bright field and the dull messuages in the autumn of Huizhou.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)C 2)B 3)A 4)D 5)B 6)D 7)A 8)D

2.

侵蚀的痕迹

国家保护区

被……环绕
既令人生畏又让人着迷
一个完备的侵蚀地形档案馆
风洞
褐鹈鹕
国家野生动物保护区
《清洁水法案》
不断缩小的湿地

3.
deep regret
strong emotion
remain fresh
the chase of one's dream
the pure land on earth
over-exploited
independent of the world
grieve over
tangled by the dream and soul
self-exile

4.
1)很难相信一个国家保护区会被高耸入云的悬崖所包围——随着时间的流逝，它们益发色泽如火，红透半边天——并且如此不为人所知。

2)虽然距离鲍威尔湖以及它的如云游艇只有几英里，这片纵横达300 000英亩的保护区是绝不适合心性软弱或毫无准备的人进入的。

3)我们很欢迎这笔钱，他说，因为用于恢复沿海地区的州财政投入大幅缩水，而与此同时，持续的人口增长给脆弱的沼泽地、水道以及野生生物的栖息地增添了极大压力。

4)德克萨斯会从漏油事件中得到这么多钱似乎令人惊讶。

5)Because Huizhou itself was a dream, a secretive dream full of beauty and conflict.

5.

把握曾经的安达曼

那并不是一次奢华的潜水活动。哈夫洛克的海岸是孟加拉湾的安达曼群岛和尼科巴群岛的一部分，我们离开那儿后，在一种名叫东吉的超大号电动独木舟上随波荡漾，随行的只有两个潜水员和两个导游。竹子被弯折后铺上一层普通的蓝色油布为我们遮阴，我们的潜水装备随随便便堆在后面。

然后我们下水了。在90英尺的水下我们发现一个无拘无束的天堂：成千上万的鱼穿行在颜色鲜艳的珊瑚丛中，条纹状的海百合占满了珊瑚丛，这是一种小型海洋动物，有着弯弯的像花朵一样的触须。一条足有六英尺宽的凶残的黄貂鱼仿佛在做慢动作一样，轻飘飘地游过。

三个小时后，我们在风景如画的纳达拉加海滩漫步，背后是高耸入云的长叶拉胡油树。纳达拉加海滩又名七号海滩，在哈夫洛克的西北边。我们独占了这片天地，相伴的只有一些挑剔的螃蟹在挖掘洞穴后留下的状若菊花的艺术作品。

尽管安达曼群岛和尼古巴群岛距离成千上万的南亚人相当近，这572座岛屿直到21世纪才逐渐为人所知。其中有人居住的岛屿有38座，其他大部分都由印度政府进行保护，不进行开发，以免影响当地特有动植物，并禁止进入某些部落。哈夫洛克是少数可以接纳游客的岛屿，正日益成为一个热门的旅游之地，但来此一游的主要是印度人和一些勇敢的西方背包客，对于喧嚣的亚洲大陆而言仍然是另一个世界。

荒谬的是，2004年的海啸造成的损害及随后的政府复兴投资，促使旅游业的诞生。(事实上，旅游开发只针对安达曼群岛，尼科巴群岛谢绝游客。)许多当地人对经济的快速增长感到兴奋，但是日益增长的关注和观光车辆不可避免地给原始地区带来风险，即使受到保护也难以避免。所以最佳游览的时间是现在。

去哈夫洛克这个约55平方英里的小岛挺费时间的。首先从印度南部的钦奈乘两小时的飞机到达位于南安达曼岛的区首府布莱尔港。航班时间表和从布莱尔港坐船到安达曼其他地方的时间表互不协调，所以要到达目的地还得在那个小镇上住一宿。

待在布莱尔港，至少就有时间了解群岛的迷人历史。我们参观了塞鲁拉监狱，那里曾是英国政府关押印度独立运动的政治犯的地方。人类学博物馆则用非常尊敬的口吻介绍当地的原住民，他们的基因在大约60 000年间都处于一种与世隔绝的状态。有一个叫做森提奈人的部落，蜗居在自己的岛上，直到今日仍拒绝与外界接触。对另一些部落来说，始于19世纪中期的接触对他们的文化、语言都产生了威胁，在某些情况下甚至完全威胁到他们的生存。(路透社最近报道，印度政府曾下令逮捕一个旅游经营者，罪名是开发加拉瓦部落旅游；依据印度法律，大多数接触这个部落的行为都是违法的。)

6.

Many people from Wuhu, Anhui Province, choose to return to their hometown to spend their twilight days — even though they have lived in other big cities for years.

"The city is smaller, but we have everything here," the elderly always say to me.

Every time I return to Wuhu, the first thing I do is take a walk along the bank of the Yangtze River, which is just 300 meters from my home. Watching the waves splashing against rocks, enjoying the beautiful sunset and hearing the roaring engines of fishing boats, I feel at ease — and this is one of the best things about Wuhu.

The urban area spreads along the riverbank like a ribbon. I used to walk from the westernmost part to the east within an hour. Now the walk takes longer as the city is getting "fatter," with more residential areas.

The 309-km-long Qingyi River flows into the Yangtze in downtown Wuhu. The alluvia in the estuary offers a lot of fun. Many ships sank there in the ancient times, so you may find treasures or antiques if you are lucky.

I went there a couple of times, but only found some fragments of bowls and vases from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

第四单元　报刊新闻

Ⅰ. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

电视真人秀

当奥普拉·温弗瑞宣布进入电视真人秀行业时，某让人吃惊的程度不亚于宣布她的读书俱乐部从此以后将致力于探讨第一人称射击游戏。从电视脱口秀节目到电视电影《相约星期二》，奥普拉是普通人电视中的精神皇后。然而电视真人秀是以什么为人所知？精神提升的对立面——使人消沉？

像往常一样，我们本不该怀疑她。《奥普拉的奉献》(本季末档4月20日播出)成为美国广播公司第一季中体面而轰动一时的节目——大规模的听众和哲理深厚的内涵相得益彰。对抗赛结合电视真人秀的兴奋刺激特点与奥普拉电视访谈节目的慈善娱乐性，节目中参赛者比赛谁先将一大笔钱赠送给需要帮助的人。(以免我们忘记："你得到一辆汽车！你得到一辆汽车！每个人得到一辆汽车！")《奥普拉的奉献》重点是突出慈善活动的效果：不仅使接受者获得物质利益，也使给予者获得精神上的享受。挑出的参赛者的背景故事、挑战精神以及他们帮助他人的能力似乎同等重要：有证明自己能力无限的截瘫患者，有身处中年危机的妇女，有挑战自我寻求离婚后与自己分居的父亲帮助的青年。在《奥普拉的奉献》电视真人秀中，电视真人秀不仅仅是暴露真相或传递情感的媒介，也是一种心理治疗形式。

然而今天的电视并不只有奥普拉式真人秀，越来越多的真人秀或明或暗起着精神疗效的作用。《终极减肥王》真人秀教授减肥秘诀；MTV 播出的《成功》帮助被弃儿童重拾自信；CW 出品的《男才女貌》给予被社会排斥的书呆子和被学术界排斥的辣妹同等的自信；《超级保姆》给予情绪失控的儿童和家长坚强的爱；A&E 制作的《勒戒》给瘾君子送去关爱；TLC 组合表演的《一位足球妈妈的秘密生活》中，放弃工作成为家庭主妇的妇女们重回工作岗位一周后，终于顺从她们自己的人生选择；甚至 TV Land 也推出全新版好感觉真人秀《显赫的40》，帮助人们接受人到四十的现实，以及他们现在是 TV Land 的观众群，而不再属于 MTV。

这似乎有点自相矛盾，但却很容易理解。虽然现实题材残酷无情，它在处理人际关系问题、自尊心问题以及个人内心的阴暗面时总是有情感化的一面，所有这些问题通过挑战在个人成长的通俗疗法语言中暴露无遗。从《幸存者》到《美国偶像》，现实的前提是没能将你毁灭的事物反而使你更加强大。《极速前进》真人秀(与《奥普拉的奉献》共有

两个制片人）是组队竞赛、夫妻组合的治疗形式。环游世界、进行竞速比赛的参赛者双人队伍——可能是拌嘴的已婚夫妻、互相猜疑的未婚夫妻、关系疏远的父母和孩子——经常说他们参赛既为改善双方关系，也为赢取百万大钞。

现在甚至美容秀节目也变成美化心灵的节目。卡森·克雷斯礼的《粉雄救兵》在Lifetime电视网的《如何成为裸体美人》节目中改造了形象不佳的女人。对克雷斯礼来说，秘诀不在于找到尺码合适的文胸，而在于找到正确的心态；不是减去身上的肥肉，而是要丢开心理的包袱。就像夸张的多芬产品广告一样，他通过将胖女子露出曲线美的图片涂在广告牌上并录下路人惊羡的评论，让他们认识到他们自己有多么性感。同样，在布拉沃的真人秀《蒂姆·冈恩的时尚指南》中，《天桥风云》的主持人从时尚训练转型为生活训练，坚定而有同情心地规劝一个接一个的女人抛开她衣柜里的旧衣服——从而抛开她对自己以及对自己现状和缺陷的旧观念。

但是通过真人秀寻求自我改善的并不只能是小人物，或如《终极减肥王》真人秀中的胖子。“名人”真人秀之家VH1有线电视台现在已经制作了最吸引人的真人秀之一《名人康复》。网络电视的《超现实生活》使D·里斯特斯在同一屋檐下一起喝酒、调情、打斗，《康复》真人秀则属推论性警戒故事，故事中滥用物质的客人在《爱情线》博士德鲁·平斯基的照顾下进入真实的康复机构。尽管《名人康复》真人秀的观念没什么价值，《康复》第一季出人意料地真挚、体面、健康、清醒，特别是真人秀对前的士之星杰夫·科纳韦的挣扎和身体几近崩溃情景的记录。只被当做普通人而不是明星或假明星，对一些人来说似乎是清醒的第一步。《名人康复》真人秀来自名人、为了名人。

即使不那么振奋人心的真人秀也充满治疗语言。福克斯的测谎秀《真言时刻》节目——参赛者吐露伤害人的秘密而获取金钱——辉煌、俗丽而令人极度痛苦。其实质是游戏秀形式的菲尔博士心理测试。正如自我帮助的脱口秀，《真言》使家庭成员晾干脏衣服，旨在对抗和情感宣泄。每一次糟糕的暴露（如女人承认出轨），都会有感情脆弱的时刻（如父亲在孩子长大后希望在孩子生活中扮演更大的角色）。现在，《真言时刻》是否确实帮助了任何人仍令人怀疑，尽管参与者得到的奖金可以买到很多心理治疗。我们不知道《超级保姆》是否长期地改善了教养孩子的状况，也没有纵向研究证明《终极减肥王》是否能延长人的寿命。但是如同那些承诺让你永远远离脂肪或者保持你到用下一本饮食书的饮食书，两者以先被采用者为准，这些真人秀昭示了自我改造的美国理想和信心相互渔利，完美只需再多一个改变或完成12步计划后就可以达到。

因此，这些真人秀的共同理念是：只要改善内在的态度，就没有什么外部环境战胜不了。在《终极减肥王》真人秀中，减肥的成败取决于态度积极而不是基因；在《奥普拉的奉献》真人秀中，提升自我能力的高低受制于帮助他人意愿的大小；在冈恩和克雷斯礼的真人秀中，你的问题不是出在臀部而是出在脑部。我们想要这些真人秀告诉我们：像《绿野仙踪》中的人物一样，我们始终充满勇气、智慧和爱心。当然，我们可能要花一生的时间去努力寻找那些品质。但没有关系，因为如果我们及我们的同胞确实能达到完美，那我们还需要从电视上看什么呢？

Passage 2

大提琴和报纸的挽歌

导演乔·怀特的《独奏者》是对精神疾病感同身受的探索和对小罗伯特·唐尼和杰米·福克斯这两位获奖明星才华的成功展示。其第三大组成部分揭示了影片与日报的关系——也是为一个行将死亡的行业作最后的广告宣传，抑或可视为完美的葬礼花圈。

这部影片根据一个真实故事创作而成。故事讲述了《洛杉矶时报》的专栏作家史蒂夫·洛佩兹(唐尼饰)与一个无家可归的精神分裂症患者纳撒尼尔·安东尼·艾尔斯(福克斯饰)的友谊。2005 年，他们在洛杉矶市中心公园相识。初次见面时，艾尔斯正在拉小提琴。尽管只有两根弦，但艾尔斯的演奏显然优美动人。20 世纪 70 年代，他曾是朱莉亚德音乐学院的一名学生，后来患上精神疾病，失去了一切，但他唯独没有放弃音乐。那一年，洛佩兹撰写了近 12 个栏目，试图详细了解并帮助艾尔斯。2008 年，洛佩兹出版了一本书来描述他们之间的友谊。

如果在你听来，这个故事犹如《马利和我》那样，是暖人心房的精神食粮，请反复咀嚼。这其中蕴含着真实的伤感，但伤感却被神圣地掩饰。苏珊娜·格兰特的脚本漂亮、智慧和精练。怀特最钟爱视觉享受，这在他 2007 年出品的电影《赎罪》中可以看出。洛杉矶有 6 万名无家可归者，他征用其中一部分作为临时演员，在当地一家酒吧里，抑郁的洛佩兹疯狂射枪，其场景被幻化为静脉血管的内部；而当地的贫民窟场景也转变为画有杂货店马车的希罗尼莫斯·波什的绘画。

缺乏对精神病患者使用蹩脚的第二语言的直接经验，很难说影片语言翻译事实上是否精准，但赖特对精神分裂症的视觉表述炙手可热。十几岁的艾尔斯看着燃烧的汽车驶过，我们设想这是附近粗狂和暴力的征兆，但因为它怪诞平滑地移动消逝，又透露出一股幻觉。

幻觉中也不乏美景。艾尔斯喜欢在高速公路下的隧道里演奏，在那里他可以听到“鸽子轻拍翅膀”。正如福克斯的喃喃自语，这是乱码诗歌，断章取义。后来，当你已经几乎忘却一切的时候，赖特又把摄像头置于直升机的高度，俯瞰着高速公路的循环线和水泥地面。从它的核心放飞两只鸽子，似乎确实在轻拍翅膀。

影片中还有毫无关系场景的交织——洛佩兹与后院的浣熊摔跤——具有明显的虚构特征的角色：玛丽。她既是洛佩兹的编辑，同时也是他的前妻和浪漫伴侣。值得庆幸的是，凯瑟琳·基纳饰演这一角色，所以非真实性几乎无关紧要。唐尼扮演的洛佩兹接近迈克尔·克莱顿这一类新闻人士的风格，他将乔治·克鲁尼西服换成运动衫，他完美地控制了这个情感扭曲、玩世不恭，但性格善良的人物。尽管福克斯扮演的艾尔斯有时转向小狗的天性，总体而言，这是一个令人感动的表演，是他完成雷这一角色后展现的最佳演技。

在报业越来越短缺新闻的今天，《独奏者》提出了令人信服的两件事：洛佩兹之类的老手花费宝贵时间去寻找故事，以及与这些故事产生共鸣的读者。洛佩兹刚一完成专栏，解释大提琴是艾尔斯真正的爱人但他却不曾拥有之后，怀特便将镜头剪切到一位双手患关节炎、正在读报的小老太太的画面，背景就是一把大提琴。第二天早上，我们看到一位司机的汽车座位上就放着这把大提琴，汽车绕过编辑部的邮车把大提琴和一张字条放在洛佩兹面前，字条上写，大提琴赠给艾尔斯。唐尼惊讶兴奋地扬起眉毛。他赚了薪水，又赢得精神上的奖励。极少有其他行业能使你做到这一点。

但是，提升《独奏者》进入最佳报纸电影行业的是其诚实。专栏作家希望专栏——

也许是一项后续行动——使生活的快乐多于忧伤，但从来没有考虑要成为事实上的一人"社会服务机构"。他不能治愈艾尔斯，没有人试图在这里掩盖这一现实(除了电影结束时的一个场景与我们逐渐了解的艾尔斯与他人相处的能力相违背)。洛佩兹倾其全力无私相助，影片提供了报纸想方设法安抚遭受精神折磨人群的证据。

像这个月的其他报纸电影《政局密云》一样，《独奏者》把观众从过去几年带到了今天早上。编辑在痛苦中的面对沮丧和压抑的窗口，镜头外，她的另一个员工被建议买断这桩交易。正如来自洛佩兹办公桌上的报告，刚下岗的记者跟踪一名保安人员走出大楼。但《独奏者》仍然使你想要完成使命，并成为一名报纸专栏作家。疯了吗？也许有点。当然，绝大多数行业观察家将温柔地建议您选择回报更大、更明智的目标，考虑经济效益，《独奏者》不太可能像1976年《回放水门事件》的方式在新闻界营造轰动效应。但也许至少，有欣赏力的观众将被鼓励在门庭寂寥的报刊订阅前对那些刺激的订阅诱惑做出反应。《独奏者》对江河日下的新闻业表达的敬意可能令人感伤，但以这部影片诚实精神的名义，我承认我很可能打算宣布：参加自己母亲的葬礼太伤感。

Passage Three

The Cohesiveness of Newspapers

The Scots remain loyal to local news. In a recent survey, Ofcom found that 61 percent of Scots consume a paid-for weekly, compared with only 41 percent in the UK as a whole. "The 61 percent statistic is a strong one," said Jim Raeburn, from the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society. "That is certainly very positive. I think it's fair to say the weeklies have not escaped the problems affecting the industry as a whole." He added: "For a long time Scottish local newspapers had quite remarkable stability of circulation and were very, very strong in the communities that they served. But in the last couple of years, they have suffered circulation declines and advertising revenue has suffered."

He said there were signs, however, that the decline in revenue was slowing down. Last month, Johnston Press said that the slump in the group's advertising revenue, down 32.7 percent in the first half of 2009 compared with 2008, had slowed to 22 percent, largely as a result of property sales picking up. Recruitment advertising, however, remains poor. Lynne Anderson, from the Newspaper Society, said that there was a growing sense that things were improving. Share prices had risen and the price of newsprint was anticipated to drop in 2010, lowering print costs.

Many people, in fact, seem to have woken up to the fact that local papers are a cohesive influence in communities and their loss would be grave. Ofcom stressed the importance that people attach to local journalism, saying it underpinned awareness and participation in the democratic process. For many older people, and those in remote communities, this cannot be replaced by the Internet. Ofcom research also shows that only 60 percent of households in Scotland have a broadband connection, meaning that without the printed word, hundreds of thousands of people could be disenfranchised from local matters.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)A　2)A　3)A　4)D　5)D　6)A　7)A

2.

新闻发布会
博客
播客
网上直播
发行(量)，流通(量)
头条新闻
记者
记者
特派记者
狗仔队

3.

columnist
contributor
news source
anecdote
assignment
back alley news
Bad news travels quickly.
feature

4.

(1)当奥普拉·温弗瑞宣布进入电视真人秀行业时，其让人吃惊的程度不亚于宣布她的读书俱乐部从此以后将致力于探讨第一人称射击游戏。

(2)但没有关系，因为如果我们及我们的同胞确实能达到完美，那我们还需要从电视上看什么呢?

(3)但也许至少，有欣赏力的观众将被鼓励在门庭寂寥的报刊订阅前对那些刺激的订阅诱惑做出反应。

(4)《独奏者》对江河日下的新闻业表达的敬意可能令人感伤，但以这部影片诚实精神的名义，我承认我很可能打算宣布：参加自己母亲的葬礼太伤感。

(5)Many people, in fact, seem to have woken up to the fact that local papers are a cohesive influence in communities and their loss would be grave.

5.

隐私已经成为当代法学研究中的一个重要问题。《联合国人权宣言》中规定隐私权神圣不可侵犯，《欧洲人权公约》第八条更一步地确立了这项权利。然而，《欧洲人权公约》的第十条又规定了言论自由的权利，这与第八条规定的隐私权形成了制衡。那么当两项权利发生冲突时，哪项权利优先呢？

例如，在什么情况下，我们应该限制新闻自由以保护隐私权，或者相反呢？在公民的信息隐私权与政府基于打击犯罪、反恐等目的所拥有的查看个人信息的权力的对立中，我们一直也在寻找这种平衡。

言论自由是一项基本的民主自由。它是对权力滥用和掩盖公职人员不法行为的一种必须限制。1974 年的水门事件使尼克松被迫辞职，而在水门事件的调查过程中，言论自由得到了充分的体现。

然而，媒体拥有太多的新闻自由。近年来，小报变得越来越侵犯隐私，它们宣称新闻自由不仅仅指曝光高官的腐败和渎职，还包括揭露名人的私生活以取悦读者。

开始只是报道一些关于皇室和电影明星的娱乐八卦，后来迅速发展成为对隐私的大规模侵犯。报社声称，任何旨在使它们远离隐私的尝试都是对言论自由的侵犯。

6.

Such attempts by those in the media to attribute their own shameful behavior to the supposed demands of a coarsened, celebrity-obsessed audience -- and they far overestimate the audience's interest in Simpson's latest legal battles — conveniently ignores their own role in cultivating and directing such attitudes toward celebrity culture.

To be sure, the media's coverage of scandals such as the Simpson arrest, the drinking habits of Britney Spears and Lindsay Lohan, or the amount of time Paris Hilton was required to spend in jail serves a definite purpose. It channels all the audience's pent up anger and frustration onto a harmless target, in this case Simpson, whose fate, whether he is convicted or not, will have no impact whatsoever on the viewers' lives.

And so in a time when Washington is busy laying the groundwork for possible attacks against Iran, when a report by Britain's polling agency ORB (Opinion Research Business) estimates that 1. 2 million violent deaths have occurred in Iraq during the US occupation, when the US is facing a crisis in the housing market with alarming numbers of foreclosures, the top story on all the major news networks is the alleged botched robbery of some autographed footballs by a washed-up athlete.

第五单元　教育发展

Ⅰ. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

教育的过程

到目前为止，我们在这一章已经说了很多，但关于教育几乎没说什么。我们已经分

析了成长的条件和影响。如果我们的结论是正确的，它们就会带来明确的教育效果。当我们说到教育就是发展，一切就取决于发展是如何被建构的。我们的纯粹的结论就是：生活就是发展；发展、成长就是生活。转化为教育方面的话语，即教育过程没有超越它自身的目标，教育本身就是教育的目标；教育是一个不断重组、不断重构、不断变化的过程。

用其他相近的术语——就儿童和成人的生命特性而言——来解释发展时，发展意味着导向特殊道路的引导力：执行性技能的形成，兴趣的明确性和观察思考的具体对象。但是这种比较的观点并不是终极目标。儿童有特殊的能力，忽视这一事实就是阻碍或扭曲他们发展所依赖的器官。成人用自己的能力去改变自己的环境，于是就会遇到新的激励因素，重新改变他的能力，并使这些能力保持发展。无视这一事实，就意味发育不良、被动的适应。换言之，正常的儿童和同样正常的成人都在成长。二者的不同不在于有没有成长，而在于适合不同条件的不同成长方式。关于致力于解决具体科学问题和经济问题的能力发展，我们认为儿童应该成长为成人；关于同情的好奇心、公正的回应和思维的开放，我们认为成人应当成长为儿童。两种表述同样真实。三种遭到批评的观点——完全缺乏成熟的心性，静态适应既定环境和习惯僵化，均与成长或发展的错误观念相联系。这是一场导向既定目标的运动。成长被认为有一个目标，本身不是目标。这三种谬误的教育对应产物是：首先，没有考虑儿童本能的或与生俱来的能力；其次，没有发展适应新环境的主动性；再次，过度重视操练和其他技术，以损害个人感知为代价保证机械技能。在所有案例中，成人环境被公认为儿童的标准。儿童则根据这种标准长大成人。天性不是被忽视就是被当作麻烦——一个令人厌恶的特征应该被抑制，或无论如何也应该与外部标准相符合。既然"一致"是目标，一个年轻人区别于他人个性的东西就被漠视，或者被视为危害或混乱的来源。"一致"等同于"一律"，结果导致对新奇事物缺乏兴趣，厌恶进步，恐惧不确定和未知的事物。既然成长的目标在成长过程的外部和远方，则需诱导外部机制朝目标的方向运动。当教育方法被打上机械的烙印，为达到外部目标，我们肯定要承受外部压力。

既然现实中除了更快地成长什么都与成长无关，那么除了更多的教育就没有教育应该服从的事物。离校后教育不应该停止真是老生常谈。这句老生常谈的要点在于：学校教育的目的是通过组织那些能保证儿童成长的力量来确保教育的持续性。乐于向生活本身学习，乐于创造一种生活条件，让所有的人都在生活的过程中学习，这些是学校教育最精致的产品。当我们放弃尝试，通过与成人成就的僵化比较定义不成熟时，由于缺乏期望的特征，我们被迫放弃它的思想。放弃这种理念，我们就被迫屈从教育思想的惯性思维——通过把知识灌输进智力和道德等待填充的缺口作为弥补欠缺的方式。既然生命意味着成长，一个活生生的人在一个阶段生活，就如同在另一个阶段生活一样真实、积极，拥有同样的内在成熟和同样的绝对要求权。因此，教育就是提供条件确保成长或生活安逸、与年龄无关的事业。我们总是急躁地看待不成熟，把它当作是某种尽快熬过的东西。于是，按照这种教育方式成长起来的成年人回首童年和青年时代充满烦躁的悔恨，认为那时失去了很多机会，浪费了能力。这种讽刺的情形一直持续到人们意识到生活有其内在的品质，教育事业拥有这种品质。

意识到生命就是成长保护我们避免童年的理想化，这种所谓的理想化只不过是懒惰的放纵。生命不会等同于肤浅的行为和兴趣。即使不一定轻松地辨别看上去肤浅戏谑之物是否是某种初生的、未加训练的力量先兆，我们必须记住，显而易见的表象并不会像它们的结果一样被接受。它们是可能成长的迹象。它们将转变为发展、或者促使能力发展的手段，但不能因此而放纵或专门培养。过分关注表面现象（即使是用谴责或鼓励的方式）可能会导致它们的修正，并因此阻碍发展。推动力是正在向前的力量，不是已经成熟的力量，这一点对家长和教师非常重要。尊重不成熟的原则用爱默生的话来表达再好不过了："尊重孩子。不要处处以父母自居。不要侵犯他的独处。但是我听到了对这个呼吁的回应：你能真正抛弃公众的情感和私人的原则吗？你能就让孩子从事他疯狂着迷、充满热情和奇思妙想的事业，称这种放任的状态是对孩子天性的尊重吗？我回答：尊重孩子，自始至终地尊重他，但是也同时要尊重您自己。训练孩子的两个关键在于，保持他的天性，同时打磨掉除此以外的任何东西。保持他的天性，但是要去掉他的躁动、淘气和胡闹；保持他的天性，用知识帮助他朝天性指向的方向前进。"

Passage 2

人类的学习曲线

始于300年前的科学革命已呈指数的增长速度。发展速度如此之快，以至于知识的传播成为我们所处的时代的特点。学习速度较快的国家将繁荣兴盛。不过要让这种局面保持下去，还需要另外一种东西——智慧。

想象一下，如果从人类在地球上出现开始画一条曲线，追踪在此之后人类社会的经济发展轨迹。那么会发现在16世纪晚期或17世纪初期之前，是一条长长的、平坦的线条，之后，这条线才开始上扬。在此之前，生产劳动的成果限制在少数上层人士——王子、商人和神职人员——手中。大多数人的生活就像英国哲学家托马斯·霍布斯1651年所做的著名描述："孤独、贫穷、肮脏、粗野、浅薄。"但是就在霍布斯写下这些话之时，他周围的世界正在发生改变。简而言之，人类正变得越来越聪明。

当然，人们一直都在探索知识，但是在当时的西欧，伽利略、牛顿和笛卡尔这类人开始系统地寻求了解和支配周围环境的方式。科学革命，以及随后出现的启蒙运动，标志着一次根本性的转变。人类不再只是寻求适应自然法则或神的指示，他们正想方设法改变这一切。人类在找到驾驭能源——使用蒸汽机——的方式后，他们能够制造机器，产出的力量远比任何人或马的力量大。人们工作起来不再觉得劳累。这些机器的出现带动了工业革命，创造了一种全新的生活方式。如今，对知识的探寻继续在人类的健康和财富领域带来一场持续不断的革命。

如果科学的兴起是这一历程中第一个伟大的趋势，那么第二个伟大的趋势就是科学的传播。工业革命期间英国发生的一切并不是孤立的现象。接连不断到访英国的人回国后描述了他们在那里看到的科技和商业上的创新。一些国家有时候能以极快的速度学习，正如美国那样。另外一些国家——比如德国——因起步晚而受益，因为他们越过了英国所经历的漫长过程。近几十年来，知识的传播速度大大加快。在最近30年里，我们目睹了日本、新加坡、韩国以及当今中国取得的飞速发展，其发展速度是英国或美国

在工业革命巅峰时发展速度的三倍。他们之所以能够做到这一点，当然是由于他们的能力和努力，不过也是由于他们明智地、可能也是幸运地采纳了在西方行之有效的发展理念——其中包括适度自由的市场、开放的贸易和对科学技术的关注。

知识的传播是我们这个时代的主流，而且远远超越了单纯的科技领域。想想土耳其和巴西的情况。如果你在20年前问一名经济学家如何看待这两个国家，他会说他们是典型的濒临崩溃的国家，第三世界经济体，通货膨胀率达到3位数，债台高筑，经济中的私营部分薄弱，增长速度极为缓慢。如今，两国管理有方，通货膨胀率降至1位数，经济增长率则达到5%以上。而且这种改变在世界各地都在发生。从泰国、南非、斯洛伐克到墨西哥，各国在经济方面的表现远比过去要好。就连巴西、墨西哥或印度这样因政治限制难以推行全面改革的国家，政府仍然能够明智地处理事务，恪守不做任何有害之事的希波克拉底誓言。

我们有时不愿相信取得了进步，但是证据确凿。重要经济体的管理水平在过去几年明显提高。谨慎的货币政策缓和了工业世界经济繁荣与萧条循环交替的局面，让经济衰退显得较为和缓，造成较少的冲击。人们每天阅读新的研究结果，对比各国方方面面的状况——从因特网的普及程度到通货膨胀率的高低。这些研究和数据标志着一种不断加速的学习过程，强化成功的经验和失败的教训。这是一个崇尚最佳实践的世界。

我意识到，我在描述的这个世界属于胜利者的世界。还有数10亿人被挡在全球市场的大门之外，霍布斯的那些残酷用语仍然可以精确地描述他们的生活。但是就连这样的地方，也发生了变化。今天，人们比过去更加清楚地认识到全球不平等状况，而且这种认识正在促使人们采取行动。现在用在非洲与亚洲注射疫苗和治愈疾病的钱比以往任何时候都要多。外国援助计划经常受到仔细审查与分析。如果采取的措施没有发挥作用，我们也会获悉，援助计划和地方政府随即成为关注的焦点，并被敦促不断改进。这听起来可能过于乐观。每场竞赛都有输家，但是不要让知识竞赛中谁输谁赢的担忧掩盖更为重要的根本态势：知识正在释放。它让变革和改进在每个地方都成为可能。它可以创造出令人惊叹的设备和技术、拯救生命、改善生活水准和传播信息。有些知识在这方面生效，另外一些知识在别的方面进展良好。不过总体来说，以知识为基础的世界是一个更为兴旺和富足的世界。

我想给出的告诫不是这个或那个国家缺少工程师或计算机。这些问题能够解决。但是知识与智慧不是一回事。知识同样能够产生毁灭人类的强大手段，不管这种做法是蓄意的还是无意的。知识能够产生仇恨，实施毁灭。知识本身并不能回答古老的希腊问题：“什么是美好的生活?”它不能产生明智、勇气、慷慨和宽容。最重要的是，它不能产生远见：让我们在没有战争、混乱和灾难的世界上共同生活——共同发展。要想做到这一点，我们需要智慧。

Passage 3

Wuhan University (WHU) is a comprehensive and key national university directly under the administration of the Ministry of Education. It is also one of the “211 Project” and “985Project” universities with full support in the construction and development from the central

government of China.

The history of Wuhan University can be traced back toZiqiang Institute, which was founded in 1893 by Zhang Zhidong, the then governor of Hubei Province and Hunan Province in the late Qing Dynasty. In the process of development and evolution, the institute changed its name several times before it was finally named Wuhan National University in 1928. It is one of the earliest comprehensive national universities in modern China. By the end of 1946, the university had established 6 colleges, the colleges of liberal art, law, sciences, engineering, agriculture and medicine. In 2000, an amalgamation of the former Wuhan University, Wuhan University of Hydraulic and Electric Engineering, Wuhan Technical University of Surveying and Mapping, and Hubei Medical University was announced, which ushered in a new era in its 100 -odd years of development.

Wuhan University is situated along with famous East Lake andLuojia Mountain and it is honored as the "Most Beautiful University in China." Furthermore, Wuhan University's centennial humanistic accumulation boils down to its succinct motto, that is, "Improve Oneself, Promote Perseverance, Seek Truth and Make Innovations."

Since its establishment, Wuhan University has cultivated more than 400 thousand professional talents in various occupations, among whom there are over 100 members of the Chinese Academy of Science and the Chinese Academy of Engineering. They have made great contribution to the national construction and social advancement. The remarkable achievements of Wuhan University have won itself an extensive international reputation. In 1999, the world renowned journal *Science* listed Wuhan University as one of the most prominent institutions of higher education in China.

Burgeoning are the international exchanges and cooperation of Wuhan University in recent years. It has established cooperative relationship with more than 370 universities and research institutes in over 44 countries and regions.

Now Wuhan University is endeavoring to shape itself into a world-class comprehensive research university domestically and internationally.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)A 2)B 3)C 4)D 5)A 6)B 7)D 8)C

2.

主修，专业

辅修

副教授

学科

课外活动

教学大纲
学期
出勤
文学
人类学

3.

pre-service education
undergo job-specific training
enhance the moral awareness of ...
professional ethics
key disciplinary areas or priority fields of study
to educate the person as well as impart book knowledge
to cultivate the ability to analyze and solve concrete problems independently
to help develop the ability of the students to think things out for themselves

4.

1)到目前为止，我们在这一章已经说了很多，但关于教育几乎没说什么。

2)训练孩子的两个关键在于，保持他的天性，同时打磨掉除此以外的任何东西。保持他的天性，但是要去掉他的躁动、淘气和胡闹；保持他的天性，用知识帮助他朝天性指向的方向前进。

3)始于300年前的科学革命已呈指数的增长速度。发展速度如此之快，以至于知识的传播成为我们所处的时代的特点。学习速度较快的国家将繁荣兴盛。不过要让这种局面保持下去，还需要另外一种东西——智慧。

4)最重要的是，它不能产生远见：让我们在没有战争、混乱和灾难的世界上共同生活——共同发展。要想做到这一点，我们需要智慧。

5)In 1999, the world renowned journel *Science* listed Wuhan University as one of the most prominent institutions of higher education in China.

5.

成千上万的大学生借钱太多，注定活在巨额账单和讨债人电话的骚扰之中。但是数以千计、也许是百万计的其他美国人太害怕借贷，完全避免上大学或干脆退学，照样难以摆脱陷入经济困境的命运。研究结果很清楚：学士学位虽然不是成功的保障，却通常是赢得好工作、高薪水、晋升，甚至是雇主提供健康保险必需的证书。大多数金融分析家说，解决的办法是让无法支付大学费用的学生申请适度的学生贷款——比如每年不超过5 000美元——同时削减开支并找兼职(在校期间每周不超过15个小时)，以减少现金需求。近期的大学毕业生平均欠贷21 000美元，分析家说这些债务他们大部分人都还得起。但是如果学生缩减开支、找到兼职，也适度贷款，他们还需要更多的钱吗？他

们还能再多借多少而又不致毁坏他们的生活呢？

金融专家凭经验推荐了几种好方法。首先，可以申请联邦教育贷款。保持教育债务合理上限的一个方法就是坚持不懈地申请联邦斯坦福助学贷款或帕金斯学生贷款——避免任何个人债务、银行债务或信用卡债务。政府从7月开始允许学生用低于他们收入的15%分期偿付联邦教育贷款。大多数学生获取斯坦福助学贷款的借贷数额达31 000美元，资助他们完成本科学位。成人学生和父母被拒绝申请家长贷款的学生借款可多达57 000美元。但是注意：拿到“无补贴”斯坦福助学贷款的大学生，在校期间贷款即开始生利息。这意味着最高借贷金额31 000美元、平均五年完成学业的学生，实际到期的第一笔账单欠款更多，大约37 000美元。银率网的高级金融分析师格莱格·麦克布莱德认为，常见的大学毕业生的债务远不止这些。麦克布莱德警告那些觉得自己需要借比联邦提供的最高教育贷更多钱的大学生，不要受收取更高利息的信用卡和个人贷款的诱惑。他认为，更好的策略是削减开支，必要时转到更便宜的学校。他指出，那些进入学费较便宜的大学、取得学士学位的学生可以贷更多的钱，资助研究生学业，这通常也会带来更明显的收入增长。

6.

So how do babies bridge the gap between knowing squat and drawing triangles — a task Daniel's sister Lois, 10 and half months, is happily tackling as she waits for her brother? "Babies have to learn everything, but as Piaget was saying, they start with a few primitive reflexes that get things going," says Sirois. For example, hardwired in the brain is an instinct that draws a baby's eyes to a human face. From brain-imaging studies we also know that the brain has some sort of visual buffer that continues to represent objects after they have been removed — a lingering perception rather than conceptual understanding. So when babies encounter novel or unexpected events, Sirois explains, "there's a mismatch between the buffer and the information they're getting at that moment. And what you do when you've got a mismatch is you try to clear the buffer. And that takes attention." So learning, says Sirois, is essentially the laborious business of resolving mismatches. "The thing is, you can do a lot of it with this wet, sticky thing called a brain. It's a fantastic, statistical-learning machine." Daniel, exams ended, picks up a plastic tiger and, chewing thoughtfully upon its head, smiles as if to agree.

第六单元　财经在线

Ⅰ. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

看不见的手

如果被问及谁是他们学科知识的创始人，很多今天的经济学家都会提到亚当·斯密。情况却发生了变化。经济学家的预测一般不会有太大的价值，但我要提一条甚至连

我最年轻的同事都不会反驳的观点：如果我们100年前提出同样的问题，大部分经济学家都会推举查尔斯·达尔文。因进化论而声誉显赫的达尔文是个博物学家，并非经济学家，他的物竞天择的观点与斯密的观点存在微妙而又深刻的差异。不断有事例证明，达尔文的观点更贴近经济现实。

斯密因其理论“看不见的手”而名扬天下。该理论认为，在不受约束的私有市场，贪婪的人为自身的利益交易，他们好像常常被一只看不见的手牵引着，利益最大化就是一切。“看不见的手”仍然是一个强大的历史论述，但是最近的经济萧条之后，质疑的声音此起彼伏。我的推测是，它最终要被达尔文更加普遍的论述取代——达尔文的理论不仅承认“看不见的手”已经无效，而且断言其不再有影响当代许多事件的压倒性力量。

斯密的基本观点是，从对手那里吸引顾客的商家有强烈的动机引进改良的产品设计和节约成本的创新。这些动因在短时期内支撑创新者的利润。但是，竞争对手采用同样的创新方法，竞争的结果就是价格和利润逐渐降低。斯密认为，消费者最终收获所有的成果。达尔文论述的中心主题是，竞争偏爱那些影响个人成功的特性和行为，而非物种或其他群体。正如斯密的解释，增强个体适应性的特性有时促进群体利益。比如，鹰更敏锐的视力突变不仅会使作为个体存在的鹰受益，而且使鹰群成为更易繁荣的物种。在其他案例中，对个体有益的特性则对群体有害。比如，更大的鹿角变异迎合了个体雄麋鹿繁殖的需要，因为这会帮助雄麋鹿在争夺配偶的战斗中获胜。但随着这种变异的普及，一场使所有雄麋鹿的生存变得更危险的军备竞赛开始了。雄麋鹿现在的鹿角有五英尺长，甚至更长。尽管大鹿角在战斗中有用，当捕猎者追踪雄麋鹿进入茂密的森林时，大鹿角就通常造成致命的障碍。

在达尔文的框架中，亚当·斯密的“看不见的手”的存在是个有趣的特殊案例。当然，竞争有时候以对整个社会有益的方式引导个体行为。但并非总是如此。个体奖赏依赖相对业绩时，个体和集体利益几乎总是相冲突，如同鹿角军备竞赛。市场上，这种奖励结构是规则，不是例外。例如，投资经理人的收入主要以其管理的资金量为依据，他管理的资金反过来又在很大程度上依靠资金的相对性能。在当代生活中，相对性能影响许多其他的奖励。例如，它决定哪些父母可以把孩子送进上等的公立学校。因为这些学校通常设在比较昂贵的社区，想把孩子送到这些学校的父母必须出高价在那些社区里买到房子。

在像这样的案例中，相对动机结构损害了“看不见的手”。为使基金对投资者更具吸引力，基金经理创造了复杂的有价证券，如果常将其巧妙伪装，就对社会施加了严重的风险。但当所有的经理采取这种步骤，风险相互抵消。即便无人获益，经济危机的风险仍然急剧攀升。同样，为挣额外的钱到有更好学校的社区买房子，父母常常工作更久或接受有更大安全隐患的工作。这样的行为对单个家庭来说似乎令人佩服，但是如果所有的家庭都这样做，那就只是哄抬房价。跟以前一样，只有一半的孩子可以上顶级学校。这跟注射类固醇的运动员一样。注射类固醇的个体运动员绝对表现更好，但这些药物具有严重的长期健康风险，人人都注射类固醇，就没有人具备获胜的优势。

如果雄麋鹿可以投票把它们的鹿角按比例消减一半，它们有令人信服的理由这么做，因为只有相对大小的鹿角起作用。当然，它们没有制定这种规则的手段。但是人类能够这么做。达尔文召唤我们注意个体利益和集体利益的冲突，确定我们在现代社会观

察到的很多规则的基本原理——包括体育比赛中禁止使用兴奋剂，车间的安全和时间规则，产品安全标准和特别强加给金融部门的无数限制。

思想产生结果。亚当·斯密的信徒对"看不见的手"不加批判的庆祝已经破坏了近几十年来协调个体和集体利益冲突的监管工作，给我们所有人带来巨大的危害。正如达尔文所暗示的，如果生活的很多重要方面在这条曲线上标注等级，他的洞察力可以帮助我们避免重蹈覆辙。塑造商业行为的竞争力如同塑造雄鹰的物竞天择之力。在每一种情况中，我们看到良性行为的社会实例。但是我们没有把握推定，两种情况中个体利益和社会利益能够达成一致。

Passage 2

膨胀的银行业

在政府每星期连续不断公布的耸人听闻的经济数据中，上星期二的一份行业 GDP 分析一览表报告并未引起重视。这份报告中有一则非常有意思的数据资料：2008 年，金融保险业 16 年来第一次开始萎缩。从 1980 年开始，金融保险业在美国经济中的份额增长了将近一半。现在已是今非昔比。

对很多人来说，金融保险业的萎缩是一个众望所归的趋势。过去 30 年间，银行业的规模已经成为令人遗憾的美国经济"金融化"的象征。麻省理工学院的经济学家西蒙·约翰逊将这种现象称为华尔街的"平静政变"。当银行业成为一个过度膨胀的怪物的时候，我们首先仍需要理解它是如何变得如此庞大。然后，对其进行适当的瘦身。尽管错误的政策导向和监管失利难辞其咎，但是银行业的增长受整个经济的发展趋势左右，而不是经济的整体发展受银行业的推动。

可以理解人们要求银行业恢复到 20 世纪 50 年代单调的小规模状况。不幸的是，重回 50 年代银行业唯一的途径，必须连同当时的经济状况一起复原。当时的银行业令人厌倦；因为那时的整体经济单调沉闷。金融业的主要工作就是把投资者的金钱导入需要资本做有价值投资的公司。但是，战后并不需要大量投资。经济被不受竞争风险影响的大公司主导。这些公司常出于自身利益的考虑将投资金融化。创业精神有所保留：那时的新型企业明显少于 1980 年后的一段时期。因此，当时的金融业并不是非常繁荣。

两件大事扭转了这种态势。首先，当 70 年代的美国经济开始崩塌的时候，那些主宰经济的大公司开始走下坡路。其次，信息技术的革命性剧变，有线电视、无线产品和生物技术等新工业的出现将整个世界变成了一个商业的世界。这就意味着经济已经具备、并保持着更强大的竞争性，公司的表现更易波动。20 世纪 80 年代，财富 500 强的变动速度是 50 年代和 60 年代的两倍。很多对外部资金有大胃口的新公司雨后春笋般涌现。他们需要资本保持增长势头。正是华尔街帮助他们实现了目标。特纳广播公司、美国世通公司和麦考通讯正是利用风险证券跻身到大公司的行列。风险资金投资者启动第一次股票市场也是这样。1980 年到 1999 年的上市公司的数量是 1960 年到 1979 年的两倍。当然，撤销管制也是一个因素。纽约大学的经济学家托马斯·费力珀恩认为，这一时期金融业规模扩大归因于公司需要外来资金。

这也并非先例。美国现代历史上有三次大的银行潮。第一次出现在 19 世纪末，也

就是第二次工业革命期间。J. P. 摩根筹集资金创办了日后成为工业巨人的企业，如美国钢铁、国际哈维斯特等。第二次银行潮出现在20世纪20年代，电气化改变了制造业，现代消费者经济显现雏形。第三次银行潮与信息技术革命同步。每一次银行潮都受到新公司资金需求的推动，每一次银行潮都驱使金融业的规模较前有更值得注目的巨大发展。在这些事例中，改变的不仅仅是银行家，还有整个世界。

过去10年的繁荣不可同日而语。房地产行业的泡沫当属独一无二，独一无二得令人畏惧。前几次的银行潮都是对实体经济深刻转型的回应。相反，房地产泡沫未能显示实体经济有意义的发展。因为无法解释为什么房子一下子变得更有吸引力和更有价值。唯一真正改变的是银行向想要购置房产的人低息贷款，想象子虚乌有的完美利润。虽然前几次的银行潮含泪而终，但它们完善了经济在很长一段时期内的生产力和创新力。这并不是过去10年的真实情况，银行业的规模正在越来越大，利润正在越来越丰厚。但我们的所得却是凤凰城数英亩的空房子。

毫无疑问，金融业需要瘦身。费力珀恩认为，考虑到公司对资金的需求，正常的金融业应该恢复到1996年金融业的规模。除了给金融业瘦身之外，更艰苦的一项工作就是降低信贷泡沫的可能性。这就要求限制银行对金融杠杆的大幅度依赖，这种依赖显然增加了风险，丝毫没有增加社会价值。

很多金融创新似乎被评估过高，其实金融创新帮助处理金融核心业务的事实并不明朗。尽管很难合法化，但最重要的改变是：华尔街需要认识到，在过去和现在，他扮演的角色都是跟踪实体经济，而不是推动实体经济。在房地产泡沫中，金融业的本意是创造现实，现在是它回应现实的时候了。

Passage 3

Holding onto Coins

The sharp spike in inflation in the past couple of years, for instance, was almost certainly exacerbated by Argentina's previous experience with hyperinflation. Businesses that have gone through an episode of hyperinflation become understandably alert to the threat of it: at the first hint of inflation, they're likely to increase prices, since they've learned that if they don't, and inflation hits, their businesses will be wrecked. In the same way, when it comes to holding onto coins, people hoard first and ask questions later. You could, then, dismiss the Buenos Aires coin shortage as an anomaly. But the Argentine experience actually underscores the degree to which all modern financial systems depend on confidence, and the problems that erupt when that confidence disappears. In the US, after all, the chaos of last year both led to and has been exacerbated by a shortage of its own: credit. As people became worried about the health of the system, they took money out of any investment that smacked of risk and put it into cash (bank deposits have soared in the past six months) or government bonds. That, in turn, made others more anxious: less willing to lend and more interested in holding onto their money. Fear bred a credit crunch, which, in turn, bred more fear. And if fear has left the Argentines with too few coins, it has left us, paradoxically, with too much cash and too little credit. This

isn't to say that financial crises are all in our head; certainly our own was sparked by problems that were very real. But there is an irreducible psychological dimension to both crises and recoveries. And if it's hard for people in Buenos Aires to give up their pennies, think how much harder it will be for Americans to start taking risks again.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)D 2)D 3)D 4)C 5)D 6)A 7)D 8)A

2.

债转股
股权多元化
规模经济
新兴经济
汇率机制
筹资融资
全球金融体系
全球一体化，全球化
上市
(经济的)急剧增长

3.

subprime mortgage crisis (SMC)
real estate bubble
economic recession/declining/depression
economic recovery
global financial crisis/turmoil/meltdown
file for bankruptcy
crash/nosedive/plummet
unemployment rate
to stimulate consumption
to expand domestic demands

4.

1)如果被问及谁是他们学科知识的创始人，很多今天的经济学家都会提到亚当·斯密。

2)在每一种情况中，我们看到良性行为的社会实例。但是我们没有把握推定，两种情况中个体利益和社会利益能够达成一致。

3)在政府每星期连续不断公布的耸人听闻的经济数据中，上星期二的一份行业GDP分析一览表报告并未引起重视。

(4)在房地产泡沫中，金融业的本意是创造现实，现在是它回应现实的时候了。

(5)But there is an irreducible psychological dimension to both crises and recoveries.

5.

花旗银行的经理们周三宣布，在联邦当局正在负责制定接受纳税人融资的金融公司的薪酬之际，花旗集团正计划声援今年准备接受1亿美元赔偿金的能源商复审豁免。

肯尼斯·R. 范伯格本周将开始对几家获得金融援助的机构进行正式的赔偿金运作复审。由于奥巴马行政当局决定开始检查薪酬，这种说法当然不是空穴来风。如果接受复审，这些公司将面临来自政府和议员们的新一轮指责，最近华尔街的薪酬问题已经使政府和国会怒不可遏。花旗集团经理们说，交易商的赔偿金豁免是因为它是法律确立的复审制度通过之前签署的合同的一部分。了解合同底细的经理人周三说，花旗高利润Phibro产品交易部门的负责人安德鲁·J. 霍尔去年的薪酬是1亿美元，根据十月份签署的合同，他今年的1亿美元还是照领不误。不便透露身份的经理们说，寻求豁免的最终决定尚无结果。

美国国际集团今年早些时候的奖金问题导致议员们和政府高官们发誓要对薪酬实行新的限制，国际集团的薪水账册正在被复审。国会8月份的休会结束后，花旗集团的薪酬问题引爆了限制措施的实施。与获得450亿美元纳税人援助的花旗集团资深高管们的近期讨论中，财政官员们透露，他们几乎可以肯定地拒绝霍尔先生提出的额外报酬。参加这些讨论的人说，为保护霍尔的合同，执行官们告诉财政官员，霍尔有权从他为花旗赢利的交易业绩中获得一定比例的提成。花旗集团的高管们认为，霍尔先生的薪酬应当被免除复审，因为那是给投资经理人付的佣金。复审法案2月11日出炉，该法案规定2月11日之前签订的合同可免除复审，前提是财政部长认可它们属有效合同。新法案促使财政部长蒂莫西·盖特纳提名一位特别人士——肯尼斯·R. 范博格，任命他对花旗集团、美国国际集团、美国银行、通用、克莱斯勒以及这两家汽车制造公司的金融部门本周进行复审。财政部官员拒绝对霍尔先生的薪酬或花旗审议豁免霍尔先生做任何评论。

6.

Obama, ignoring history, relied instead on government spending and small, one-time tax rebates (with no incentive power). Ideology may have played a role here. The stimulus was drafted by congressional Democrats, who loathe tax cuts. Obama could have insisted that tax incentives be added. He didn't. A fair conclusion: He simply doesn't understand the economic value of tax incentives. "Tax cuts alone can't solve all of our economic problems," Obama said last winter. Nobody had said they could. This was a straw man. But tax incentives would surely have helped and might already have begun to stimulate the economy had Obama included them. It's true that government can create jobs by funding infrastructure and other projects. But these

are temporary jobs, and as we've been reminded again this year, it takes many months for government to get its act together and actually start hiring. The stimulus is nearly six months old and we're still waiting.

Nor does Obama understand the economics of business. Our corporate tax rate of 35 percent is the second highest among the major economic democracies. To avoid paying it, companies don't repatriate their overseas profits. They do this to be competitive in the global economy. Slashing the 35 percent rate would allow them to bring profits home and remain competitive abroad. This solution isn't on Obama's radar.

On the contrary, Obama has proudly proclaimed an economically counterproductive approach to overseas profits. In his address to Congress in February, he announced: "We will restore a sense of fairness and balance to our tax code by finally ending the tax breaks for corporations that ship our jobs overseas." Profits earned abroad would be taxed at 35 percent. This makes no economic sense. Untaxed foreign profits allow companies to keep many jobs at home. Taxing those profits weakens global competitiveness. And the beneficiaries would be foreign firms that replace American companies and reap the profits Obama is eager to tax. The Obama policy means the profits go away and tax revenues vanish. Does Obama understand this? There's no evidence he does.

第七单元 医疗保健

I. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

医疗保健改革

对自由派医疗改革者来说，这真是个最郁闷的夏天。就在刚过去的五月，参议院财政委员会主席马克思·鲍卡斯对《华盛顿邮报》惊呼："火车正在驶出车站。有一种不可避免的感觉。"然而，随着国会成员八月休会的开始，火车似乎已经脱轨，奥巴马总统和民主党国会议员的预想的医疗保健全面改革实际上已身陷险境。

公众担心民主党提议的成本、其对医疗质量和实效性的影响、对幸福的被保者覆盖面的破坏以及不断膨胀的官僚主义的前景，每一种担心都影响这场改革的所作所为。但正是所有因素的综合——产生于整个计划的巨大野心——真正威胁着尚未实施的努力。从这一点上说，今天的民主党重复了克林顿1993年到1994年医改的严重错误。他们试图通过一次医改就承担起美国医改系统这一巨大而复杂的重任，而不是针对特定的一些问题提出切实可行的解决办法。这不是卫生保健改革自由主义方法的附带特征。这是左派根深蒂固的一种观点，认为改革必须包括从零开始的大规模重新发明，这样，任何终级细节都可以服从于理性的控制和集中的管理技术。结果必然是制定出一个太大、太复杂、太昂贵、太混乱以至于不能成功的方案。公众对此了然于心。民意测验显示投票人认为奥巴马政府动作太大了。尤其是因为此次医改的大幅尝试是在当代经济最为低迷的

时候提出，这使投票人又感觉，民主党聚焦医改分散了对经济增长和复苏的注意。公众反对奥巴马卫生保健改革的人数惊人之多——远比眼下希拉里在克林顿的援助下推行卫生保健改革的情况恶劣。

对共和党来说，这给卫生保健改革政策急剧左转提供了机会，甚至推进以市场为导向的改革思路。他们不仅要突出奥巴马卫生保健改革的许多缺陷，而且要抓住其全盘错误：一次性大幅改革的错误。本月他们与选民交谈，准备重新启动秋季立法斗争，共和党人应该强调民主党的努力太野心勃勃——把解决卫生保健融资的实际问题与改变政府和公众关系视为等同，共和党人应该突出自己更加实际、可行的提议，没必要承担单一法案中单一的巨大改革，该法案冗长得没有人能读下去。对大部分美国人来说，我们卫生保健体系的不足表现为高成本(高成本导致大量未参保人群)，与就业挂钩的卫生保健覆盖面不稳定，医疗保险和公共医疗补助的长期财政噩梦。说到费用问题，保守人士应该强调与目前体系的低效率斗争的一些方法。终止因在雇主系统以外购买健康保险的税收罚款将会在健康保险里催生一个真实的个体市场，而且会给消息灵通的消费者提供更多的选择，保险提供商之间的竞争也将增大，这对控制开销是必要的。民主党人越来越公开地征收雇主的健康福利税，以支付他们庞大的新权利。共和党的改革人士则应该建议以可偿还课税扣除的形式扩大个人福利，确保创立一个真正的私有健康保险市场。

为进一步鼓励竞争，共和党应该呼吁保险监管改革，允许医疗保险跨州销售，允许小企业联合起来协商员工的保险范围。他们应该对医疗责任改革作直截了当的安排，降低成本，让医生摆脱防御式医疗负担。民主党人士出于保护辩护律师的考虑，完全避免这样的改革。与此同时，为了鼓励更稳定和便利的医疗保险，共和党人应该拥护建立一个联邦与州之间的伙伴关系，打造健康保险市场——此乃巨大的风险池，消费者的选择和保险公司的买家们在此汇聚，但不强加累赘的新规则。这将方便个人购买医疗保险，这样的保险(不管是雇主支付，还是个人直接支付)属于消费者，即使工作变换或失业也不会失去。联邦货币也支持扩大这些市场高风险联营，允许预先存在的有条件人士像其他人一样购买医疗保险。这样的改革能够处理未投保人的很多问题，不需要奥巴马式卫生保健改革的大规模公共基础设施，成本也低得多。每个问题都有自成一体的有效改革方案。

向公众解释奥巴马改革美国卫生保健体制严重过失的同时，共和党可以提出下列观点：特殊问题分离解决，不进行体制的大规模重建。这些观点并不简单——每一个观点存在对应的复杂情况，因为要解决的问题非常复杂，但是它们比卫生保健体制整体革新简单得多。他们不是没有花费，但远不及总统以及国会深思熟虑后得出的预算那么昂贵。这些观点建立在美国卫生保健体制自身的力量之上，致力于发现它的弱点和问题，而不是将大部分美国人满意的医疗体系拆除后重新开始。两个世纪前，伟大的保守改革家埃德蒙德·伯克提供了从医学类比中得到的教训，今天的保守主义者需得好好学习：他写道，改革较为恰当的理解应该是"对症下药"。经济危机的漩涡已经使政府几次卷入草率拼凑、大规模野心扩张的经济领域，现在是考虑放弃欧洲模式改造美国的时候了，要用鼓励竞争、创新和自由的别树一帜的改革方案解决具体问题(政府的主要政策难辞其咎)。

Passage 2

窝藏隐性成本

被白宫大肆吹嘘的几项行动，每一项都将帮助支付大规模的全面改革医疗保健制度。首先，一个广泛的健康产业集团联盟——医生、医院、药品制造商和保险公司，都承诺将医疗开支放慢 1.5% 个增长点。然后，大制药商们承诺通过降低老年人药品成本，未来 10 年节省 800 亿美元。周三，主要的医院协会保证未来 10 年节省 1 500 亿美元以上。据说跟医生达成的协议也会马上出台。

不管哪个项目，奥巴马政府都给予这些协议历史性的喝彩。但是，不论承诺的储蓄是否兑现，产业集团的合作将会换取怎样的回报几乎没有讨论。短期的政治利益显而易见。白宫高级官员说这一协议正在造势，这样有助于推进医保立法，绕过私营部门和国会可能的反对党。不是投放广告反对白宫，业内最有影响力的操盘手正在房间与政府官员和主要的立法者，如财政委员会主席、参议员鲍卡斯这类人物谈判。"我们一直在谈判的正是这样一个群体，他们曾经最猛烈地反对医疗保健改革，他们现在已成为医疗保健改革的有力支持者，"白宫幕僚长拉姆·伊曼纽尔说。

但一些立法者表示，行动似乎有益，却会让人产生不切实际的期望，因为这一举措没有弄清楚这个产业的让步会要求什么。"我很高兴听到人们正在同意降低成本，"康涅狄格州的民主党人士、参议员克里斯托弗·多德说，他领导参议院健康委员会，"但我想知道什么是代价所在，代价有时可能超过你节约成本的价值。"缅因州的共和党人士、参议员奥林匹亚·斯诺，可以提供关键的决定性投票，说她还没有签署任何白宫协议。"总统达成协议是一回事，国会达成协议又是另一回事了，"斯诺女士说。她同时指出，由于不确定它是否可能有益，因此他们要对具体细节和详情进行评估。作为与白宫协议的一部分，制药公司说，他们与鲍卡斯先生达成了共识，即反对众议院民主党大幅减少政府支付的药物以及一些医疗受益者先前享受的医疗补助的计划。与医生的协议可能会达到一个过高的价格：根据联邦法律的规定，2 500 亿美元固定提供给 12 岁的儿童，旨在限制医疗保险赔付的增长。跟踪报道谈判的有关人士说，美国医学协会和其他医生团体试图改变或废除这一规定，他们有可能抽出这笔钱，作为登上奥巴马这艘船的代价。

沃尔玛是美国最大的私营部门雇主，近期同意支持要求所有的大公司给他们的工人保险。作为交换条件，沃尔玛表示希望政府保证这一提案不会"阻碍雇用初级雇员"——实际上也就是说，他们坚持要求立法者放弃那个想法，医保覆盖范围的员工的开销，政府对穷人的保障计划，不应该要求他们支付。"这是一种给予和有条件补偿，"奥巴马总统的卫生部长首要人选汤姆·达施勒说，他与白宫在医疗保健问题上仍有接触。"我认为，利益相关者如果不思考这其中对他们具有的价值，将无法做到这一点。"但达施勒先生说，有些对国会和白宫也有利：尽早通过法案，药商和医院等团体将成为"此过程中的业主，作为业主，他们必须继续保卫法案和支持法案"。在过去一年中，蒙大拿州的民主党人士、参议员鲍卡斯先生，拥有强悍的产业集团，警告他们不要公开批评谈判过程，如果他们想留在谈判桌上。鲍卡斯先生对业内同行却又保持沉默。他仅在周二表示，他对众多支持医疗保健改革的团体"感到振奋"。

但美国医院协会执行副总裁里克·波拉克，给予鲍卡斯先生和他的工作人员以信任，达成协议。"医院长期致力于为数以百万计无健康保险的美国人扩大覆盖面，"波拉克先生说。"我们认为这是实现这一目标的历史性机会。"波拉克先生说，就医院而言，通过谈判者的努力，双方不仅在财政问题上达成了协议，而且在旨在改进医保体系的政策问题上也达成了一致意见。他说，医院已同意以约 1 500 亿美元的储蓄，确保保险扩大后能有较低的偿还，保证更多的病人支付费用。"我们特别相信这一部分，他们是这一提议的保障，"波拉克先生说。他认为鲍卡斯和白宫官员已经回应了业界对许多问题的看法，包括当患者由于潜在的预防原因重回医院时，对某些服务和处罚医院的捆绑支付计划。民主党人试图在 10 年期间维持约 1 万亿美元的立法成本。民主党参议员之间的裂痕有加深的迹象，多数党领袖、来自内华达州的哈里·里德周二敦促鲍卡斯先生结束一项计划：通过对有些雇主提供的健康利润征税支付部分账单。就其他参议院民主党领袖而言，助手们认为里德先生关注的是鲍卡斯先生没有包括任何政府开办的保险计划条款与私营保险公司竞争，而这正是奥巴马先生以及许多其他民主党人士所青睐的。在当天晚些时候的一次会议上，助手说鲍卡斯先生推后了里德先生的提案，他自己的提案是取得参议院批准的唯一明确路径。

Passage 3

The Costs of Older People's Care

We know that older people, like anyone else, want a community to thrive in and this demand will increase over the coming years. While the ideal would be a tax-funded approach, free at the point of delivery and covering all the costs, it would place a too-heavy burden on the working population.

Even if the state contributed no more to older people's care than it does currently we would need an extra £ 14 billion each year by 2026 to aid the growing older population. Seeking to deliver the desired quality of life would cost much more and there is no indication the taxpayer has the appetite to cover the increase. Would this same debate be held if we were talking about children's social care? Anchor's favoured model is a partnership approach where the cost of care in old age is shared between state and individual, with insurance and equity release options, key mechanisms in a funding model of the future. Under this approach, the Government predicts that a 65-year-old in England, who will typically require care and support that costs on average £ 30,000 during their retirement, might need to pay about £ 20,000.

The amount people pay will vary but overall everyone needs to understand the true cost of their care and recognize their role in funding it. And in order to achieve this, a massive education campaign would be needed to shift the current attitudes to planning for care in old age.

The fact that we are living longer and seeking to improve our quality of life places new responsibilities on the State, on individuals and providers of housing, care and support services. Delivering the flexibility, choice and quality of care older people will expect in the

future cannot and should not be shouldered by the State alone.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)A 2)A 3)A 4)B 5)B 6)B 7)C 8)C

2.

十分笨拙
左左右右，各个方面
民意测验
盖洛普民意测验
权利方法，权利分析法
人头税
专门出庭辩护的律师
国际银行财团，银团银行，联营银行，国际财团银行
退税
妥协，互让，意见交换
(拉丁语)补偿物，相等物，交换条件，让步条件

3.

come to terms
aging population
empty-nester, empty nest syndrome
tax avoidance
massive, large-scale, wide-scale, extensive-scale, wholesale, wide-ranging
shoulder one's responsibility
wart callus
callosity
influenza
leukemia

4.

1)对共和党来说，这给卫生保健改革政策急剧左转提供了机会，甚至推进以市场为导向的改革思路。

2)向公众解释奥巴马改革美国卫生保健体制严重过失的同时，共和党提出下列观点：特殊问题分离解决，不进行体制的大规模重建。这些观点并不简单——每一个观点存在对应的复杂情况，因为要解决的问题非常复杂，但是它们比卫生保健体制整体革新简单得多。

3）被白宫大肆吹嘘的几项行动，每一项都将帮助支付大规模的全面改革医疗保健制度。

4）但美国医院协会执行副总裁里克·波拉克，给予鲍卡斯先生和他的工作人员以信任，达成协议。

5）Under this approach, the Government predicts that a 65-year-old in England, who will typically require care and support that costs on average £ 30,000 during their retirement, might need to pay about £ 20,000.

5.

病态肥胖的儿童应当被带离其父母吗？这是一个在肥胖症流行的西方世界中越来越多的国家正在尽力克服的问题。

将儿童带离其父母仍然是一个最后的措施，但是肥胖专家越来越多地争论这么做是否能够提升一个儿童获得更健康生活的机会。童年的肥胖可能导致大量健康问题，包括Ⅱ型糖尿病，这是迄今为止主要在成年人当中常见的问题。超重的儿童也可能导致胰岛素耐药性、高血压、高胆固醇、睡眠窒息和畸形问题，以及过早发育。“儿童是易受伤害的。如果给他们食物，并且告诉他们要吃完盘子上的食物，他们将会吃完，不加锻炼将越来越胖。”英国儿童成长基金会主席塔姆·弗赖伊如是说，他正在游说肥胖问题专家考虑将营养过度也看作虐待儿童的一个形式。

然而，父母在体重增加上的那份责任常常不易判断。“当存在无数影响儿童体重的其他因素时，完全归咎于父母是不公平的。”匹兹堡大学的戴纳·罗菲博士如是说，他的体重管理诊所常常在监护权斗争中被访问，在这种斗争中离婚的父母一方指责对方造成儿童肥胖。她说造成肥胖的因素不仅包括遗传的倾向和社会经济状况，还包括环境因素，例如儿童是否能够进公园和游乐场。罗菲也发现所有年龄段的儿童在其父母背后偷偷摄入额外的食物。

此外，还存在这样问题，有时自身肥胖的父母可能否认其子女的体重问题。当父母拒绝提及这个问题，弗赖伊要求儿童被带往专业人士照料——在父母可以探视的前提下——采用改变家庭饮食的一些步骤最终使儿童回归一个更加健康的家庭。去年，弗赖伊倡导一个影响英国国家肥胖论坛会议的运动，但仅仅说服三分之一的代表支持该运动。他说：“我知道我正在逆潮流而为，但是我也看到其他人慢慢地但是必然地开始接受。”

6.

Long-Term-Care Insurance

Home care is much cheaper than nursing-home care, which averages about $200 per day. Yet millions of Americans who need long-term care but can't afford to pay for it have to "spend down" all their assets, become poor enough to qualify for Medicaid and then move to nursing homes, which the program covers. (Medicaid coverage for home health services varies from state to state.) This does not come cheap for the government, which pays about 60% of all

long-term-care costs in the US; only about 5% of Americans currently have private long-term-care insurance. "Medicaid is invaluable," says Judy Feder, a health policy expert at Georgetown University and a senior fellow at the Center for American Progress. "But it's not insurance. It doesn't protect you from catastrophe. It takes care of you after catastrophe."

While everyone agrees that allowing elderly and disabled Americans to stay in their homes is better from a fiscal standpoint, certain details of the CLASS Act have made it an easy target for critics. Examining the merits of these criticisms provides a window to understanding both the complexity of health care reform and why it's so ripe for mischaracterization. For instance, to prevent people from purchasing long-term-care coverage when they are already in need, the CLASS Act requires that enrollees be employed and pay into the system for five years before becoming eligible to collect benefits. But because the CBO evaluates the costs of legislation — like the Senate reform bill — based on 10-year periods, the CLASS Act — which would begin collecting premiums in 2011 but wouldn't begin payouts until 2016 — appears to generate $72.5 billion in savings between 2010 and 2019. On paper, these savings are used to offset spending in the bill, which even CLASS Act supporters admit has the appearance of budget gimmickry.

But opponents are just as guilty of fiscal shenanigans. It's true, as Thune pointed out, that the CBO says the CLASS Act will increase budget deficits in the long term, but that's only because of the peculiar way the deficit is calculated. Premiums collected would be invested in federal securities, and when the interest earned is transferred back to the CLASS Act trust fund, the transaction would be recorded as an increase in the deficit. The Senate bill also requires that the CLASS Act trust fund be solvent over a 75-year period, and the bill would give the secretary of Health and Human Services power to raise premiums and reduce benefits to keep it afloat.

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Ⅰ. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

阿波罗登月行动

"在我看来，最激动人心的时刻是降落。这是人类与月球的接触，着陆……正是在降落时刻，我们在那里，在月球的环境里，受着月球重力的影响。那时在我看来，情绪很高昂……反而走下弦梯的那一瞬间并不那么重要了。"

1988年的一次采访，尼尔·阿姆斯特朗的话确实让我感到吃惊。我想，我和大多数人一样，以为阿姆斯特朗向另外一个星球跨出人类第一步的这个时刻是阿波罗11号使命的制高点。通过电视直播和电台广播，6亿人亲眼目睹了历史上的第一次月球行走。作为一名观众，我仍记得当我看到阿姆斯特朗跨出"人类的一大步"时，我那震撼

的感觉。所以，当我为 1994 年的一项研究采访他时，我最想提的问题之一是，踏出这惊人的一步，他的感觉如何？这项研究部分是为了完成一本书：《月球上的人——阿波罗宇航员的旅程》。但我完全没有意识到的是，对于一个像阿姆斯特朗这样的试飞员来说，能在月球上着陆才是最激动人心的，相比之下，迈出这第一步根本微不足道。

阿姆斯特朗和他的船员在阿波罗 11 号上面临的所有挑战中，着陆本身极其困难。即使没有发生故障或其他技术问题———种几乎不可能的情况——降落这一过程将测试整个阿波罗团队的能力、飞行控制，还有宇航员本身。在短短 12 分钟之内，阿姆斯特朗和副驾驶员巴兹·奥尔德林得把他们的登月舱“鹰”从 50 000 英尺的高度降到月球表面，登月舱的运行时速为每小时数千英里，这等于是控制性降落。由于没有大气层，即使有翅膀或者降落伞也没什么用处，控制降落的唯一手段是调整降落火箭的推力。调整着陆的飞行路径尤其棘手。当飞船在火箭推力下保持平衡时，要想改变方向需要将整个飞船略向一方倾斜。阿姆斯特朗和奥尔德林都清楚地意识到，足够的燃料只能进行一次着陆尝试。难怪他和他的同伴登月之前，阿姆斯特朗就私下断言，他们有 90% 的机会安全返回地球，但成功着陆只有 50% 的机会。

但他们几乎没有拖延。在 1969 年 7 月 20 日，阿姆斯特朗和奥尔德林开始降落后不久，问题就出现了。首先是与地球通信的麻烦。其次，宇航员耳机里的报警铃声似乎暗示着更严重的事情：控制飞船速度和方向的机载计算机，随着任务的进行越来越超重。幸运的是，在地面控制中心的专家们很快找到一种方法协助解决这一问题。当他准备观察自己沿着降落路径所记下的路标并寻找着陆点时，警报却分散了阿姆斯特朗的注意。电脑故障平息之后，阿姆斯特朗便能够再次观察窗外，他又发现了一个问题：在电脑的控制下，登陆舱正直冲向一块足球场大小的陨石坑。周边地区布满巨石，有一些甚至像汽车那么大。有一会儿——就那么一会儿——阿姆斯特朗试图在略低于那些石头的地方下降，他知道这将让地球上的科学家非常感兴趣。但他们走得太快；岩石又太多。由于要寻找更安全的着陆点，阿姆斯特朗就依照计算机的指示，驾驶飞船绕过那些巨大的坑和巨石区域，一直向前飞。虽然奥尔德林从数据中看出飞船的速度和高度正在下降，但阿姆斯特朗仍然提前扫描了地面。在太空和地球上的每个人都非常清楚，燃料供应正在减少。

最后，阿姆斯特朗发现了一个相对平缓的地方，还只要飞 100 英尺，他就要驾驶“鹰”号登陆舱进入最后的垂直降落阶段。阿姆斯特朗知道，这是着陆至关重要的一环，不能有任何横向运动，以免在接触地面时出现翻倒的危险。但是，现在又出现了一个问题：降落的火箭冲击波与月球上的尘土摩擦，向四面八方飞散，所有的景物瞬间被快速移动的烟雾包围。阿姆斯特朗的目光盯在耸立在飞尘之中的岩石上，把它们作为参照点，指导“鹰”号登陆舱缓慢下降，速度有如电梯。地球上传来警告：放弃着陆，他仅剩 60 秒的燃料登陆月球。在阿姆斯特朗的脑海里，他深知只要他们再降低 20 英尺左右，即使发动机燃料消耗殆尽，在月球重力较弱的情况下，他们仍然能安全着陆。但地面再次传来警告：30 秒后强制中止着陆。接着传来奥尔德林的声音：“轻轻着陆。”蓝色光的仪表盘显示，“鹰”号登陆舱着陆架上的三个细长的探针已经接触月球表面。飞船在“宁静之海”上缓慢降落，没人感觉到冲击。阿姆斯特朗关闭发动机，此时仍剩约 20 秒的燃料。这时，一切都是那么安静。7 小时以后，他从“鹰”号登陆舱里出来，爬下了

梯子，迈出让整个世界激动不已的极为重要的一步。

但对阿姆斯特朗本人来说，胜利的时刻已经到来。他打开麦克风宣布道："休斯敦，这儿是'宁静基地'。飞船着陆。"

Passage 2

运行的大脑模型

计算机最终能在芯片上仿真神经科学。一个雄心勃勃的创造精准计算机大脑模型项目，已经取得重大进展。瑞士的科学家们与IBM公司的研究人员已经证明，他们的计算机模拟新皮层柱，看上去具有相同的生物功能，新皮层柱可以说是哺乳动物大脑最复杂的组成部分。研究人员认为，这些结果显示了模拟的现实性，表明完整的哺乳动物大脑可在三年内完成整体脑部模拟，人脑的模拟在未来10年内完成。

领导这项工作的瑞士洛桑理工学院大脑与心智研究所的联合主任说："我们正在做的是逆向操控大脑。"这个项目始于2005年。研究人员通过模拟大脑行为到个别神经元，目标是创造一个建模工具，神经科学家可用于实验、测试假设，与通过使用真正的脑组织相比能够更有效地分析药效。马克拉姆说，该模型的部分大脑已于去年完成。但现在，经过广泛的测试比较生物实验的结果，他感到满意的是该模拟已经足够准确，研究人员可以开始大脑其他部分的仿真。麻省理工学院计算神经科学研究员说："这是了不起的工作。它很可能对神经科学产生巨大的影响。"项目的初期的建模目标是将10 000个神经元和3 000万神经线连接进行建模，构成老鼠的新皮层柱——即哺乳动物皮层的主要构建部分。新皮层柱被选定作为一个起点，因为它被广泛认为特别复杂，包含许多不同类型的神经键和离子通道的多相组织。马克拉姆认为："如果无法模拟它的一小部分，何谈模拟整个大脑。"该模型本身基于15年来对神经元形态、基因表达、离子通道、突触连接以及电生理记录对老鼠新皮层柱有价值的实验数据。随后开发的软件工具处理这些信息，并自动从生理学方面重构神经元和它们互联连接的精确三维模型。神经元电路接受模拟物种电流刺激的测试，用以观察电路表现，并与生物实验进行比较。当模型的某些部分无法推断如何行动时，科学家们就回到实验室进行实验，鉴别需要被复制的行为。马克拉姆说，事实上，这个由35名研究者组成的团队中有1/3的人专门进行这种实验。通过反复测试，模拟逐渐完善到马克拉姆深信它的表现就像一个真正的新皮层柱。

然而，加州理工学院的一位生物学教授说，所有这些成果至今没有一项发表在同行评审的文献上。他指出，这绝不是第一个大脑计算机模型。他说，"这是一个渐变、而非突变的过程"。早在1989年，科赫创造了10 000个神经元模拟，虽然是简单得多的模型。此外，科赫对脑模型能够取得快速进展持怀疑态度。他说，任何声称10年内模拟人类大脑的说法简直是"荒谬"，不值得讨论。老鼠的大脑约有2亿个神经元，而人类的大脑区域内有500至1 000亿个神经元。马克拉姆承认，"这是一个巨大的数量"。但他有信心，他的模型强健有力，足以无限扩大。更重要的是，他认为该模型的细节层面还可以进一步提高。他说，"这是相当高的解析度，虽然仍处于细胞水平，但我们希望达到分子水平"。这样做将使基于模拟的药物测试得以开展，显示特效分子如何影响蛋

白质、受体和酶。

赛瑞说，“如果他们能做到这一点，我不会感到惊讶。虽然到目前为止还不知道他们可以从中得到什么”。如果你想要这种模型有用，你必须能了解行为如何与具体的脑功能相关。他说，到目前为止，我并不清楚“蓝脑计划”是否已经做到这一点。鲁珀特·谢尔达克博士是为数不多的试图提出一种激进的新理论来解释这些问题的生物学家。在他的著作《生命的新科学》中，谢尔达克否定了大脑是记忆仓库的观点，他认为大脑更像一个调谐到过去的收音机。记忆不是一个改变媒介来记录信息的存储过程，更像一个通过形态共鸣过程进入过去心智的旅行。相比能够存储和重新恢复一生数据的仓库，这个“收音机”只要求少得多和复杂度较低的结构。另一件有趣的事情是它们提醒我们记忆的神秘性。首先，记忆被认为在大脑中具有物质基础，就像计算机中的存储芯片一样。但是对大脑的大量研究却揭示出一个令人惊讶的事实：记忆没有存储在大脑的任何区域或者特别的物质中。正如一位知名的神经学家所言，“记忆在大脑中无处不在，也到处皆无”。但是，如果大脑的机制不具备分类和存储经验、并将其分类使我们能够生活，那么，大脑到底为什么而存在呢？哪儿是人类的智力所在？心智又在何方？

Passage 3

Robots

One reason for this gap is that it has been much harder than expected to enable computers and robots to sense their surrounding environment and to react quickly and accurately. It has proved extremely difficult to give robots the capabilities that humans take for granted — for example, the abilities to orient themselves with respect to the objects in a room, to respond to sounds and interpret speech, and to grasp objects of varying sizes, textures and fragility. Even something as simple as telling the difference between an open door and a window can be devilishly tricky for a robot. Another barrier to the development of robots has been the high cost of hardware, such as sensors that enable a robot to determine the distance to an object as well as motors and servos that allow the robot to manipulate an object with both strength and delicacy. But prices are dropping fast. Laser range finders that are used in robotics to measure distance with precision cost about \$ 10,000 a few years ago; today they can be purchased for about \$ 2,000. And new, more accurate sensors based on ultrawideband radar are available for even less.

Now robot builders can also add Global Positioning System chips, video cameras, array microphones, which are better than conventional microphones at distinguishing a voice from background noise, and a host of additional sensors for a reasonable expense. The resulting enhancement of capabilities, combined with expanded processing power and storage, allows today's robots to do things such as vacuum a room or help to defuse a roadside bomb — tasks that would have been impossible for commercially produced machines just a few years ago.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)A 2)A 3)A 4)B 5)B 6)B 7)C 8)C

2.

发生故障，失灵

布满巨石

模仿，模拟

尽管，即使

神经元的神经线连接

尺寸线

外部尺寸

深加工

3.

Science and technology constitute a primary productive force.

reform of the science and technology management system

rejuvenate the country through science and education

strategy of sustainable development

information highland

information superhighway

information revolution

information content

4.

1)1988 年的一次采访，尼尔·阿姆斯特朗的话确实让我感到吃惊。

2)但对阿姆斯特朗本人来说，胜利的时刻已经到来。他打开麦克风宣布道："休斯敦，这儿是'宁静基地'。飞船着陆。"

3)计算机最终能在芯片上仿真神经科学。一个雄心勃勃的创造精准计算机大脑模型项目，已经取得重大进展。

4)但是，如果大脑的机制不具备分类和存储经验、并将其分类使我们能够生活，那么，大脑到底为什么而存在呢？哪儿是人类的智力所在？心智又在何方？

5)The resulting enhancement of capabilities, combined with expanded processing power and storage, allows today's robots to do things such as vacuum a room or help to defuse a roadside bomb — tasks that would have been impossible for commercially produced machines just a few years ago.

5.

未来食物

冰山在融化，海平面在升高，雨林在干枯，野生动植物只能争夺以求生存。越来越明显的是，人类在消耗能源驱动现代生活的同时，也在释放导致过去一个世纪地球变暖的大部分温室气体。称之为温室效应气体的标准现在已经高于65万年以前。我们把这个结果称为全球变暖，它正在引起一系列地球气候变化，或长期气天气模式，它们因地而异。随着地球每天的转动，新的热度夹杂着海洋上的湿气起起落落。它正在改变着所有生物赖以生存的气候节奏。我们能做些什么减缓地球变暖呢？我们将怎么应对这些已经在运动中的变化呢？当我们正在为弄清楚这一切苦苦思索的时候，我们熟悉的地球表面——海岸、森林、农场、雪山——处于安危未定的状态。但我们最关注的是，全球气候模式的改变对我们未来食物的影响。

从餐具的角度来看，我们在未来所吃的食物和我们在如今所吃的食物在外观和味道上可能有很多类似的地方。但是更进一步看，未来的晚餐确实会变得非常不同。改变未来食物的农业科学家认为，因为全球气候变暖改变了温度、降雨量以及空气中的二氧化碳含量，所以农场必须改进。全球变暖影响农作物的方式多种多样：有些地区农场生产增长，另一些地区则面临灾难性的后果。农业科学家说，为了适应变化的生长条件，农民必须转变几十年来的农作物单一模式，植物种植多样化。华盛顿州立大学普尔曼校区的植物遗传学家、小麦专家史蒂芬·琼斯注意到，20世纪中期以来，农作物经历了激进的单一化进程。他说，"这种单一化进程并不是农场只种植一种农作物，而是一个农场只种植一种庄稼。也是在这些农作物和农场中单一栽培"。例如，琼斯注意到，在太平洋西北一带，占据田地总量60%～70%的小麦仅有三个不同的品种，其他地区境遇相同。尽管种植同质化使得大农场更容易规模化生产，适应全球气候变暖的种植改变将会变得更加困难，尤其是这些变化因"田"而异、因"物"而异的时候。他说，"一定存在某种变化能够适应环境以继续生长，否则将带来大麻烦"。琼斯和其他的研究者认为，全球变暖会减少庄稼产量，提高西方国家的食物价格，恶化许多发展中地区的食品短缺问题。

6.

The Web as a Virtual World

When Google Earth launched in 2005, users were exhilarated to type in their home address, see the earth as if they were floating in space, and then swoop down to view a satellite image of their house or apartment. These days users have moved on to upgrading Google Earth with their own photographs and three-dimensional digital replicas of buildings. But one day they'll be able to alight on a Google Earth street and meet someone else there — and even have a conversation.

That sort of encounter is still a few years off, but it's no pipe dream. Google, Second Life creator Linden Lab, IBM, and a bevy of additional companies are moving toward the day when you can stroll around a 3D Web — and not just their own sites — using a virtual replica of

yourself that you've created. They are working so hard to establish technical standards, open to all programmers, that it would allow the entire Internet to become a galaxy of connected virtual worlds. In this future scenario, you could go mall shopping with a gang of friends during a lunch break, even while you remain miles apart. In reality, you'd all be pinned to your work terminals, but on that screen you would be transported to a digital replica of the shopping center. As you walk by a sale at a virtual jeans store, Web cameras in the real store let you see how crowded it actually is, in case a popular item is selling out. Your avatar, set to your body's measurements, tries on the jeans and spins around to show them to your pals. You might buy the pants online or visit the physical store later. Either way, you'd have had a fun afternoon without leaving your cubicle. Such an advance in technology will require overcoming massive hurdles. The computer interface to take 3D imagery and interaction beyond the confines of Second Life or other virtual simulations will have to be intuitive to users. That would entail breakthroughs on the order of those that took Web pages from static documents to dynamic pages updated in real time and navigated via hyperlinks. "It feels like the early days of the Internet," says Steve Prentice, a vice-president at Gartner Research. Gartner estimates that by 2011, 80% of Internet users and major companies will have avatars, or digital replicas of themselves, for online work and play.

第九单元　法律文书

Ⅰ. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

从布什诉戈尔案中看法律与政治的界限

在最高法院以5：4决定布什诉戈尔案获胜后不久，多数派的一员大法官克拉伦斯·托马斯与学生们在华盛顿特区进行了讨论。他告诉学生们，他坚信法院的工作绝不会受到任何政治或党派的影响。这次讲话却被媒体大肆报道，以至于在许多法律学者心中的疑问不再是法官托马斯是否说过那些话，而是托马斯是否也告诉学生他相信世上有圣诞老人、复活节兔子和牙仙一样。

众所周知，最高法院对布什诉戈尔案的裁定已经动摇了许多法律学者对最高法院和司法审查制度的信仰。出现这种情况是值得深思的。法律学术界人士总是对糟糕的司法决定进行合理化解释，因为那是他们的工作。同样，这个事实也不应该让人感到吃惊，即少数法官偷偷偏袒一方进行裁决；在一个更大的法律决策过程中司法腐败让人失去信仰也不是什么孤立的例子。在布什诉戈尔案中，我怀疑的问题是，此出司法不当行为太突显了，以至于许多法律学者难以接受。这不是在车祸中，一名当地法官帮助了一名前法律伙伴的儿子，而是，这个案子决定了总统选举的结果，并将很可能决定未来几十年谁将出任最高法院和下级法院的职位。更重要的是，不像一些法官用模糊的立场决定了车祸案，法院不可能没有认识到，在布什诉戈尔案中，所有公民的眼睛都在观望着。这

些保守法官们的行为一直如此，表明他们的党派之争是如此彻底和普遍，以至于导致了自己的偏见，就好像他们失去了自己的视觉。

此外，布什诉戈尔案之所以引发如此大的骚动，是因为它向人们揭示，法院是由一种特定的党派政治推动着运行的。这种党派政治比随着宪法原则的发展而改进的宽泛政治原则要狭窄得多。这种区别是"高"的政治原则政治和"低"的党派利益政治。组成布什诉戈尔案多数派的五个法官，在过去十几年里同样参与了各种各样的关于民权以及联邦主义的宪法原则改革。在这些判决中，这五个保守主义者顽固地推崇一系列相对一致的意识形态立场，尊重各州自主不受联邦干扰，保护州政府行政不受联邦监督。但是在布什诉戈尔案的判决中似乎没有再展现这些价值，至少没有直接表示。相反，五位保守派法官似乎尽力采取一切有利于布什当选美国总统的法律条文来确保其胜诉。这是"低"的党派政治利益的政治。尽管目前，很少有法律学者会感到震惊，从他们推崇"高政策"——更大的政治原则和思想目的——意义上来说，法官的判决是"政治的"——令他们不安的是，在如此出名的一个案子里法官们可能会利用司法审查来保障某个政党的利益，把该政党的候选人推向权力的位子。

的确，如果只看表面，不看内在，布什诉戈尔案的党派之争给过去十年的宪法改革蒙上了令人讨厌的色彩。人们普遍猜测选举之前和之后几位法官可能在几年内相继退休。通过干涉选举，这五个保守主义者安顿好了总统人选，总统会任命他们的同事和接班人，并且会用和他们一样的保守主义者组建司法机关。布什诉戈尔案是令人忧虑的，因为五位保守派法官似乎使用司法审查权，以确保掌控政府的另一个分支，反过来有助于保持其宪法革命继续进行。通过一系列判例来维护自己的宪法原则是一回事，通过操纵总统选举的结果来巩固自己的意识形态同盟又是另外一回事。

或许是由于法学教授和其他人一样，致力于法院工作和法律制度的合法性。布什诉戈尔案要求他们以多种方式来减少认知失调。已经开始有多种形式来减少认知失调。在这篇文章中，我讨论了自己观点的五个方面。在第一部分中，我讨论了布什诉戈尔案的宪法问题，并解释为什么这么多的人认为：法院的意见是没有说服力的。在第二部分中，我说明了法院的机构作用和其是否有正当理由介入选举。第三部分讨论了布什诉戈尔案的法理意义——特别是它关系到两个非常著名的法学理论，美国法律现实主义和批判法律研究。第四部分讨论，从"法典"的角度看布什诉戈尔案应如何理解、讲授和记忆。最后，第五部分，提供了一些无论长期还是短期对法院工作合理性的建议。文章最后还指出，由于美国宪法重要的结构特征，政党政治提供了法院行动最好的补救方法。

Passage 2

刑事司法：米兰达警告的疑虑

批评者指责最高法院纵容罪犯时经常引用埃内斯托·米兰达案，一个强奸犯对自己的罪行供认不讳，但是他的审判却在1966年被法院驳回。批评者们认为米兰达不应得到如此好运。更糟糕的是，他的上诉导致法院在招供方面制定了荒唐的严格的规则，这些规则助长了其他罪犯分子阻碍警察办公。

这似乎是一个没有意义的申诉。米兰达本人只得到了重审的机会，他被再次被判有

罪。更重要的是，根据华盛顿和纽黑文的研究结果，米兰达促使法院确定了犯罪嫌疑人的宪法权利，然而他们大多数的情况较之从前并没有多大的改观。出乎意料的是，很少有人尝到了新规则的好处，而警察则有办法应付嫌犯。

咄咄逼人的讯问。米兰达的法庭说，在任何审讯进行之前，警察必须“明确无误”地告知嫌疑人：1）他有权保持沉默，2）他所说的话都“能够或者将会”对他不利，3）他有权在讯问之前和讯问过程中请律师，4）如果他请不起律师，他有权得到国家提供的律师。在这个决定下达后不久，《耶鲁法学杂志》驻守纽黑文警察总部的学生观察员观察了警方的行动。当有这些学生在场时，118 名嫌疑犯中警察只对 25 人提示可行使他们的所有权利。自相矛盾的是，那些被给予了充分警告的犯罪嫌疑人，反而给法官提供了比例更高的供认和认罪陈述。《法学期刊》称，警察所做的就是明确地警告犯了严重罪行的嫌疑人，然后咄咄逼人地审问他们。

最近，乔治敦大学法律中心进行了类似的研究，并发表在最新一期的美国《密歇根州法学评论》上。乔治敦大学的研究人员对85 名嫌疑犯进行了访问，70% 表示他们没有被恰当地告知他们所拥有的全部权利。大约有 40% 的人被警告有权保持沉默，但还是作了认罪陈述。更令人惊讶的是，在这一年因为严重罪行而被逮捕的 15 430 人中只有 1 262 要求提供对他们有用的志愿者律师。

乔治敦大学研究小组发现，警察违反了规则，他们在还没有到达派出所之前就在街道上讯问嫌疑人。总而言之，要求提供律师的嫌疑犯中有一半在律师到达之前或是在路上或是在派出所已经被讯问了。在第二年年初发表的第二篇文章中，乔治敦研究小组指出，那些最大限度利用米兰达警告的人对法律抱有负面的态度，而那些疑心不是那么重和不是那么愤世嫉俗的人往往更愿意承认自己的罪行。

危机重重的状况。在纽黑文和华盛顿，警方常以一种生硬的、毫无同情心的态度对嫌疑人进行米兰达警告。一些嫌疑人得到的印象是，如果他们利用自己的权利，警察可能会生气，并给予他们最严厉的惩罚。正如耶鲁大学的研究指出，一个人在“危机重重的状况”下提出质疑以及必须迅速做出决定，这一决定关乎他们几年的自由与否。通常情况下，他可能会决定进行合作，而不是激怒警察。正如米兰达要求的那样，我们很难说，任何取自这样一个人的供认是由于对自我权利的自愿放弃。

华盛顿和纽黑文的报告清楚地表明，警方违反了米兰达警告的字面意思和基本精神，并且没有任何压力迫使他们改变自己的行为方式。去年春天，作为对“法律和秩序”政治的反应，美国国会通过了一项《综合犯罪控制法》，它对最高法院的规定进行了直接的抨击。法案的其中一部分表示，不管米兰达法则在联邦诉讼方面的严格规定是怎样的，现在法官只需要考虑“所有情况”，其中包括在裁决之前获得的供词是不是自愿的。而实际上，这正是在米兰达法则之前的使用的程序。当第一个测试案例到达最高法院，法官们可能会发现新的法律像米兰达供词那样令人不可接受。

Passage 3

The Legal System of Civil Law

“Romano-Germanic law” or “Continental law” is the predominant system of law in the

world. Civil law as a legal system is often compared with common law. The main difference that is usually drawn between the two systems is that common law draws abstract rules from specific cases, whereas civil law starts with abstract rules, which judges must then apply to the various cases before them.

The civil law system is based on Roman law, especially the Corpus Juris Civilis of Emperor Justinian, as later developed by medieval legal scholars.

The acceptance of Roman law had different characteristics in different countries. In some of them its effect resulted from legislative act, i. e. it became positive law, whereas in other ones it became accepted by way of its processing by legal theorists.

Consequently, Roman law did not completely dominate in Europe. Roman law was a secondary source that was applied only as long as local customs and local laws lacked a pertinent provision on a particular matter. However, local rules too were interpreted primarily according to Roman law (it being a common European legal tradition of sorts), resulting in its influencing the main source of law also.

A second characteristic, beyond Roman law foundations, is the extended codification of the adopted Roman law, i. e. its inclusion into civil codes. The concept of codification dates back to the Code of Hammurabi in ancient Babylon.

The concept of codification was further developed during the 17th and 18th century, as an expression of both Natural Law and the ideas of the Enlightenment. The political ideal of that era was expressed by the concepts of democracy, protection of property and the rule of law. That ideal required the creation of certainty of law, through the recording of law and through its uniformity. So, the aforementioned mix of Roman law and customary and local law ceased to exist, and the road opened for law codification, which could contribute to the aims of the above mentioned political ideal.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)A 2)C 3)B 4)D 5)B 6)B 7)C 8)A

2.

被告
案由
被上诉人
辩护词
辩护意见
败诉方
受害人
辩论阶段
补充答辩

3.

order/ruling/determination
defense lawyer
case
report a case
principal action
defense
deny/dismiss a motion
supplementary answer
statement of case
title of a case
award/verdict

4.

1)在布什诉戈尔案中，我怀疑的问题是，此司法不当行为太突显了，以至于许多法律学者难以接受。

2)文章最后还指出，由于美国宪法重要的结构特征，政党政治提供了法院行动最好的补救方法。

3)乔治敦大学研究小组发现，警察违反了规则，他们在还没有到达派出所之前就在街道上讯问嫌疑人。

4)华盛顿和纽黑文的报告清楚地表明，警方违反了米兰达警告的字面意思和基本精神，并且没有任何压力迫使他们改变自己的行为方式。

5)The acceptance of Roman law had different characteristics in different countries.

5.

大众传媒与执法——是反思的时候了

在过去的50多年，大众媒体对我们的文化产生的影响已经势不可挡！回头想想，广告、电影、电视、广播、报纸、书籍和杂志等对我们生活产生的影响已经取代家庭、学校和宗教的影响。大众媒体的整体影响无论是好还是坏，最终都由哲学家、神学家、历史学家做最好的诠释。虽然我们承认大众媒体对我们文化作出的巨大贡献，但是，有越来越多的证据证明，他们的影响并非都是积极的。

利润和影响力是传媒业的两个基本目标，这些目标并不总是有害的。他们只有在法律规则和基本礼仪被忽略时，才会导致恶果。如果利润是你唯一的目标，而其他规则和结果都被忽略，那么你将走向罪恶的深渊，不管你是有意或无意。例如，色情生产商明知他们的行为将导致罪恶后果，可他们不管什么法律和风化，只相信垃圾产品好卖。另一方面，一个电影导演创造这样一个场景，一个明星正在抽烟，这并非宣扬让儿童吸烟，只是该导演想尝试呈现一定程度上的现实性。然而，让人意

想不到的后果可能是，年轻的孩子们认为抽烟很酷。我们不能说这种行为导致罪恶后果，只是它不是一个明智的做法。

6.

Teacher's Law of the People's Republic of China

Chapter Ⅰ General Provisions

Article 1 This Law is formulated for the purpose of safeguarding teachers' legitimate rights and interests, building up a contingent of teachers who are sound in moral character and good in professional competence, and promoting the development of socialist education.

Article 2 This Law shall apply to teachers specially engaged in education and teaching at schools of various levels and categories or other institutions of education.

Article 3 Teachers are professionals who exercise the functions of education and teaching and are charged with the duty of imparting knowledge and educating People, training builders and successors for the socialist cause and enhancing the quality of the nation. Teachers shall devote themselves to the educational cause of the People.

Article 4 People's governments at various levels shall adopt measures to strengthen ideological and political education and professional training of teachers, improve their working and living conditions, safeguard their legitimate rights and interests and raise their social status. Teachers shall be respected in the whole society.

Article 5 The administrative department of education under the State Council shall be in charge of the work concerning teachers in the whole country.

The departments concerned under the State Council shall, within the scope of their functions and powers, be responsible for the relevant work concerning teachers.

Schools and other institutions of education shall administer the affairs of teachers on their own according to the relevant provisions of the State.

Article 6 September 10 of each year is designated as Teachers' Day.

第十单元　名人访谈

Ⅰ. 翻译实践参考译文

Passage 1

奥巴马在复旦大学的讲话

[奥巴马]

非常感谢。现在欢迎各位提问题。(掌声)

顺便说一句，这在美国是非常常见的传统——举行这种市政厅会议时，我现在要做的就是如果你有兴趣提问的话请举手，我会说请你提问。我会从在座的观众中问一个问题，然后再让这些学生代表以及洪大使从网上代为提问。

我先找个男生再找一个女生，来回这么找，你们看我是公平的。这位小女孩，从你开始吧。请等一下，我给你话筒。

[现场提问]

我叫(不清楚)，我是复旦大学的学生。上海和芝加哥从1985年开始就是姐妹城市，这两个城市进行过各种经贸、政治、文化交流，你将会采取什么措施来加深美国和中国城市之间的关系？世博会明年将在上海举行，你是否准备带家人参加世博会呢？谢谢！

[奥巴马]

非常感谢你的问题。我在来之前和上海的市长共进午餐，他和我说他跟芝加哥，也就是我的家乡有着很好的关系，他两度访问芝加哥。我认为城市间有这种交流非常非常好。

我刚才和市长谈的问题之一就是我们这些城市如何可以彼此进行交流，比如就洁净能源的策略进行交流。因为美中两国共同面对的问题就是我们如何在人口增长的过程中，又解决气候变化的问题，同时减少我们的二氧化碳排放量。很显然，在美国以及在很多发达国家，人均能耗量都比中国的人均能耗量大，不过在中国发展的过程中，能耗量会增加，因此，我们要找到新的战略，这符合我们两国的利益。

我们刚才谈了大众捷运，以及上海正在兴建的轨道线路，我相信美国以及芝加哥可以在这种快轨方面向中国学习。

而在美国我们也在学习如何建造绿色建筑，当然，在上海我看到有很多的吊车，很多的建筑在盖起来。因此在这些新的技术上我们进行合作是非常非常重要的，使得我们每一个建筑在采光、取暖等方面都能减少能耗，使能源效率更高，这方面是我们两国可以相互学习的。

我知道上海世博会的焦点之一就是提高能效的问题，刚才市长跟我讲了这个问题。我将非常乐于参加上海世博会，当然，我现在不知道那时候我的时间安排怎么样，不过我感到非常高兴上海世博会将有我们的美国馆，我们知道参观世博会的人会有7千万人。

到时将会非常拥挤，也非常激动人心。芝加哥已经举办过两次世博会，这两次世博会都给我们芝加哥带来了巨大的好处，我希望上海情况也是如此，谢谢。(掌声)

[现场提问]

我想提一个网上的问题。我感谢您上任第一年里就访问中国，与我们交换看法。我想知道，您给中国带来什么？又想从中国带走什么？(掌声)

[奥巴马]

这次访问的主要目的就是加深我对中国和中国对未来的远景的理解。我已经和胡主席进行了几次会晤，我们一起参加20国峰会，应对金融危机，另外，我们就范围广泛的问题也进行了磋商。但是我认为很重要的是美国要继续不断加深对中国的了解，同样中国要不断加深对美国的了解也是重要的。至于我这次会晤希望有什么成果或者访问的成果，除了能够看紫禁城和长城这么伟大的好的机会，还有会见各位，所有这些都是我访问中的一些高潮和亮点。除此以外，我打算和胡主席谈一些问题，也就是洪大使提到

的一点，世界上除非美中两国一致，不然能够解决的全球的挑战是极少的。

我举个例子来说，刚才谈到的气候变化这个问题，美国和中国是世界上最大的两个温室气体的排放者，温室气体是造成全球变暖的因素。如我在前面所说，美国作为一个高度发达的国家，人均能源消耗量和温室气体排放量比中国高得多，但是中国增长速度快得多，人口多得多。所以除非我们两个国家都愿意采取一些关键的步骤来应对这个问题，否则我们就无法解决这个问题。

哥本哈根世界气候大会将在 12 月份召开，届时世界的领导人将努力找到一个方案，能够使我们大家都做出承诺。各国是有区别的，不会说每个国家承担的义务一样，显然中国贫穷的人数多得多，所以他不需要跟美国做的一样。但是各方都应该承担一些具体的义务，就是有关我们打算做些什么来减少温室气体。

这只是一个例子，我希望会晤的成果，就是我和胡主席能够就美中两国怎么共同发挥领导作用而达成一致。因为我可以告诉各位，甚至很多其他国家将等着我们，他们会密切关注我们的行动，他们要说，“你看美国、中国他们对这个并不认真”，那他们也不会认真。我们两个国家承担着领导的责任。所以我们越是能够讨论这个问题，就越是能够向全世界展现在这些问题上的领导作用。是不是？（掌声）

好吧，我想现在轮到男士提问了。我将会问坐在这里的这位年轻人。

Passage 2

我会回来拿到我的学位

有一句话我等了三十年，现在终于可以说了：“老爸，我总是跟你说，我会回来拿到我的学位的！”

我要感谢哈佛大学在这个时候给我这个荣誉。明年，我就要换工作了（译者注：指从微软公司退休）……我终于可以在简历上写我有一个本科学位，这真是不错。

我祝贺今天在场的毕业生们，你们拿到学位的方法比我直接多了。哈佛的校报《红色哈佛》称我是“哈佛大学历史上最成功的辍学生”。我想这大概使我有资格代表我这一类学生发言……在所有的失败者里，我做得最好。

但是，我还要提醒大家，我使得史蒂夫·鲍尔默（译者注：微软总经理）也从哈佛商学院退学了。因此，我是个有着恶劣影响力的人。这就是为什么我被邀请来在你们的毕业典礼上演讲。如果我在你们入学欢迎仪式上演讲，那么能够坚持到今天在这里毕业的人也许会少得多吧。

对我来说，哈佛的求学经历是一段非凡的经历。校园生活很有趣，我常去旁听我没选修的课。哈佛的宿舍生活也很棒，我住在拉德克利夫学院的卡里尔宿舍楼，过着逍遥自在的日子。每天我的寝室里总有很多人一直待到半夜，讨论着各种事情。因为每个人都知道我从不考虑第二天早起。这使得我变成了校园里那些不安分学生的头头，我们团结在一起，通过这种方法来证实我们对那些社交人士的抵制。

拉德克利夫学院是个过日子的好地方。那里的女生比男生多，而且大多数男生都是理工科的。这种状况为我创造了最好的机会，如果你们明白我的意思。可惜的是，我正是在这里学到了人生中悲伤的一课：机会大，并不等于你就会成功。

我在哈佛最难忘的回忆之一，发生在1975年1月。那时，我从卡里尔宿舍楼里给位于阿尔布开克的一家公司打了一个电话，那家公司已经在着手制造世界上第一台个人电脑。我提出想向他们出售软件。

我很担心他们会发觉我只是一个住在宿舍的学生，从而挂断电话。但是他们却说："我们还没准备好，一个月后你再来找我们吧。"这是个好消息，因为那时软件还根本没有写出来呢。就是从那个时候起，我日夜忙于这个小小的课外项目，这个项目标志着我大学教育的结束，开始了与微软不可思议的美妙旅程。

不管怎样，我对哈佛的回忆主要都与充沛的精力和智力活动有关。哈佛的生活令人愉快，也令人感到有压力，有时甚至会感到泄气，但永远充满了挑战性。生活在哈佛是一种吸引人的特殊待遇——虽然我离开得比较早，但是我在这里的经历、在这里结识的朋友、在这里发展起来的一些想法，永远地改变了我。

但是，如果现在严肃地回忆起来……我确实有一个真正的遗憾。

我离开哈佛的时候，根本没有意识到这个世界是多么地不平等。人类在健康、财富和机遇上的不平等大得可怕，这种不平等导致无数人生活在绝望之中。

我在哈佛学到了很多经济学和政治学的新思想。我也接触到了最前沿的科学技术。

但是，人类最大的进步并不来自于这些发现，而是来自于那些有助于减少人类不平等的发现。不管通过何种手段——民主制度、健全的公共教育体系、高质量的医疗保健、还是广泛的经济机会——减少不平等始终是人类最大的成就。

当我离开校园的时候，我还不知道，在这个国家，有成千上万的年轻人无法获得受教育的机会。我也不知道，发展中国家里有无数的人们生活在无法形容的贫穷和疾病之中。

我花了几十年才明白了这些事情。

在座的各位同学，你们是在与我不同的时代来到哈佛的。你们比以前的学生，更多地了解世界是多么不平等。在你们的哈佛求学过程中，我希望你们已经思考过一个问题，那就是在这个新技术加速发展的时代，我们怎样最终应对这种不平等，以及我们怎样来解决这个问题。

为了讨论的方便，请想象一下，假如你每个星期可以捐献一些时间、每个月可以捐献一些钱——你希望这些时间和金钱，可以用到对拯救生命和改善人类生活有最大作用的地方。你会选择什么地方？

对梅琳达(译者注：盖茨的妻子)和我来说，这也是我们面临的问题：我们如何能将我们拥有的资源发挥出最大的作用。

讨论过程中，梅琳达和我读到了一篇文章，里面说在那些贫穷的国家，每年有数百万的儿童死于那些在美国早已不成问题的疾病。麻疹、疟疾、肺炎、乙型肝炎、黄热病，还有一种以前我从未听说过的轮状病毒，这些疾病每年导致50万儿童死亡，但是在美国一例死亡病例也没有。

我们被震惊了。我们想，如果几百万儿童正在死亡线上挣扎，而且他们是可以被挽救的，那么世界理应将用药物拯救他们作为头等大事。但是事实并非如此。那些价格还不到一美元的救命的药剂，并没有送到他们的手中。

如果你相信每个生命都是平等的，那么当你发现某些生命被挽救了，而另一些生命被放弃了，你会感到无法接受。我们对自己说："事情不可能如此。如果这是真的，那么它理应是我们努力的头等大事。"

Passage 3

About Chinese Civilization

The Chinese civilization has always given prominence to unremitting self-improvement reform and innovation. As an ancient Chinese motto puts it, "As Heaven keeps vigor through movement, a gentleman should unremittingly practice self-improvement."

The Chinese people have shown enterprising spirit and reform and opening-up creativity in national development and great tenacity in overcoming difficulties on the road to progress. And all this gives expression to the spirit of unremitting self-improvement embodied in China's cultural tradition.

The Chinese civilization has always given prominence to social harmony, unity and mutual assistance. Back in the early days of the Chinese nation, the Chinese already advocated that "harmony is the most valuable." They strove for harmony between man and nature, among people and between man's body and soul, and yearned for an ideal society where "everyone loves everyone else, everyone is equal and the whole world is one community."

Today, China is endeavoring to build a harmonious society. It is a society of democracy and rule of law, fairness and justice, integrity, fraternity, vitality, stability, order and harmony between man and nature. It is a society where there is unity between the material and the spirit, democracy and rule of law, fairness and efficiency, and vitality and order.

Ⅱ. 翻译练习参考答案

1.

1)B 2)D 3)B 4)A 5)C 6)D 7)C 8)A

2.

中国古代四大发明

孟子

《中庸》

草书

水墨画

六艺

偏旁

中国热

《红楼梦》

3.

tales of roving knights/kungfu novels

The Romance of West Chamber

eight-part essay/stereotyped writing

quadrangle/the traditional Chinese single-story houses with rows of rooms around the four sides of a courtyard

Chinese knot

puppet show

make a human pyramid

4.

1)就是从那个时候起，我日夜忙于这个小小的课外项目，这个项目标志着我大学教育的结束，开始了与微软不可思议的美妙旅程。

2)不管怎样，我对哈佛的回忆主要都与充沛的精力和智力活动有关。

3)我也接触到了最前沿的科学技术。

4)当我离开校园的时候，我还不知道，在这个国家，有成千上万的年轻人无法获得受教育的机会。

5) Back in the early days of the Chinese nation, the Chinese already advocated that "harmony is the most valuable." They strove for harmony between man and nature, among people and between man's body and soul.

5.

我认为这是非常好的一点，美国的优势之一就是我们是一个非常多元化的文化。我们那儿有来自世界各地的人。因此，这对于美国人长什么样，你确实不能一言以蔽之。比如在我家，我父亲来自肯尼亚，我母亲来自中西部的堪萨斯州，我妹妹是半个印度尼西亚人，她又嫁给了一位加拿大的华裔人。因此当你看到我们奥巴马全家聚会的时候，我们就像联合国一样，什么人都有。

而这就是我们美国的力量所在，因为它意味着我们从不同的文化、不同的饮食、不同的想法中相互学习，这使得我们社会变得更加富有活力。同时在你中有我、我中有你的世界中，每个国家有着自己的历史传统和文化，因此我认为对于美国来讲重要的一点就是不能推断说，我们好的做法能自动地适用到别人身上。实际上这方面我们要虚心一点才行，对别的国家这种态度要虚心一点才行。

正如我在开场白中所说的一样，我们确实认为一些基本的原则是所有人——不管你是什么样的文化——共有的，比如在联合国我们非常活跃于努力确保世界各地的儿童都能够得到某些基本权利的待遇。当然，有些地方儿童受到剥削、压榨，被迫做童工，尽管以前不同的国家包括美国发生过这样的事情，但是世界上所有的国家都应当有一个共同的标准，就是要以比过去更好的方式来对待我们的儿童，这是一个普世的价值观。

6.

Mo Yan's Speech at the Nobel Prize Awarding Ceremony

My earliest memory was of taking our only vacuum bottle to the public canteen for drinking water. Weakened by hunger, I dropped the bottle and broke it. Scared witless, I hid all that day in a haystack. Toward evening, I heard my mother calling my childhood name, so I crawled out of my hiding place, prepared to receive a beating or a scolding. But Mother didn't hit me, didn't even scold me. She just rubbed my head and heaved a sigh.

My most painful memory involved going out in the collective's field with Mother to glean ears of wheat. The gleaners scattered when they spotted the watchman. But Mother, who had bound feet, could not run; she was caught and slapped so hard by the watchman, a hulk of a man, that she fell to the ground. The watchman confiscated the wheat we'd gleaned and walked off whistling. As she sat on the ground, her lip bleeding, Mother wore a look of hopelessness I'll never forget. Years later, when I encountered the watchman, now a gray-haired old man, in the marketplace, Mother had to stop me from going up to avenge her. "Son," she said evenly, "the man who hit me and this man are not the same person."

My clearest memory is of a Moon Festival day, at noontime, one of those rare occasions when we ate jiaozi at home, one bowl apiece. An aging beggar came to our door while we were at the table, and when I tried to send him away with half a bowlful of dried sweet potatoes, he reacted angrily: "I'm an old man," he said. "You people are eating jiaozi, but want to feed me sweet potatoes. How heartless can you be?" I reacted just as angrily: "We're lucky if we eat jiaozi a couple of times a year, one small bowlful apiece, barely enough to get a taste! You should be thankful we're giving you sweet potatoes, and if you don't want them, you can get the hell out of here!" After (dressing me down) reprimanding me, Mother dumped her half bowlful of jiaozi into the old man's bowl.